



*Political sociology;
Concept structure and knowledge domain*

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Abstract:

Political sociology occupies a place within sociological knowledge that has led us to consider a topic related to one of its basic frameworks. This relates to the structure of its concept and area of knowledge in an analytical manner that is in line with our main question: What are the fundamental dimensions of the structure of the concept of political sociology and its area of knowledge according to a renewed outlook? We devoted this theoretical treatment to a conceptual framework that included sociology. "Political science and sociology, which allowed us to provide topic analysis interlocutors, first of all we presented the concept's structure based on a variety of knowledge and benchmarks and strengthened it with gradual analyses, which allowed us to move to the second axis and focused on clarifying the boundaries of the field of knowledge depending on its nature and a cross-cutting vision between sociology and political science according to models that focused on social knowledge. What helped us in the third axis to propose a treatment about sociopolitical and social gambling in which we highlighted what Ben Khaldoun contributed as a political socio-intellectual model.

Keywords: *sociology; political science; Political sociology*

I. INTRODUCTION

is an attempt to read carefully through many contents related to political sociology which seems to be a fundamental objective, allowing for the exploration and presentation of new ideas in line with a variety of urgent circumstances and needs, Especially because policy knows that it is an opaque field for the overwhelming majority of human beings and that its concepts and even its sphere are special In conjunction with sociology here, it is different from several fundamental considerations of social science per se and its theme which seeks to study society and social life in all its components in an integrated manner, The social sphere also allows us to have broader analyses that are always added to human knowledge beyond a lot of intellectual barriers. On that basis, on the one hand, it has multiplied its fields. On the other hand, it has provided us with a clear coordinated vision that enables us to extract and extract. which is the most appropriate view if we recognize that society is the whole or large system and that all its components are subsystems, including the political one, since each contributes to the continuity and survival of the general system, Sociology also ensures that we analysis society's infrastructure, including political construction, by bringing together many concepts of social space.

We live in the general societal present, which has gone beyond the idea of introversion and sufficiency, and our lives have become associated with rapid changes not only on the material and technical level, but also on the social level. Political, economic, cultural, valuable and ideological, and that any attempt within any of these patterns requires the rest of the order. This idea, which is mainly to study the structure of the concept of political sociology and the limits of its field in a manner, objectives and instruments consistent with what is wagering. and a sociopolitical revision of many of the important social-political realms to serve the knowledge shared by the meeting and politics.

The following key question may be raised:

What are the fundamental dimensions of the structure of the concept of political sociology and its field of knowledge according to a renewed outlook?

To address this, the following elements will be addressed:

- 1- Basic concepts
 - Sociology
 - Political Science
- 2- Structure of the concept of political sociology
- 3- Identification of the field of knowledge of political sociology
- 4- Sociopolitical and Social Wager

II. Basic concepts

1: Sociology

We have provided us with sociological knowledge, as we consider to be a determination of sociology, which has been closely linked to the formation of this science. We will therefore introduce specific ideas that provide us with identifications about sociology or what we call sociology, the most important of which are:

1.1- Auguste Count was less interested in defining sociology than in defining various biological, natural, chemical and other phenomena and did not focus on defining the social phenomenon because it considered it to include all that other sciences had not studied. Humanity is the subject of sociology and the truth that merits study (Abdul

Razak Jabli and al., wy., p. 35).

Given Auguste Comte's thoughts as a social thought institution, he was keen to defend the basic idea of defending the mind, which is the intellectual basis of the mind and through which he adopted a positive view after drafting the Three Stages Act. (Theological - metaphysical - posture) Since there is a conflict between theological and metaphysical thought, it must be transcended to the stage where it believes, namely posture, the pillars of which are (Note - Experience - curriculum) This may be reflected in consensus science or social physics as he called it As long as all natural and abnormal phenomena occur in a single field and also encompass human and social phenomena, they are subject to the same nature of laws and can be studied and detected in the same ways and methods.

1.2- It is "The Scientific Study of Human Relations (Tudor Kaplu), the Scientific Study of Social Life (Ogbern and Nemkov), is the Study of General and Common Characteristics of All Kinds of Social Phenomena (Petrim Sorokin)" (Deliou, 2004, p. 16)

Through this definition, we understand that human relations, social life and the characteristics common to social phenomena have formed a fundamental basis for the subject of sociology. This is also considered to be the identification of specific patterns of sociology.

1.3- "Sociology as science, for any science and especially sociology, it is not easy to break between public apprehension of the phenomenon and the problems raised by the legitimacy of the curriculum containing its mathematical rules and formations, each social conflict and social phenomenon is related to a general and relatively unspecified understanding" (JOSEPH SUMPFF et MICHEL HUGUES, 1973, page 200)

This means directly the nature of science and associated with the social phenomenon, where many cognitive and methodological problems have been formed, especially - the study of the natural or biological phenomenon is in a relatively specific field. The study of a social phenomenon has raised questions about the methods and tools, which has led to systematic and cognitive complexity.

1.4- In a contemporary capacity, Anthony Giddens, who has outstanding contributions to the social sciences, provides us with the specificity that sociology is concerned with the study of social life and of human groups and societies and for him is an amazing and complex project at the same time because he studies the human behavior of social beings making the scope of social study broad (Giddens, 2004, p. 47).

We find that Giddens has identified an important centre for sociology, which is the study of human behavior in the social environment and the determinations of the latter. If we refer to employment, we find that the social environment represents the attitude in this social act, on the one hand, and on the other hand it must not facilitate and claim our understanding or the possibility of encompassing the social environment because it is so broad - not from an environmental and physical perspective - in terms. Sociology ", sociology aims to reach the depth of social life and is not simply visible and sometimes superficial.

1.5- "It is a science based on the study of societies objectively and naturally. Hence the objective approach in the study of social phenomena must be applied on the basis of the objective observation that can end with sociology into general sociological laws that

interpret society" (Farouk Abdul Mu 'ati, 1993, p. 7)

This definition supports the applied trend in sociology that advocates objectivity through the use of curricula, tools and methods on the use of natural and applied science and these represent a strong stream in sociology that began with the pioneers of the updated mode or also called mathematical sociology with a more serious expression social phenomena, such as those of natural science, are a major objective of modern and contemporary sociology.

1.6- In support of the sociology definitions monitored, which in themselves are attempts to adjust its subject; we found a classification based on the topics that we considered important in our context: (Abdullah Mohamed Abd Al-Rahman, 1999, p. 52)

A -Social life: This classification represents Ogburn and Nimkov, especially when it is linked to the interaction to which social organization produces and generally means culture.

B-Culture: Sociology according to this classification studies culture which represents different images of social relations

C-Social Relations: This was in McIver's writing, where he focused on the social fabric of relationships as well as the relationship of sociology to other sciences

D-Social group: Only the authors of this classification, including Johnson, sociology studies social groups by focusing on their internal images, their stabilization and change processes, and who is invited to learn about social groups

Through the definitions of sociology presented earlier as cognitive models, we have many differences that distinguish most of the humanities and social sciences at the subject-setting level, especially because of their broad nature.

2- Political Science:

At the public and private level, the meanings related to the term "policy" continued to be an incomprehensible cycle or sometimes to be overtaken by difficulty in understanding it or even its sometimes excessive flexibility. "Politics in the majority of people and in all societies is probably what the game is like because it identifies the winner and the loser or it represents a very wide range of possibilities that these people cannot afford or that it is a school without doors but it teaches certain classrooms or elites and is therefore not accessible to all, All these general connotations of politics are indeed enshrined in social mindset, but it may be different for the private and those we call politicians or politicians. What does politics mean from a specific point of view?"

2.1- "Policy means the language of a public order measure in a group, a measure which has a predominant meaning of charity and which has been termed since it was used by the Greeks as a measure of State." (Mohammed al-Suwaidi, WY, page 15), from this definition, we seek to communicate our understanding of the concept of the State and to conjure its social value, She represented an important element of the Khaldonian theory as a reference to Islamic Arab history And we find that the first interpretations of the State are directly referred to the conduct of the affairs of individuals in society by organizing and accomplishing everything related to this because the second concept is related to the public order or organization of social life, Political science also outweighs the foundation of several concepts relating primarily to the emergence of the State and

its associated international relations and the resulting human behavior, such as freedom, equality and justice.

2. 2- As defined by the Dictionary of Social Science Terminology as Policy- Politique, wise measure and prudent consideration of the consequences of an order and who formulates policy for a particular objective linked to a framework for operational action to achieve this goal. (Ahmed Zaki Badawi, WY, p. 318)

This terminological definition has added an important aspect of political action - we may need to address - that policy is a holistic view embracing dimensions that encompass society as a whole or an important part of it and can only be achieved through programmers', tools and means, which we call the executive organ and to put forward each policy that needs to be implemented.

2.3- There are many divergent related to the idea of politics by reference to that multiplicity in the English term where we find the system of government or society Polity, Good Political Behavior, The Science of State Policy Politics (Shumelet Jandro and Corfuazier, 1988, p. 23)

This actual diversity in the contexts of the political idea may refer us to the depth of this term on the one hand and its dimensions associated with essential elements (State-State system - political behavior) and may include other elements that may emerge from a series of general developments political action ", because the discussion of the political act was not as available as it is now with the changing handling of what is political and non-political or as some call it non-political, A State has a special dimension that relates to its basic cycle or who we call politicians or politicians. and also bears a public imagination relating to other members of society who are designated by citizens' politicians or the people, For them, politics is a risk that starts from trying to understand it and ends with it as well. And this is what we can draw as a proportion between those who choose action and political practice and those who discontinue it.

2.4-Also "A number of scholars see a political policy or political as derived from the Greek word politikos which means citizens. Therefore, the policy belongs to the civil government, but is used to denote the form or constitution of the state or any similar system or organization or to refer to the organization or act of individuals or parties.... (Salah Mustafa Alfawal, 1982, p. 201)

Through this definition, which refers to Greek use, the policy is linked to civilization and what Greeks are known to focus on governance in Greek cities, and thus constitutes features of the functioning of those cities. According to a cumulative and sophisticated view, the city is not only a humanitarian grouping but a political formation composed of individuals, organizations and parties.

Accordingly, we can review many definitions of policy science as follows: (Salah Mustafa Alfawal, 1982, p. 203)

- Those who believe that the policy is a confirmation of values by authority
- Deliberate changes in social structure according to specific objectives
- Others see it as the organizing authority or authority that represents leadership and coercion in society

- For some, it is an organized group comprising various aspects of humanitarian activities in one or several societies.
- One of the scientists who see politics as natural science studies in scientific methods social phenomena such as power, authority, power, prestige, excellence and leadership

Given these definitions, we have a number of basic concepts in political science, or we may consider them as topics: Power, organized authority, social structure, humanitarian activities, superiority, strength, prestige, leadership... This is already what is contained in the contents of political science, especially when these contents are studied in scientific ways that evolve from the evolution of society's needs and the consequent communication with other sciences, which may be intersections that eliminate the crisis of scientific visibility and topple many stamps. power is central to politics and is essentially linked to other concepts and themes and the same for the concept of power and leadership.

2.5- The sociologist Raymond Aaron also had a policy definition in the context of his approach to the political problem that politics is the theory or art that regulates people's lives in a group or in other sense ensures the existence and survival of organized groups (Mohamed el-Suwaidi, WY, page 17), down to Raymond Aaron (1905 - 1983), a sociologist, a French philosopher and a politician. Algeria's tragedy - caste conflict - industrial society has defined politics as theoretical or art. Both expressions have strong connotations. If we read what has already been put forward about politics, the conduct and management of people's affairs may not only necessitate regulation, regulations and procedures, but also the artistic and creative aspect. If we say that policy is the art of conducting public affairs in civil society, it may seem to be another matter that many methods go under which require human characteristics that take into account.

Having fulfilled our proposed basic concepts of our subject, political sociology, which we wanted to serve as a ground for addressing a field of sociology, we move on to the next one.

III. Structure of the concept of political sociology

As this study falls within the scope of sociology and within the framework of a knowledge combination between sociology and politics social knowledge ", it is worth demonstrating the kind of relationship between these two areas of social and human knowledge, Both represent a pattern of society. In addition, sociology is based on society. Politics is based on the State. If we seek to look at the idea of the point of departure and functionality within sociology itself, society is the whole system and politics is a subsystem with a specific function that is no less important than other functions of the pattern. without losing sight of the many difficulties that might be encountered in any effort to study the concept, which is known to be of a moving nature within time and space and depending on the nature of the surrounding social or economic frameworks, Policy, intellectual, valuable in addition to the fact that the use of this concept did not appear until the late 1940s, according to many references, including who identified the year 1945.

We will try to present the most important definitions in order to reach the structure of the concept as a whole.

- The definition of the scientist Maurice Janewitz, which provided a comprehensive and narrow definition, and the comprehensive definition of "sociology" (Interested in studying all social foundations of power in all formal sectors of society) in which the

nature of political sociology was defined as "the science that focuses on the organizational analysis of both groups and political leaders" (Mouloud Zayed El Tayeb, 2007, pp. 11-12).

This definition begins with the establishment of a full separation of the first crossings related to the concept of power and the second to political groups and leaders, owing specifically to Maurice Janowitz's interest in military and political sociology and his focus on technical change, particularly the transition to industrial society and its relationship to the emergence of forms of organization, which has affected democracy. Power may be embodied in power, in the State and in everything that supports and defends society, Power in the social spheres is linked to instruments and means emanating from their nature and objectives And the analysis of groups and leaders as an organization derives its roots from the sociology of organization, which focuses on the human and practical dimension. Official groups and leadership are among the most prominent areas of study of organization. If this is linked to politics, the latter finds all its pillars in sociology. In another analysis, Botmore gave a definition of the concept along the lines of the above, particularly with regard to the concept of power, which is stated in the foreword to political sociology "that political sociology is concerned with the study of power and capacity (Power) within its social framework and the meaning of ability here is the ability of an individual or social group to pursue a path to work (decision-making and implementation, and more broadly, setting the agenda for decision-making " (Tom Botmore, 1986, p. 7), since the concept of capability was not definitively defined and centered around political sociology to the extent that many related concepts constitute broad theoretical space encompassing all areas of what is political, Authority, for example, is the most prominent of these concepts because it represents a field that reflects the dimensions of power and capacity through the social control means imposed in society, taking into account that legal and social dimension. As power may indicate in itself, this manifests itself with opposition in all societies and may even use violence and influence from the preservation of society, which is the ultimate goal, Botmore also made the concept of capability broader, which exists in all social configurations family, work, institutions... What gives us more flexibility at the intellectual level, so political sociology has been tasked in this direction to establish a specific space for studying power and capacity nationwide or any other political formation starting with the tribe.

- In an Introduction book to the sociopolitical science CHEMILLIE GENDREAU and CLAUDE COURVOISIER which included a different proposition from other references in which the authors set out to know one of the sociologists "It is the scientific knowledge of the political community", and this definition appears to have been intended to raise a dual problem, including other questions about what is meant by scientific knowledge? What are the limits of the political environment? Accordingly, it was approved that sociology is the science of society, with the possibility of dividing the social community into sectors, including the political sector or political complex, and delimiting its borders (CHEMILLIE GENDREAU and CLAUDE COURVOISIER, 1988, p. 5).

The foregoing is an analytical process intended to make it clear that any attempt to isolate the political community from society will only be for reasons imposed by a study. and that the political dimension of society has taken a large part in the sociological debate between the so-called limits of citizenship on the one hand and the democratic act on the other, In addition to what has been put forward is the role of elites and classes, all this is a new vision of politics from the perspective of sociology. "Debates about politics are no longer really meaningful until they are addressed through

sociology. One of them is convinced that every social is political and what makes us accept this call is the pressure of social reality in itself, which imposes itself on politics through elites, democracy and citizenship, It is these baseline levels that represent the majority of political issues.

To continue the analysis, we saw a question posed by Dr. Mohamed Al-Suwaidi in his book *Political Sociology, His Field and Issues* - certified in our study - states: Which is more appropriate in the use of political science or political sociology to express this branch of social sciences? (Mohammed Al-Suwaidi, WY, p. 9) This question is a catalyst for reflection on the many paths relating mainly to knowledge associations and even the methodology imposed by the nature of social sciences in general and the relationship of sociology to the rest of social and human sciences in particular. From this point of view, we can adopt many ideas in this framework. In addition, historians, sociologists and politicians use the same common concepts (e.g. elite, civil society, social construction...). They consider them to be intellectual instruments, and they obtain their foundations from sociology, which always contributes to their development, preservation and development in accordance with the general contexts of social change.

- Philip Pro also provides a multi-pronged analysis of political sociology without risk because he was able to draw all the warnings accompanying the concept, both historically and socially, especially politics. On this basis, he wrote an extensive introduction, including his view that what he wrote was a public painting of this scientific specialty. For that reason, he proceeded from what he called the political subject and gave him three speeches (Philip Bro 1998, pp 9-10).

The first concerns the committed actor, who is the leaders, the elected, the activists, the intellectuals and those involved in a cause, and who is obliged in the context of certain reasons to retain and read his own according to goals and choices that sometimes call for silence on many scenes, so that he is attributed to the positive events of his camp while the negative events of the opponent's camp.

The second speech is about the philosopher, who is predominantly a founding logic dominated by the question of values and has existed since the old philosophy. The questions surrounding it have not changed from Plato to Marx. What distinguishes this philosophical tide is the presence of the cause of morality at the centre of their understanding of politics.

Third speech: On the media, which Pro described as today's President and which means the way he puts professional journalists to describe, present and interpret political events But that poses a problem in the depth of what is known as citizen's information and the fact that it exists, Political media is a platform to educate on citizenship and allow it to choose s goals and objectives.

These different speeches that have been devised for the subject of politics, what is really the development of a multiple vision of the subject of politics, as we said earlier, are far from risky. In view of the fact that these speeches give us the three corners, which, on the one hand, show the focus, nature and origin of the speech and, on the other hand, link it to a certain reality of society, The committed actor is guided by subjective and objective perceptions in accordance with the logic of the political interest and is linked to its surroundings and the philosopher does not abandon the issue of ethics and values, which is also linked to society, Political media also targets citizens as actors in society.

IV. Identification of the field of knowledge of political sociology.

Having presented in the previous axis on the structure of the concept of political sociology. We aspire to provide a specific picture of the field of knowledge of political sociology around which references have varied. At the outset, we must clarify what is meant by the field of knowledge, which is the field of study in any science. In other words, what is interested in the study of any science, and we can therefore ask the following question: What field of knowledge does political sociology care about?

Identifying the field of knowledge of any human or social science seems to pose multiple problems imposed by the nature and subject matter of the science primarily or by those very many intersections not only in the knowledge aspect but also in the ideology, that here we practice the process of establishing certain boundaries and drawing milestones that can guide others in the field of sociology in general and political sociology in particular.

Gaston Butole has identified the field of political sociology as follows (Mohamed El Suwaidi, wy, pp. 12-13)

- Study political phenomena in their relationship with social phenomena.
- The formation of intellectual opinions and currents, collective impulses, fluctuations of ideological beliefs and patterns.
- The formation and functioning of systems and the same political organs in different civilizations.
- The formation, composition and contexts of public opinion's sense of social differences.
- How societies interpret their political needs and choices.
- Relationships between physical structures and layers and systems.
- Various political events and action.

Gaston Butole has clarified areas that appear to be specific and their association with social reality is so obvious that each of these areas can produce dimensions of binary. (Political-social) For example, the formation of public opinion and its association with a sense of social differences is a fertile area for studying the many correlations that sociology focuses on. and, more than that, the study of political phenomena in relation to social phenomena produces a broad scope for understanding human phenomena and their continuous association based on a Intuitive General in Khaldonian Thought, namely the need for human assembly, which includes a social and political dimension, In view of the fact that it has been considered in society, the State and governance, In addition, the emergence of intellectual currents is an ideological field that gives us readings of many social formations active in the political field and their effects, The emergence of political systems and organs represents the historical payload shared by sociology and politics. All the sociologists and politicians have proceeded from history in their analysis of phenomena associated with different civilizations.

Maurice Duvergy delayed the growth of political sociology to differences over its boundaries and fields and asserted that it was caused by jurists who addressed political construction problems with some ambiguity, as opposed to sociologists based on analysis but a lack of technical aspects of power (Mohamed El Suwaidi, wy, p. 10)

Duvergy is a French sociologist with a book (political sociology) One of those who has raised an interesting field is to mention political sociology as a science of the State and so that corresponds to what is common to the word politics. This is meant to link

this science to the image of the modern State. This relates to the nature of the societies in question. However, this area is no longer a major concern for some French Classics, including Marcel Brillot. Now, the common identification is as a science of power and represents the majority of politicians and societies who have defined it in the spheres of governance and power and in all human societies while overcoming through the question of nationalism (Mohamed al- Suwaidi, wy 14)

It is itself a determination from a historical point of view. National States are the last to emerge after the colonial era. This historical dimension may create a knowledge gap such as the one in the social sciences, especially sociology, when Alan Rossio described it as part of the colonial project. The association of sociology with the State is confined to one type of human gathering. not only does the State represent political and social life, but it is part of it, The other area given to political sociology as the Force's science was linked to two areas: Governance and authority, that is, the existence of governors, governors and decision makers, and those subject to it are profiles that exist in every society, whatever their pattern. What is more, the existence of any society is linked to the existence of governance and authority, which, according to general political theory, represents the provision of security and needs. Force does not mean oppression and violence against individuals, but is a tool for organizing and protecting society.

- Study of electoral behavior, which has emerged in the State and local communities.
- A study focusing on economic power and political decision-making processes.
- Study the ideology of political movements and interest groups.
- Study of political parties, voluntary organizations, study of problems of oligarchy, and psychological associations of political behavior.
- Study the government and problems of bureaucracy.
- Comparative studies of political systems.

Electoral behavior is linked to the evolution of societies from a sociological point of view and the influence of behavioral input on social studies. On the other hand, the election has its reach among the pioneers of the so-called social contract (Luke, Russo...). And economic power is an element of societies analysis, especially what happened in the industrial revolution, especially the ideas of Karl Marx, Adam Smith and others, and this has affected other social structures and according to this section of society into classes, The ideological nature of political movements is also an important area in the context of the analysis of lobbying and interest groups. These deliberations are linked to the formation of political parties and all forms of organizations. Political sociology does not neglect the problem of minority governance in States and its relationship to political behavior, which is supported by currents whose form and political style are unknown but takes a large part in the interests of this social science In modern countries and through his outstanding contributions, he found sociology and policy science attributed to him.

Enrichment of the foregoing and the examination of several important analyses in the book Introduction to the Political Sociology of Shumelet Jandro and Corvoisier. These two researchers have shortened many of the presentations and elements that we are accustomed to in many of the references that have dealt with the field of study in political sociology and brought to our attention a different kind of what has been

provided about the field of knowledge of political sociology. We have seen that it is important to summarize and highlight it in this analysis and that may be under the heading:

- Study of social groups as a cognitive area of political sociology at Shumelet Jandro and Corvuazier (Shumelet Jandro and Corvuazier, 1988, p. 5), starting from highlighting social superiority over individuals and developing that the social institution has constants that must be recognized and the latter supports.
- The impossibility of separating the individual from the social environment.
- Comprehensive processing is best suited for social science.

Scientific treatment of the relationship between the individual and society may impose certain attitudes. First, the existence of individuality can be denied, and secondly, the social dimension always prevails as a matter of nature, but another fact that may confuse this interpretative landscape is that society is the source of war, slavery and false beliefs. Third, in terms of principles there is an individual's happiness as an end of the social enterprise. In terms of interpretation, the individual is an essential element of the totality of social contradictions that sociology seeks to expose.

- But through political science, it went beyond the premise of isolation of the individual through natural law and social contract. The situation of nature predates sociology, other than the point of view of political science, represented in Montsecio, as well as Count and Durkaim, people are born in connection with each other, and this idea has been supported by functionality. (Overlap between the elements of culture and society) and Marxism address social truth within the framework of historical materialism. Production relationships are social relations, and societies' patterns indicate a historical evolution of humanity.
- Accordingly, the social and political reality is an overarching reality and is linked to the general orientation of sociology: the study of all social groups constituting society, including the political component, which is present according to social power and the formations it imposes that go beyond individual vision to social with an integrated perspective, focusing on the complexity of the study, which is the political phenomenon that may create difficulties in trying to identify it as the focus of political sociology and to find a way of social decision-making.
- As a conclusion, it can be said that sociopolitical science is an ancient field of social knowledge and this is linked to politics. And even many social perspectives have not neglected to consider the political order and do not disconnect it from that overall social outlook. Until today, the political idea is the creation of social conditions present in the minds and minds of the political one.

V. Sociopolitical and Social Wager

The science of political sociology, as we have seen before, has emerged after going beyond the monogamy and acknowledging that every social is political, and we also have to accept the premise that every political is social. Because we cannot separate the components of society and isolate its parts, it will not benefit us at least in the field of social studies with the need to understand all those components from the different cognitive views available, Today's scientific realities have become accumulated by many social, economic, technical and other factors and what social analysis requires is

linked to how well we are informed of those realities. Social phenomenon ", both social and political phenomena are linked to the so-called social present and are intended in the field and surroundings of social and political events on the grounds that the phenomena do not occur in a vacuum.

Based on this, political sociology exercises its analysis and studies according to a social mortgage that gives it a more social dimension and gives us a picture of the social composition that enables us to practice storing it in the memory of the science itself and to benefit from it in other evolutionary stages and to address this vision we have resorted to the epistemological thinking as a model in which all the specifications we mentioned are available. We all know that Ben Khaldoun cared about politics within the new science of human urbanization with an integrated vision in which he began to look at history and with an integrated vision in which he began to look at history and concluded with observations and experiences with social dimensions, His theory at the Human Meeting made a social-political connection and gave both a fair analysis.

- The political phenomenon and the bilateral Bedouin and urban phenomenon: Ibn Khaldoun achieved this because he found a deviation from the purposes of history, and between that and the children of what the situation gave him to draw the general laws relating to the humanitarian meeting and for him "The political phenomenon in Ibn Khaldoun is partial, whereas the macro phenomenon is the social phenomenon. The political phenomenon is one of the structures of the social phenomenon. The political phenomenon emerges in society as it moves and shifts from a rudimentary or nomadic life to a better life, namely urban life and urbanization." (Al Saghir Ben amara, 1984, 103-104)

Hence the nature of the social present on which Ibn Khaldoun founded his sociopolitical view, as adopted in the title of this axis. This social present is mobility and social transformation through two images of social life in all its endurances: primitive or nomadic life and urban and civic life. political analysis, given the political phenomenon of their experience and volatility between States and positions in the light of the complete deprivation of the preconceived or subjective idea applied, From this collection of facts and their scrutiny, he came to conclusions that printed his idea, which was renewed according to this motility, and he was then able to demonstrate many theories.

His perception of politics was related to his intellectual conviction about the humanitarian meeting, considering it to be the mental evidence of the organization of governance in the group that had reached a level of cultural development, which he expressed was the need for the organizational meeting to congestion the purposes, and the necessity of a force majeure or disdain as he called it (Al Saghir Ben Amara, 1984, p. 105)

Is evident the Human Meeting contributed to the understanding of many of the most profound Khaldonian ideas that precede an analysis of the meaning of its conscience, which means the sultan and the ruler s Social Decade and gave them a solid basis for studying how power and governance arise and making them engage in many perceptions, As human urbanization results in mobility and transformation that also generates congestion, which means the interconnection of people's interests, their abundance and diversity in all areas associated with their lives, it requires the emergence of a force capable of imposing a kind of order whose purpose is to sustain the urbanization and thus to move on to the other element.

- Humanitarian meeting and the formation of the Sultan's authority and governance

Preserving the lives of individuals in any society is essential and living here is not only about surviving, it is an umbrella expression that is immune to all the reasons and ingredients that require it to encompass all aspects of life. "The political life of society is linked to the formation and emergence of power, with the certainty that it is necessary, such as a human meeting, which is its advantage according to a civilized standard, This means that human urbanization has created the need for authority to grow its need because the course of human development provides us with this idea. Human gatherings have historically increased and the need for those who provide it with security and food has increased.

"While it is necessary for man to assemble and cooperate in order to secure him, he has always found himself in the face of other complex and life-threatening problems, namely the ongoing conflict between individuals... Since each one has two instincts of aggression and defense... He did not see in the choice of one of them they wanted "(Idriss Khadir, 1983, p. 134)

With this level of immortal thought, human and social development is linked to the idea of complexity of life and the emergence of problems and scrambles among people. We are also depicted in two situations of human nature: aggression related to the love of control, expansion, king... etc., defense which is the love of survival, continuity and preservation of gains. This is exactly what characterized the enduring nations at the beginning of human history. - This continues and continues until today, what required a shift in the social thought of individuals made them think about who provides them with stability, protects their needs and secures them. Hence power and governance were necessary for human urbanization whatever its nature and intervened here the notion of nervousness in Ibn Khaldoun as we will see what comes.

Nervous and King

Ibn Khaldoun gave us knowledge from his own experience in King's circles, he made it a Bedouin and urban dichotomy - As mentioned earlier - the social ground of the humanitarian meeting, including the emergence of authority and governance Not only did he stop there, but he gave us another intellectual key to understanding this nervous sociopolitical mechanic, which is a distinction of his thinking not only in linguistic terms but also in social and political thinking and enough that it reduces a lot of human theories in one phrase that has absorbed so many writings to this day in Arabs, Ag and Berber .

The nervousness of Ibn Khaldoun is what indicates lineage and blood kinship, beyond belonging to the group. Man, of course, tends to protect his relatives whatever their degree... It then expands to include the group to which it belongs, and then the neighborhood and the belly of the tribe, and it may all be under special nerves such as the family and the clan, which in turn is under general nerves, one of whose branches is the strongest of these nerves, respecting and terrorizing him, to be the King or the Sultan. "(Idriss Khedir, 1983, p. 135)

Through immortal thought, social life is compounded by the family, which has created other families. The clan has formed, among them several clans, including the tribe, in which the neuroscience has emerged and has supported and maintained it from the standpoint of its attachment to the King. The tribe, according to political organization, is the basic and constitutive unit of the King, where the tribe has

maintained and continues to maintain its central social and political status as well, The emergence of political power represented in the King and the Governor did not stop at the tribe's boundaries, but expanded as a result of several factors, the most important of which were geographical proximity and alliance over interests. Nervousness also exerted the prevalence that helped to manifest allegiance to the majority and formed large tribes at the expense of the other. and the tribe's strength is always and never derives from the strength of the family as a socio-political base, Modern sociology has therefore demonstrated that the family is the basic cell of society, from which the composition of the rest of the society's even political institutions begins.

VI. Conclusion:

After these analytical stations of political sociology through the structure of the concept and areas of knowledge, through which we hope that we have somewhat succeeded in answering the main question of this theoretical study:

What are the fundamental dimensions of the structure of the concept of political sociology and its field of knowledge according to a renewed outlook?

We can come to what looks like conclusions that may serve as a general elaboration of our analytical ideas, which we summarize as follows:

- Political sociology must not only be considered a branch of sociology but also address the greatest issues in sociology, especially social science in general.
- Its concept is broader than we can imagine because its base is broad enough to move between the various disciplines of social and human knowledge, and it provides flexibility on the one hand and depth on the other.
- Political sociology realizes the dynamism of the concept by demonstrating that it exceeds many of the sociological and political constraints.
- Through our references, we have concluded that they are trying hard to impart political sociology from narrow ideological orientations in particular.
- His concept also establishes with the reader and the scholar true content about the intersection of social and political without sharp or exclusive tone.
- It makes us discover that his field of knowledge is inclusive and inclusive of all the components of common life as well as of a common approach.
- His political knowledge cargo recognizes, relies on and proceeds from the social character
- Its topics of interest have vital dimensions in our reality and are aware of its living and renewed contents.
- Sociopolitical is a term that we used from the principle of cognitive intersection, which includes an analysis of close dimensions, both theoretical and even applied.
- The analysis that emerged from sociopolitical and social betting is an attempt to evoke Khaldonian thought only because of its precedence over all that was given to us through Western sociology, and on the other hand, it is scientific evidence of the inherent roots of the Khaldonian school and its contribution to politics from the social

present, which for us represents those basic laws in understanding this.

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