SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATION IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL TOOLS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY

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Thesis

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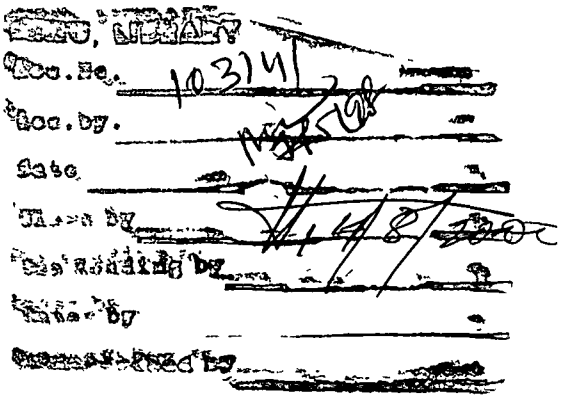

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify that the thesis entitled : *Sociological Concepts and their Representation in Information Retrieval Tools : A Comparative Study of Terminology* submitted by Mr. Lalit P Pathak for the the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, embodies the record of original investigation carried out by him. He has been duly registered and the thesis presented, is worthy of being considered for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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PREFACE

Identification of main fields or areas of a discipline in the form of main concepts used in it, is an essential step in designing an information retrieval tool. Most of the existing general classification schemes were designed by one or two individuals, mostly by their individual experience and expertise. Full comprehension of all the subjects in the universe of documentary knowledge and mapping these subjects and their individual concepts according to their discipline-specific significance, is not possible for one or a few individuals. Even depending on one or a few specialists in a field, does not provide a balanced picture of the main Concepts of a discipline according to their relative significance. Under the circumstances, the only other alternative is to take the views of a maximum number of practising professionals in the field, and consolidate their views for identifying the most significant concepts in that discipline.

With this objective, this research study was undertaken to identify some of the main concepts, and the terms used for them, by sociologists, and to examine how far,bibliographic information retrieval tools, used in libraries and information centres, have been able to provide them in their schedules. For this, identification of the main concepts of sociology, that are dealt, discussed, taught and written about, by sociologists, was necessary, and after giving due consideration to various alternative sources, terms used in the chapter headings of the sociology textbooks were adjudged to be the best source. It was also felt necessary that the sample should be a satisfactory representative of the universe of sociology textbooks, and the period coverage also should span as maximum as possible. Hence, 100 introductory textbooks of sociology covering the period 1939 to 1990 have been considered, for the present study.

Concepts and the terms representing them, have been identified out of 87 books, that were found relevant, out of 100 books initially selected. All the concepts, dealt in the form of terms used in the chapter headings, by at least 3 authors, have

been identified and treated as the main concepts of sociology. The number of authors using a chapter heading for a concept and the total proportion of these books used for a concept, has been quantified and treated as the relative significance given to that concept, by all the authors. The concepts identified in this way, have been arranged under 10 broad categories and each main concept placed in relation to other concepts, on the basis of its definition, explanation, and usage in some subject-dictionaries. Broader, narrower, and related terms used for a concept, by all the textbook authors, in the form of division of a book into sections and chapters has also been considered for relative placement. Finally, some bibliographic information retrieval tools have been evaluated for the provision in them, for these main concepts. The study implies that the concepts, based on the opinion of a large number of practising professionals are certainly significant, and can be treated as the main concepts, from the subject-specific point of view, as such, these need to be provided in all types of information retrieval tools pertaining to sociology. The method deserves to be applied for identifying the main concepts of other social sciences also.

The research has been completed under the guidance of Dr. J C Binwal, Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, North-Eastern Hill University, and I am grateful to him, for his kind supervision of the research work and also for giving me sufficient freedom to delimit the scope and format of the study.

The basic data for this study was collected from a number of institutions in Shillong, and prominent among them are: North-Eastern Hill University, Sacred Heart Theological College, State Central Library, St. Anthony's College, ICSSR Regional Centre, Shillong, and CIEFL, Shillong. I thank the librarians and other staff of all the institutions for their kind cooperation.

March 1994

Lalit P Pathak

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ACRONYMS USED

INTERCOCTA	International Conceptual Encyclopedia for the Social Sciences Project
COCTA	International Sociological Association, Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings
ISA	International Sociological Association
SSRC	Social Science Research Council, USA
UF	Used for
BT	Broader Term
NT	Narrower Term
RT	Related Terms
DC	Dewey Decimal Classification
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
CC 6	Colon Classification edition 6th (1963)
CC 7	Colon Classification edition 7th (1987)
SA	See also
ed./ eds.	editor / editors
CRG	Classification Research Group
GD	Geographical Device
SD	Subject Device

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Information storage and retrieval tools are required to represent the concepts of a discipline or field of knowledge to the best extent possible, in their terminology. As such, identification of the concepts used in a discipline is a prerequisite for designing any bibliographic information storage and retrieval tool. Some theory based classification schemes and other retrieval tools provide guidelines about the methodology for selection of isolates representing the concepts relating to specific disciplines, but clear methodology is not available to identify the main concepts and the terms representing them, that need to be included invariably as headings in the information retrieval tools. One of the major criteria for evaluating information retrieval tools is, to see how far they have been able to take into consideration main concepts of a discipline; how the main concepts have been categorized and; how the categories themselves and the concepts within categories have been arranged.

Schedule for sociology was examined in some of the classification schemes and it was observed that some of the main concepts used in sociology are either not included at all or provided subordinate placings. The arrangement is also not based on the proper categorization of concepts as displayed in the literature of the subject. Such a situation results in scattering of the literature on related concepts, non-retrieval of all the related documents being searched by users and lack of correspondence between the terms used in the literature of the subject by sociologists and their represention in the retrieval tools.

The present study aims to identify the concepts used in sociology, and out of these concepts, categorize some main concepts, that represent major areas of literature in the field. The identified concepts will be arranged in a helpful and filiatory sequence, on the basis of definition, explanation, and usage of each concept in the literature. Finally, the study will try to evaluate some of the bibliographic information retrieval tools, with regard to the provision in them for the main identified concepts.

There have been several approaches to decide about the concepts that need to be accommodated in the terminology of an information retrieval tool. Hulme (1911) suggested the criterion of 'literary warrant' or 'bibliographic warrant'.(1) Bliss emphasized on 'educational and scientific consensus' as the basis of selection of terms.(2) Lancaster and Ranganathan want 'user warrant' also taken into consideration. Hulme's 'literary warrant' meant that the terms used in a schedule of class headings should be based on accurate survey and measurement of the classes of literature. Mills says 'insofar as the making of a library classification should always begin with the literature, and use as its raw material, the concepts manifested in that literature, then it may be said to be based on literary warrant, although not in the sense that Hulme used the term.' (3) Later on Mills says 'In conclusion, we may say that the characteristics used in library classification are usually to be found clearly expressed in the literature, and that the theoretical problem involved in deciding their 'naturalness' or 'artificiality' is largely irrelevant.'(4)

1.2 Objectives and Hypotheses

A preliminary observation of some bibliographic information retrieval tools, gave an indication that the tools available currently, do not represent the concepts used in the literature, adequately. It was also presumed that some

methodology can be evolved to identify the main concepts of a discipline, that are generally used in the literature of that subject. The concepts identified in this way can be seen in the information retrieval tools, with regard to the provision in them. This study has been undertaken with the following main objectives:-

1. To develop a methodology for identifying the main concepts pertaining to a discipline in social sciences, so as to use the terms representing these concepts in the information retrieval tools ;
2. To identify the concepts used and the forms of terms used in sociology with the help of this methodology;
3. To find out the relative significance of each concept, and in this way categorize the concepts into some significance groups, that enables to list most significant concepts of sociology;
4. To arrange these main concepts in a filiatory and helpful sequence on the basis of their definition, explanation and usage in the literature of sociology;
5. To evaluate some information retrieval tools, with regard to the provision in them for the main concepts of sociology and the categorization and arrangement adopted.

1.21 Hypotheses

1. Significant concepts of a discipline can be identified with the help of the terms used for chapter headings in the textbooks;
2. Terminology used in the information retrieval tools does not represent all the main sociological concepts; and
3. Concepts used in a field of study can be ranked according to their relative significance for use as headings in the information retrieval tools.

1.3 Interrelationship between Concepts and Terms

Concepts are described as units of thought. These are mental images formed by generalization. A concept is defined as an aspect of thought, it is a kind of unit, in terms of which one thinks. Marion J. Levy Jr. while writing on some methodological problems says " A concept, as that term is used here, is a means of intersubjective communication. For these purposes, concepts are represented by signs, mostly words. These words, in order to fulfill such purposes, must have intersubjective meanings.... A concept may be defined as simply a name for the members of a given class, the class may be of any sort. The definition or referent of a concept involves the logical analysis of the class to which the concept is applied." (5) Chinoy describes the nature of concepts and writes " a concept is a general term that refers to all members of particular or class of objects, events, persons, relationships, processes, ideas."

Writing on science and concepts, Chinoy says "The first step toward the understanding of sociology, as of any scientific discipline, is the mastery of its basic concepts... The concepts of sociology, then, provide the intellectual instruments with which the sociologist works. They define the phenomena to be studied, and they differentiate sociology from other social sciences, each of which has its own body of concepts. They focus attention upon those selected aspects of reality with which we shall be concerned, and they provide the terms in which problems are posed and answered." (6)

Levy Jr. provides some guidelines for dealing with concepts for empirical scientific purposes and enumerates his observations like this " For empirical scientific purposes they (concepts) must first be precisely defined and precisely differentiated from other concepts. Second, they must be given empirical referents. Third, they are not more or less valid, but only more or less useful for a given purpose of analysis."(7) Sartori says "Whether concepts are theory-formed or theory-

forming, in either case they are the basic units with which the social profession actually performs." (8)

A term is a word or phrase used to denote a concept. Sartori defines a term as "The form used to signify the concept- that is, a word allocated to a concept." (9) Explaining the relation between concepts and terms Soergel says "In language, terms(single-word terms or multiword terms) are used to designate concepts. The relationships between concepts and terms are governed by the rules of terminology. However, as is well known, there is much confusion in this area. Firstly, there is not one-to one relationship between concepts and terms. In the case of synonyms,several terms designate the same concept. For example, lawyer and attorney... and place under government ownership and nationalization are synonyms. On the other hand,homonyms are terms that correspond to different concepts (have different meanings)...: socialization (economics) and socialization (social psychology) are examples. Secondly,different people use the same term with different meanings. Things are complicated even more by the well-known fact that different persons (or even the same person at different times) associate different concepts with one and the same term. It is therefore,necessary to control the relationship between concepts and terms. In most fields,this problem is far from solved.(10)

1.31 Sociological Concepts

Concepts in a discipline are useful for the formation of theories. Leslie et. al. say "whether we speak of men, tables, societies, cultures, or systems, the process is the same. We use abstract symbols to group things together, to distinguish one type of object from another and, ultimately, to see the world as orderly. Concepts enable man to classify sub-classify, and cross-classify the objects in the environment.They provide him with the flexibility to see connection among things,in ways that otherwise would be impossible." (11) Turner,emphasizing the

importance of defining concepts unambiguously, writes under the heading ' Concepts: the basic building blocks of theory' and says "Theories are built from concepts... Concepts are constructed from definitions.... Concepts that are useful in building theory have a special characteristic. They strive to communicate a uniform meaning to all those who use them. However, since concepts are frequently expressed with the words of everyday language, it is difficult to avoid words that connote varied meanings- and hence point to different phenomena - for different group of scientists. It is for this reason that many concepts in science are expressed in technical or more 'neutral' language, such as the symbols of mathematics. In sociology, expression of concepts in such special languages is sometimes not only impossible, but also undesirable. Hence, the verbal symbols used to develop a concept must be defined as precisely as is possible, in order that they point to the samb phenomena for all investigators. While perfect consensus may never be attained with conventional language, a body of theory rests on the premise that, scientists will do their best to define concepts unambiguously. Not to do so, or to give up, because the task is difficult, is to invite conceptual chaos and thereby to preclude the accumulation of theoretical knowledge."(12)

Explaining the significance of concepts for sociology, Chinoy says "So significant a part of sociology are its concepts that the history of the discipline is in part a history of conceptual elaboration and refinement. Some have come into general use, whereas others have gained currency for a time, only to be displaced by more precise or more refined categories of observation and analysis.(13) Wallace and Wallace say "Concepts are categories of behaviour, events, or characteristics that are considered similar for the sake of theory construction."(14)

1.32 Concepts and Terms in the Bibliographic Information Retrieval Tools

Bibliographic information retrieval languages use terms that represent concepts of specific fields of knowledge and disciplines. It is desired that a concept is represented by a single term by all those who deal with that concept, but generally it does not happen. According to the perception of an individual, he forms an image of an unit of thought, or an object, which we name concept and uses a term for it, many times quite different from what the concept in question should convey. As such, in specific disciplines, the concepts are given specific explanation, definition and limiting boundaries, but in social sciences, the situation is not that much clear and several times, various terms are used to represent the same concept. Not only that, an individual object is also seen from different angles and different concepts are formed about it according to the cultural background.

Nedobity writing on the difference between common language and information languages, writes "In common language the specific meaning of a word is always dependent upon the context in which it is used. In special languages, a term is assigned to a distinct meaning, i.e. a defined concept. This concept, which is delimited from other concepts, is integrated in a system of concepts. It is dependent on this system, which is also indirectly true of the term. In indexing languages, a thesaurus word is assigned to a concept, which describes the contents of documents stored in an information retrieval system." Nedobity further says "What is found in common in a set of individual objects is, summarized or abstracted mentally and expressed by a concept. In this way, the concept is an element of thinking, which comprises the characteristics common to a number of objects. The aggregate of characteristics of a concept is called its 'intension'. Every concept is a member of a class of concepts and can itself form a class of concepts that are

encompassed by it. The aggregate of all subordinate concepts (species) at the same level of abstraction or of all individual objects which belong to the concept in question, is called 'extension'. The aggregate of of all individual objects is also termed 'class'. The characteristics of concepts help us classify concepts and construct systems of concepts."(15)

Organization of knowledge and its retrieval in libraries and information centres necessitates the grouping of concepts into classes, and arrangement of these classes in hierarchical relations. The first prerequisite to any classification and categorization is identification of the items to be classified. In a specific discipline, these items to be categorized can be named as concepts of that discipline. The delimitation of knowledge into specific compartments is not easy, as such, in many fields of knowledge, specifically in social sciences, where the same term is used in different discipline-specific contexts, the literature of that field provides the context in which a term is used and, to which concept a term represents. To find out the concepts used in a specific discipline, its areas of interest are identified and some limits are drawn about its nature, perspectives, boundaries, range, field, scope, subject matter and coverage. The second aspect to be kept in mind in identifying the concepts related to a discipline is - to see what type of consensus is emerging about individual concepts with regard to their attributes, among the specialists of that discipline.

Organization of knowledge in libraries, is based on some systems of classification schemes, and use of subject headings. The vocabulary or the terms used in these systems represent the concepts and categories used in the literature of that discipline. The success and effectiveness of any library's knowledge organization system depends on the extent to which the designers of the information retrieval tools have been able to identify the significant concepts of that discipline,

and incorporate the terms representing them in the vocabulary of classification schemes and other bibliographical information retrieval tools.

Bliss says, classes are correlative to concepts and terms. In his words "In the multiplicity, diversity, and complexity of natural objects and their relations, we discern that individual things and events are discrete and that, tho(sic) they differ in their individualities and specific characteristics, we relate them in classes and in concepts, in primary learning and in mental comprehension. This is the process of classifying, of conceiving classes, and of relating them in mental comprehension. It is fundamental to generalization, to simplification, to classification, and to organization of knowledge, and thought. A class is denoted by one or more words or terms, which name it, signify it, and mean it. Such terms or class names are correlative to their classes and to the correlative concepts. (16)

On terms, Bliss says "Terms are definite as classes are; and they are correlative to the classes as the class names are. They should be distinctive and should be used consistently. A class may, however, be denoted by several synonymous terms. The class-name may, moreover, be composed of two or three terms together. In different languages the class-names differ more or less, tho, they may be etymologically related." (17)

We have seen that concepts have been described as the building blocks of theory and same relation exists between theories and a specific discipline like sociology. As such, it is essential for designing any type of bibliographic information retrieval tools to identify the main concepts of a discipline. It may not be difficult to identify the concepts used in a discipline, but the real problem from the information retrieval point of view, is to adopt a methodology, through which, concepts are identified in such a way that no significant concept is left unrepresented in the retrieval tools. It is also essential to place various concepts in

relation to each other in such a manner that those concepts appear together, that have maximum interrelationship. Stressing this point Riggs says "The concepts used in a specialized field of knowledge are highly interdependent, as such, it is important that they are presented in a systematic (i.e. classified glossary, with interlinked definitions, and comprehensive analytical index to all the terms, that can be used to designate each concept, given as an entry in the glossary." (18) However, the task of representing concepts in a systematic order in the form of terms is quite problematic and no arrangement can satisfy differing point of views. Highlighting this problem Coates writes " This would be very simple to achieve if there were an uncomplicated, one-to-one relationship between concepts and words : that is to say, if there were a single word corresponding to each concept and a single concept corresponding to each separate word. In fact, we have on the one hand, concepts that can be rendered by any one of a number of words, and on the other hand, concepts for which no single word equivalent exists in the natural language."(19)

1.4 Sources of Data

Terms used in the dictionaries and encyclopaedias, and definition of the main concepts of sociology was taken from the following dictionaries:-

1. 1955. Fairchild, Henry Pratt Dictionary of sociology.
2. 1964. Gould, Hulius; Kolb, W L Dictionary of social sciences.
3. 1968. Mitchell, G D A dictionary of sociology.
4. 1968. International Encyclopaedia of social sciences by Sills
5. 1969. Hoult, Thomas F Dictionary of modern sociology.
6. 1983. Mann, Michael Macmillan student encycopaedia of sociology.
7. 1984. Abercrombie, N et.al. Dictionary of sociology.
8. 1985. Kuper ; Kuper Social science encyclopaedia.

To find out the main concepts of sociology on which introductory sociology textbooks include a chapter , 100 textbooks were used. The list of these books is provided in the appendix. Following bibliographical information retrieval tools were used for evaluating the provision in them for the main sociological concepts identified from the textbooks of sociology :-

1. Dewey Decimal Classification 20th edition, 1989.
2. Universal Decimal Classification International medium edition, 1985.
3. Colon Classification 6th edition, 1963
4. Sociological Abstracts scheme of arrangement, Vol. 40, 1992
5. Library of Congress Subject Headings, 12th edition, 1988

Dictionaries of sociology were also evaluated for the provision in them ,for the main concepts of sociology. Following two sources were very helpful in providing definition and guidelines for some of the concepts used in dealing with sociological concepts in the information retrieval tools :-

1. Giovanni Sartori "Guidelines for concept analysis and glossary" in Social science concepts: a systematic analysis. 1984: p. 15-85
2. Gernot Wersig; Neveling Ulrich eds. Terminology of documentation. 1976: 275p.

1.5 Scope

It was decided to take a sufficiently large sample of textbooks, as such,100 titles were selected and finally 87 books were included in the study for identifying main concepts from the terms used in the chapter headings. The textbooks pertain to the period 1939 to 1990, and the period coverage is also quite satisfactory. Thus, the sample represents the universe of sociology textbooks fairly well. For taking the terms from dictionaries, 5 dictionaries of sociology and 3 dictionaries/ encyclopedias of social sciences published between 1955 and 1989 were taken, and for a research study, the sample is quite sufficient. For evaluation of retrieval tools, to see the provision

in them for the main sociological concepts, three general classification schemes, one subject specific classification scheme used in indexing, and one list of subject heading has been used.

Thus, from the point of view of literature coverage, and period coverage, the scope of the study covers the field of sociology fairly well. However, the study is not intended to be a study in the field of concept analysis, and touches the aspects of individual concepts only to the extent, that is helpful in understanding the scope of individual concepts, to decide their interrelations and placement in a filiatory and helpful sequence for use in bibliographic information retrieval systems.

1.6 Presentation of the Study

The study has been divided into six chapters. The second chapter on literature survey provides a brief introduction to some of the theoretical as well as applied efforts to identify concepts pertaining to specific disciplines, mainly in the sociological literature. As there has not been many efforts to identify discipline-specific main concepts, mostly such studies are limited to individual suggestions and not based on any literature survey.

The third chapter on methodology includes data collection as well as the procedure adopted to analyze the data. The chapter also explains the reasons for adopting the chapter headings in the textbooks as the basic source of identifying the main concepts of sociology.

The chapter on analysis and interpretation of data deals with identification and the basis of arrangement of the main concepts of sociology. Each one of the 100 concepts has been analyzed for arrangement, based on its definition, explanation and usage in the literature of sociology. The chapter also explains the methodology in detail, of categorization of main concepts according to their relative significance,

Fifth chapter tries to evaluate some bibliographic information retrieval tools as far as the provision for main sociological concepts in them is concerned. For this, various types of tools were selected, as such, three general classification schemes, the Sociological Abstracts classification scheme, and Library of Congress Subject Headings have been evaluated. The provision for these concepts in 8 dictionaries of sociology/ social sciences has also been seen. Finally, the main concepts are compared with the main concepts suggested by some sociologists.

The last chapter summarizes the results of the whole study, which shows that main sociological concepts are not well represented in the various bibliographic information retrieval tools.

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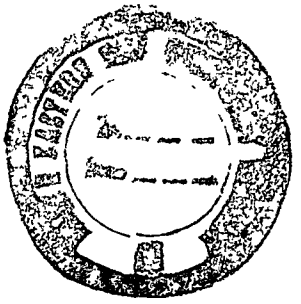

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Library Science Literature

Soergel suggests some of the sources for collection of terms in connection with thesaurus construction and these sources can be used to idenify the concepts used in various disciplines for representation in information retrieval tools. These are:-

1. Treatises on the terminology of a subject field or sub-field;
2. Encyclopaedias, lexica, dictionaries, glossaries (universal or discipline oriented);
3. Tables of contents and indexes of textbooks and handbooks;
4. Index of journals and abstracting journals;
5. Indexes of other publications in the field; and
6. Term Association lists produced by subject experts in term association studies or similar experiments. (1)

These are possible sources for collection of terms related to specific disciplines, but we hardly come across any information retrieval tool that has tried to use all these sources to identify the terms used in a field of study. Identification of terms for use in the schedules of information retrieval tools pertaining to specific disciplines has been tried in some studies for preparation of depth schedules. In social sciences, depth schedules for economics, political science, demography, community development and sociology of education have been published. Most of these studies identify some terms related to a discipline, categorize them into PMEST, and arrange these terms into a hierarchical and filiatory sequence according to the expertize of the individual trying to prepare the subject-specific schedule.

As a standard procedure, it is generally suggested

that, the subject experts be consulted to finalize the terms, form to be used, and also to decide the hierarchical and ... filiatory sequence for preparing a subject-specific schedule. But in practice, it is not possible to finalize the schedules in such a manner. A few experts can hardly decide the balanced picture of a vast discipline and also that the search for consensus among sociologists about the status of a concept and its relationship with other terms is , many times unfruitful. Moreover, it may be possible to identify most of the concepts and the terms used for them in a discipline, but information retrieval tools can not accomodate all these in their schedules., as such, we require a methodology through which concepts are represented in these tools according to their significance as categories, and the capacity of a term to represent all the isolates falling within its purview.

While compiling 'Thesaurus for information processing in sociology' Jean Viet lists the sources for idenitfication of terms. The sources consulted are, dictionaries of sociology, encyclopaedias, Sociological Abstracts and articles from some journals for over a period of time. About adoption of main sections, Viet writes in the introduction to the thesaurus as follows:

"There is being no ostensible obstacle to the temporary use of the classification scheme accepted by specialists, the distribution of subjects employed in the International Bibliography of Sociology was used to determine the main sections of sociology and social psychology, reserving the possibility of amending this, in accordance with the distribution patterns set by Sociological Abstracts and Psychological Abstracts. " (p.10) Jean Viet later on writes " in the disposition of sections, it was difficult to avoid using some presuppositions, but they reflect the manner in which the sociologists consider their own field; there is quite a margin between a language aiming at the retrieval of documents and the specialist's conception of his

subject matter." (p.13) (2)

Ranganathan enumerates a few areas in the field of fundamental research, and one of them is "breakeven points between composite concepts and fundamental constituents in diverse regions of knowledge." (3)

The observation shows that in the field of library science, or for that matter in social sciences, there has not been any significant effort to identify the main concepts pertaining to a discipline.

2.2 Studies Suggesting Main Fields of Sociology

Division of sociology, by Comte into statics and dynamics; division into general sociology and special sociology by Tonnies; and Durkhiem's division into social morphology, social physiology, and general sociology, hardly helps to identify main concepts of sociology and their arrangement into some categories. Moreover, the theoretical categories, and classification, suggested by some sociologists are able to divide the field of sociology into limited categories, that are insufficient to arrange the documents related to all the diverse areas of the subject.

Some sociologists have tried to identify or suggest some main areas/ fields of sociology, but all these lists of terms are based on individual observation, and not on any detailed survey of the literature of the subject. In this manner, House (1936) suggested a list of 16 'sociological specialties' recognized in the United States'. He based his list, on the areas of interest of the members of the American Sociological Society, and teaching and research positions in American universities during that period. (4) Alex Inkeles reports a study by Hornell Hart (1959) in which 24 introductory textbooks of sociology were analyzed and 12 themes were identified. (5) Alex Inkeles (1971) suggests 33 'fields' in the form of a table under the heading ' A general outline of the subject matter of sociology', and he claims 'on which almost every one would agree'. (6) In the same pattern, Smelser (1965) enumerates 11 areas under

Table 2.1

Fields of Sociology suggested by some Sociologists

1. Sociological specialties enumerated by Floyd Nelson House (1936)

"A considerable number of specialized fields of research, teaching, and speculation, within or marginal to the larger field of sociology, are quite definitely recognized today, either by the existence of reputable literature dealing with these topics in a specialized way or by the fact that individuals are restricting their efforts, more or less, to these specialties....

Following atleast, may be enumerated as sociological specialties recognized in the United States at present. (1936) :

1. general theory and history of sociology and logic of the social sciences;
2. historical sociology, theory of social evolution and progress;
3. methods of sociological research (including statistical methods as a more or less distinct subspecialty, marginal to sociology and other social sciences;
4. rural sociology;
5. urban sociology;
6. sociology and social work ;
7. criminology
8. child study, with special reference to 'problem children' and juvenile delinquency;
9. the family;
10. 'collective behaviour'- crowd psychology and public opinion;
11. 'cultural sociology' (marginal to the presumably distinct science of anthropology);
12. educational sociology;
13. population problems and social biology;
14. races and nationalities, race relations, race prejudice;
15. social psychology(marginal to sociology and psychology);
16. 'human ecology', regional sociology and social geography.

Obviously, several of these categories can be subdivided, and for some purposes they should be subdivided; obviously, too, they are by no means distinctive categories; they reflect strongly the tendency to specialize by 'problems' rather than on theoretical grounds."(4)

2. 'Fields of Sociological Concern' enumerated by Alex Inkeles:

Textbooks for introductory sociology courses, the rank-and-file membership of the American Sociological Association, and the leaders of the profession, all seem in basic agreement about the topics which constitute the subject matter of sociology. We can therefore, construct a general outline of the field of sociology on which almost every one would agree.

Table 1
A General Outline of the Subject Matter of Sociology

I. Sociological Analysis
- Human culture and Society
- Sociological Perspective
- Scientific Method in Social Science

II. Primary Units of Social Life
- Social Acts and Social Relationships
- The Individual Personality
- Groups (including Ethnic and Class)
- Communities : Urban and Rural
- Associations and Organizations
- Populations
- Society

III. Basic Social Institutions
- The Family and Kinship
- Economic
- Political and Legal
- Religious
- Educational and Scientific
- Recreational and Welfare
- Aesthetic and Expressive

IV. Fundamental Social Processes
- Differentiation and Stratification
- Cooperation, Accommodation Assimilation
- Social Conflict (including Revolution and War)
- Communication (including Opinion formation, expression and Change)
- Socialization and Indoctrination
- Social Evaluation (the Study of Values)
- Social Control
- Social Deviance (Crime, Suicide, etc.)
- Social Integration
- Social Change.

It is doubtful if very many sociologists would challenge any item on the list as not deserving its position. " (6)

Alex Inkeles (1965)

3. Major fields of Sociology enumerated in the International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences(1968)

" Sociology includes:

economic, organizational, political, rural, and urban sociology;
the sociologies of knowledge, law, religion, and medicine;
human ecology;
the history of social thought;
sociometry and other small-group research;
survey research; and
such special fields as criminology and demography."(5)

4. "Developing Areas of Sociology' according to Neil J Smelser (1969)

1. Research Methods in Sociology ;
2. Comparative study of Societies;
3. Demography;
4. Social Stratification ;
5. Complex Organizations;
6. Socialization ;
7. Deviance and Social Control;
8. Social Change ;
9. Political Sociology ;
10. Sociology of Education ;
11. Medical Sociology." (7)

5. "Aspects of society which have yielded to empirical investigation" according to Graham Sergeant (1971) include the following:

1. Communications
2. Criminology
3. Demography(population)
4. The family
5. Industrial sociology
6. Medical sociology
7. Sociology of education
8. Occupational sociology
9. Political sociology
10. Social stratification- class and status
11. Race relations
12. The sociology of religion, beliefs and ideologies
13. Urban sociology." (8)

6. "Among the areas of human society and behaviour that sociologists study are the following" in the words of Gerald R Leslie et.al.(1973):

" poverty
family planning
social movements
urbanization
race relations
ethnic relations
black power
social stratification
population growth
migration
family life
marriage
personality formation
deviant behaviour
religion
education
language
labour unions
hospitals
the military
student dissent
social change
mobs
crowds
riots
crime " (9)

7. 'Listed below are the most strongly related sociology subject headings from SSHI, as determined by Goffman's indirect method': (James C Baughman (1974)(19)

Alienation (social psychology)
Anomie
Associations, institutions,etc.
Communism and society
Community
Community development
Community power
Crime and criminals
Disease and social status
Educational sociology
Equality
Ethnopsychology
Family
Groups (sociology)
Human behavior
Industrial sociology
Interpersonal relations
Interviewing
Knowledge, sociology of
Marriage
Political sociology
Poor
Psychiatric hospitals- social aspects
Religion and sociology
Sex customs
Social action
Social anthropology
Social change
Social classes
Social control
Social distance
Social evolutions
Social medicine
Social mobility
Social norms
Social organization
Social participation
Social perception
Social psychology
Social role
Social status
Social surveys
Social systems
Social values
Socialization
Society, primitive
Sociolinguistics
Sociology
Sociology, military
Sociology, urban
Typology (sociology)
Urban renewal

8. "Sociology is subdivided into many specialized fields of which a partial list includes:" Horton ; Hunt (1980)

"1. Applied sociology
2. Collective behaviour and mass communication
3. Community
4. Comparative sociology
5. Crime and delinquency
6. Cultural sociology
7. Demography
8. Deviant behaviour
9. Formal and complex organizations
10. Human ecology
11. Industrial sociology
12. Law and society
13. Leisure, sports, recreation, and the arts
14. Marriage and family
15. Mathematical sociology
16. Medical sociology
17. Methodology and Statistics
18. Military sociology
19. Political sociology
20. Race and ethnic relations
21. Rural sociology
22. Social change
23. Social control
24. Social organization
25. Social psychology
26. Sociological theory
27. Sociology of education
28. Sociology of knowledge and science
29. Sociology of occupations and professions
30. Sociology of religion
31. Sociology of small groups
32. Stratification and mobility
33. Urban sociology "(10)

9. Research Committees of the Intl. Sociological Association *

1. Armed forces and Conflict Resolution
2. Economy and Society
3. Community Research
4. Sociology of Education
5. Ethnic, Race and Minority relations
6. Family Research
7. Futures Research
8. History of Sociology
9. Social practice and social transformation
10. Participation, Workers' control and self-management
11. Sociology of Aging
12. Sociology of Law
13. Sociology of Leisure
14. Sociology of communication, Knowledge and Culture
15. Sociology of Health
16. National Movements and Imperialism
17. Sociology of Organization
18. Political Sociology
19. Sociology of Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy
20. Comparative sociology
21. Regional and urban Development
22. Sociology of Religion
23. Sociology of Science
24. Social Ecology
25. Sociolinguistics
26. Sociotechnics-Sociological practice
27. Sociology of Sport
28. Social Stratification
29. Deviance and Social Control
30. Sociology of Work
31. Sociology of migration
32. Women in Society
33. Logic and Methodology in Sociology
34. Sociology of Youth
35. Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA)
36. Alienation Theory and Research
37. Sociology of Arts
38. Biography and Society
39. Sociology of Disasters

* unto 1988 (now the number of Research Committees is 44).

the heading 'developing areas of sociology' (7); Sergeant (1971) enumerates 16 aspects under the heading 'aspects of sociology which have yielded to empirical investigation' (8); Leslie (1973) suggests 26 fields under the heading 'among the areas of human society and behaviour that sociologists study' (9); and Horton (1980) includes 33 specialized fields within the heading 'sociology is divided into many specialized fields' (10) In addition to these, the field of studies of the 39 Research Committees of the International Sociological Association (1988) could also be taken as suggestive of the significant areas of sociology (the number of Committees is now 44).

Some other titles also attracted attention, but none of them was suitable for purposes of identifying the main concepts of sociology. Some of these are 'the classification of the sciences of action' by Talcott Parsons (1949); 'outlook for sociology at the beginning of the twentieth century' by Ginsberg (1961); 'Some observations on the scope of sociological analysis' by Naegele (1961); 'divisions of sociology ' by Tonnies (1971); 'the vocabulary of sociology ' by Gould (1971) and; 'optimum scope of sociology' by Smelser (1980). (11 to 15).

The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences (1968) enumerates 16 areas of sociology in it's introduction and writes " Sociology includes- economic, organizational, political, rural, and urban sociology; the sociologies of knowledge, law, religion, and medicine; human ecology; the history of social thought; sociometry and other small group research; survey research; and such special fields as criminology and demography." At the end of volume 17 the encyclopedia classifies all the articles according to the disciplines. The alphabetical list includes 107 concepts of sociology, many of them further subdivided and separate articles available on various aspects of the concept. However, it is not possible for a general social science encyclopedia to include all the main concepts of a specific discipline.

Hoult (1969) in his Dictionary of Sociology provides a classified list of the terms included in the dictionary under the heading 'Entries classified in terms of specialties' and the specialties identified are as follows: (17)

1. Socio-cultural theory
2. Methodology
3. Demography and population
4. Rural-urban sociology
5. Social change and development
6. Social organization, structure, and institutions
7. Social problems, social disorganization
8. Social psychology
9. Some other related areas

Ann K Pasanella (1986) while surveying the field of sociology from the point of view of sources of information, enumerates the various fields as follows: (18)

1. What is sociology
2. Origins of sociology
3. Social theory
4. Methodology and empirical research
5. Sociology of science
6. Macrosociology
7. Futurism
8. Stratification
9. Sex roles and social change
10. Sociology of medicine
11. Sociology of education
12. Organizational analysis
13. Mass communication
14. Social problems
15. Using sociology

2.3 Suggested Sociology Subject Headings

Only one study could be identified, that suggests significant sociology subject headings. Baughman (1974) has appended a list of 53 headings to his article on " A structural analysis of the literature of sociology" under the caption 'Listed below are the most strongly related sociology subject headings from SSHI (Social Sciences and Humanities Index), as determined by Goffman's indirect method'. (19)

2.4 Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA)

COCTA was formed in 1970, and is a joint committee of the International Political Science Association and International

Sociological Association (since 1978) and also one of the standing sub-committees of the International Social Science Council. The Committee has in hand, the project on 'International Conceptual Encyclopaedia for the Social Sciences. The project envisages to bring out concept-wise volumes on social sciences and first volume in the series is 'INTERCOCTA Glossary: Concepts and Terms used in Ethnicity Research'(1988). (20)

Another contribution related to the field is the 'Social science concepts: a systematic analysis' (1984). The volume has chapters on individual concepts on - consensus, development, ethnicity, integration, political culture, power, and revolution. Editor of the volume, Sartori writes in his introduction " single authors always have, and always shall engage in conceptual analysis. The point is whether private fishing expeditions can be turned into a collective and systematic inquiry- where 'systematic' implies that a given procedure of analysis is replicated from concept to concept, thus following for a consistent and cumulative assessment of the state of a discipline (with resepct to its building blocks). The novelty of this work is, then, that its contributors are engaged in a 'systematic enquiry' and do abide by a shared procedure of analysis- to wit, the 'guidelines' that constitute the first part of the volume. While no claim is made that the guidelines proposed in this work represent an exclusive method for the analysis of concepts, the claim that we do make is that without a method, the exercise is largely pointless." (21)

The studies mentioned above are aimed to analyze the individual concepts, but do not mention the grounds on which some concepts were selected. The analysis of concepts is, from the point of view of their use in social sciences, but none of the contributors is from the field of sociology. The analysis can help in deciding about the scope and inter-

relationship of these concepts, but does not help in identifying discipline specific main concepts and their relative significance for use as main headings. As such, for designing inforamtion retrieval tools, these contributions are of little use.

A concept in social sciences can be interpreted from various angles. Lane and Stenlund (1984) writing on power write : "The phenomena of power may be approached in terms of economic models of utility and exchange (Karlson, Harsanyi) psychological models of personality and communication (Lewin, French), sociological models of organizational hierarchy and work (Likert et.al.) and political science models of leadership and social choice (Dahl, March)" (22) For designing information retrieval tools related to the literature of specific disciplines, we are in search of discipline specific definition and usage of individual concepts.

The literature survey indicates that except for a few stray efforts to list some of the concepts of sociology, no systematic study has been conducted to identify the main concepts of sociology, or any of the other social sciences.

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CHAPTER III

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS METHOD

3.1 Literature Survey and Analysis Method

The present study is based on literature survey and analysis, as such, all the steps involved in a social survey are not applicable in this case. However, the methods adopted can not be termed fully descriptive, as instead of data collection from the social field, the data collection in this case is from the secondary sources. The secondary sources used as data, are dictionaries of sociology, textbooks of sociology, and bibliographic information retrieval tools. The remaining steps adopted in a research survey like - method of obtaining the data, processing the data, comparative study of data, and descriptive analysis of the variables studied are similar.

Main concepts of sociology identified with these methods can be deemed to have been collected through a questionnaire served to 87 sociologists, as to what they consider as the main concepts of sociology. The method is even better than the questionnaire method, as it eliminates the bias, which the respondents might have shown, if they were served a questionnaire, since they get the chance to reconsider their priorities. Secondly, the non-response possiblity is also eliminated.

3.2 Alternative Sources Considered

3.21 Terms used in the Dictionaries

All the terms given in 5 dictionaries of sociology and 3 dictionaries of social sciences were taken and arranged in an alphabetical sequence. The arrangement shows, the number of dictionaries having a term, the form of term used by them,

and the scattering of terms in various dictionaries for a single concept on account of the use of synonymous terms. Each unadopted term along with 'see' reference, has also been shown in the index, such entries being shown in smalls. Second column of the alphabetical index shows the class number available for these terms in the sociology schedule of the three general classification schemes: Decimal Classification, Universal Decimal Classification, and Colon Classification. Any significant term not used in any dictionary but used in any classification scheme also appears in the index in smalls. A term not used directly [illegible] against the class number but appears among many other terms in the scope note in the classification scheme, is underlined to identify it. The arrangement in the alphabetical index is word by word. The subdivisions of a term are brought together and shown after the term with indention, however, in some cases, where the subdivisions run into several pages, all sudivisions carry the main term also, for convenience of consultation, as in the case of terms starting with 'social'.

The alphabetical arrangement provides about 5000 terms. These terms represent the discipline of sociology to a great extent, and [illegible] also represent some of the main concepts of allied disciplines used in sociology. The index tells the number of dictionaries that have provided a term. The terms used by all the 8 dictionaries is not more than 20. The index shows the term-wise provision in classification schemes , and also the terms used in classification schemes, but not provided in the dictionaries.

This term bank was, however, not found of much use, to decide the relative significance of the terms for use as main terms in the information retrieval tools, merely on the basis of the number of dictionaries using a term. On account of the use of many synonymous terms for a single concept by the authors , the terms for a single concept get scattered

and any comparison is impossible, upto the time all the terms provided in the dictionaries are classified. The effort provides a good amount of information about terms used in sociology, but mere identification of the terms used in a discipline can hardly help, regarding their suitability to be used as main headings in a classification scheme or other information retrieval tools.

3.22 Sociological Abstracts as a Source of Terms

Sociological Abstracts includes a journal in it, on the basis of some sociological article published in a journal. Once it is selected, all articles published in the journal get included in the abstracts. In this process, articles on other social sciences appearing in these journals are also included. Moreover, the Sociological Abstracts represents the literature appearing during a certain period, that can not be treated as full representative of the main concepts of sociology.

3.23 Views of 'Founding Fathers'

This is a criterion considered among some other alternatives by Alex Inkeles. Even if some decision could be taken, as to whom to treat as founding fathers, it may not be easy to decide which concepts to use as the main concepts of sociology. The method is suitable to identify some individual aspects pertaining to sociology, but not for deciding the relative significance of the concepts.

3.3 Terms used in the Textbook Chapter Headings

As the sources enumerated above were not found suitable, it was decided to use the chapter headings in the textbooks of sociology, for identifying the main concepts of sociology. For this, one hundred introductory textbooks of sociology, bearing the title introductory sociology, basic sociology, principles of sociology, fundamentals of sociology, handbook of sociology,

aspects of sociology, society and human society were selected. After screening the contents, 13 titles were not found relevant, and the chapter headings in the remaining 87 titles were classified. All the chapter headings bearing a concept on which atleast 3 authors had devoted some part of their book, were classified. Thus, the chapter headings used by any one of the 87 authors on a specific concept were arranged chronologically, along with the surname of the author, the chapter number used for that concept and the total number of chapters in the book of that author.

3.31 Reasons for Selecting Textbooks as a Source

Textbooks generally try to represent the literature appearing in a discipline in the following way:-

1. They include the concepts, that are generally prescribed in the syllabi of sociology courses in the academic institutions;
2. Textbooks assimilate and disseminate the ideas appearing in the form of articles in periodicals, and also in the form of books published in a field of study, on very specific topics;
3. Textbooks present a cumulative and consensual view of the field of study, and are generally supposed to represent all the main concepts of a discipline ;
4. Textbooks generally try to include the views of majority of the 'founding fathers' and the personal views of the author are subsidiary.

3.32 Implications of Classified Chapter Headings

The exercise helped in identifying 100 concepts, out of which some were used by upto 60 authors and others by only 3 authors. The arrangement enabled to get the following information also :-

1. Number of textbooks having a chapter on a particular concept of sociology;
2. Various terms and their synonyms used by these authors for a

concept in the chapter headings;

3. Consensus, uniformity, diversity and changes visible in the use of terms for a concept, over a period of time;
4. Some concepts are always used in pairs by sociologists, like, authority and power, status and role, values and norms, evolution and progress etc. and such pairs can be identified to be placed in filitary sequence in information retrieval tools;
5. The year when the textbooks started including a chapter on a particular concept, the period during which maximum authors include chapter on that concept, and the year since no author included a chapter on the concept.

While classifying the chapter headings, it was observed that in many cases the textbook authors make a combined chapter headings for some concepts. Classifying such headings was not easy, as such, these headings were placed under all the terms appearing in a heading. Such multiple terms have been, wherever placed elsewhere also, [illegible] shown by a star (*) as follows:

53. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

9. 1959. Social differentiation* and stratification (Merton 19/25)

As this chapter heading includes two concepts, it is included in both the places i.e. in social differentiation and in social stratification also, and the star (*) above social differentiation indicates the inclusion of this chapter heading under that term also. In case of division of a book by an author into major sections and then into chapters, sections are shown distinctly through underlining , to indicate that these headings are mostly significant concepts or major sections of the books. For calculating the proportion of the book devoted to each concept, in the case of combined headings as above, half of 1/25th part of the book is counted for each concept.

3.4 Sources used to decide the Relative Placement of a Concept

The identified concepts were arranged and placed in relation to each other, on the basis of their definition, explanation and usage, and for this, these sources were used:-

a. Dictionaries of the Subject

Those definitions from 8 dictionaries of sociology or social sciences were taken into consideration, that provided scope of a term, use of other terms in explaining a term, and the views expressed by noted authors while defining or using a term.

b. Analysis of Chapter Headings

Most of the textbook authors divide their books, first into some major sections and then these sections are sub-divided into chapters. How they subdivide a major section of their book, provides valuable information about their views on the broader and narrower concepts to a particular concept. With this data, it was possible to show each concept, as to how, it has been subdivided by all the authors using it as a section and also under which major section a concept has been placed by these authors, who made it a chapter of some major section of the book.

c. Provision in the Library of Congress Subject Headings(LCSH)

For deciding about the subject headings in the catalogue, most of the libraries use LCSH. The list provides 'broader' and 'narrower';'related'; 'use'; and'used for' terms for all the terms used in the catalogue of the Library of Congress. The list can not be treated as a perfect guide; but in most of the cases the relations of the concepts are well decided. Moreover, the results obtained from literature analysis, can be compared with the list, to find out the difference and unanimity.

d. Related Terms used by Sociologists

Dictionaries of sociology provide 'see also' terms at the end of definition of a term. These 'see also' terms were

collected from all the dictionaries for all the main concepts identified, and it was treated as the list of the terms shown by sociologists as related terms to a concept. It may be noted that, most of the contributions to dictionaries of sociology are generally by well known sociologists or the compilers themselves have been/ are sociologists.

3.5 Method used to decide the Relative Significance of a Concept

The number of chapters in the textbook written by an author and the chapter number for each heading was also noted while arranging the chapter headings under various concepts. This was deemed necessary, as some authors had devoted one fifth (1/5) of his book to a concept and giving it a very significant position of a major section, while on the other hand, another treats the same heading as one thirtieth part (1/30) of his book. While adding the proportion of a book devoted to a concept, the chapter or section heading shown as major section of a book, by an author has to be given more significance. Thus, the number of authors having a chapter on that concept, as well as the proportion of the book used by them for that concept is taken into account, while deciding the relative significance of a concept.

3.6 Scope including Limitations of the Data used

The dictionaries included pertain to the period 1955 to 1989, and textbooks taken are for the period 1939 to 1990. No selection was made of the title according to the eminence of the author, country of origin, or the type of presentation of the subject matter. The terms selected finally among the synonyms, is not necessarily the one used by maximum authors, although, it is so in a maximum number of cases. Out of various synonyms used in the headings, a term was selected, that was adjudged to be most accepted or acceptable as heading. Most of the books included in the study have undergone several

editions, and wherever available latest edition was used, but for showing in the chronological table, the year of the first edition has been taken into consideration, if it was mentioned in the latest edition.

While calculating the proportion of books used for a concept by an author, it has been assumed that all the chapters in a book occupy equal number of pages, or have been given equal importance by an author, which may not be true. Generally, textbook authors devote more pages to a chatper in the beginning of the book, and less at the end. The method of counting the number of pages for each chapter could be a further step to decide about more accurate relative value. But the method adopted, also enables us to place all the concepts in the relative significance categories, and the concepts with less number of pages, automatically have shown lesser significance values. However, further studies could be taken up to see, as to whether, counting the number of pages for a chapter or for a concept, changes the relative position of the concepts as obtained through the present study.

CHAPTER IV

MAIN CONCEPTS, THEIR PLACEMENT AND RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Identification of Main Concepts

The main objective of this study has been to identify some main concepts of sociology. The collection of terms from the dictionaries of sociology/ social sciences helped in finding out the terminology used in the discipline, to a great extent, but it was not possible to identify main concepts with this method. In the same manner, it was also not found possible to identify the main concepts on the basis of literature on individual concepts that is appearing in the Sociological Abstracts. As such, the terms used in the chapter headings of the textbooks were adjudged to be the best source to identify main concepts. Every author tries to provide the best and most significant term as chapter heading for the material he is presenting in his textbook. Bringing together all the chapter headings on a concept, automatically provides, as to what, most of the sociologists want to be the main headings in sociology.

The main obstacle in finding some main concepts was the problem of synonyms used by authors. To select a term out of several alternatives, for use in information retrieval tools, some alternatives available are as follows:

1. to select a term that has been used by maximum number of authors;
2. to select a term that is used in the literature currently ;
3. to select a term that can accommodate and has the capacity to express all the subordinate concepts within it;
4. to take a term as the first term and show other terms also with slash (/) when synonymous position of another term could not be ascertained;

5. to select a term as the first term and show other related or synonymous terms in the scope note as 'including.....';
6. Use of 'see' or 'use' references for the terms not adopted as headings.

In the present study, all the synonymous terms used for a concept by all the authors could be brought together, but it was beyond the scope of this study to find out which term to prefer out of many synonyms available. It was not possible to locate any consensus among sociologists about the use of a single term for a concept. In fact, some textbook suthors appear trying to give an alternative or synonymous ,but less popular term for a concept, in the chapter heading, so that they are not accused of adopting the heading of an earlier author, whose book is most popular or whose heading terms are widely used or most acceptable. In most of the cases, it was decided not to indulge or go into the question of synonymous status of some terms , instead they have been presented separately, along with their definition, explanation and usage and all other related information that can help in any future decision aobut the most appropriate term among a few. But for inclusion in an information retrieval tool as a main heading, such terms need not be provided separately. For some terms, comparative table has been provided in the next major section, which shows that, in most of the cases an author has used only one out of many terms generally used. Some of these are :

a. Social differentiation, social stratification, social classes, social inequlaity ;
b. Race, race relations, ethnic groups, minorities.

All such interrelated concepts need to be identified , and literature on them can be placed together, and provision in the information retrieval tools, needs to be made accordingly.

Table 4.1 : 100 Main Concepts of Sociology Identified from 87 Textbooks

0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS
- 1. Sociology
- 2. Scope
- 3. History
- 4. Theories
- 5. Research Methods, Techniques
- 6. Scientific Method

I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
- 7. Social Organization
- 8. Social System
- 9. Society/ Social Life
  Social Order
- 10. Social Processes
- 11. Social Relations
- 12. Social Interaction
- 13. Individual
- 14. Personality
- 15. Attitudes
- 16. Biological Determinism
- 17. Sexuality
- 18. Socialization
- 19. Communication/Symbolism
- 20. Groups
- 21. Primary Groups
- 22. Small Groups
- 23. Associations

II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- 24. Social Institutions
- 25. Kinship
- 26. Family
- 27. Marriage
- 28. Political Institutions
- 29. Government
- 30. Formal Organizations
- 31. Bureaucracy
- 32. Authority
- 33. Power
- 34. Leadership
- 35. War
- 36. Economic Institutions
- 37. Work
- 38. Division of Labour
- 39. Sociology of Occupation
- 40. Industrial Sociology
- 41. Capitalism
- 42. Poverty
- 43. Leisure

III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RELIGION
- 44. Sociology of Education
- 45. Culture
- 46. Sociology of Art
- 47. Sociology of Knowledge
- 48. Ideology
- 49. Magic
- 50. Sociology of Religion

IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE
- 51. Social Structure
- 52. Social Differentiation
- 53. Social Stratification
- 54. Social Classes
- 55. Castes
- 56. Social Inequality
- 57. Social Mobility
- 58. Social Status
- 59. Role
- 60. Sociology of Gender
- 61. Racial GRoups
- 62. Race Relations
- 63. Ethnic Groups
- 64. Minorities

V. SOCIAL CONTROL; DEVIANCE
- 65. Social Control
- 66. Customs
- 67. Values
- 68. Norms
- 69. Morality
- 70. Public Opinion
- 71. Sociology of Law
- 72. Conformity
- 73. Deviance
- 74. Crime
- 75. Delinquency

VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION; CONFLICT
- 76. Social Disorganization
- 77. Social Conflict
- 78. Crowd
- 79. Collective Behaviour
- 80. Social Movements

VII. SOCIAL CHANGE
- 81. Social Change
- 82. Evolution
- 83. Progress
- 84. Revolution
- 85. Scientific, Technol.Change
- 86. Industrialization

VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY; POPULATION
- 87. Human Ecology
- 88. Environment
- 89. Geographic Environment
- 90. Community
- 91. Rural Sociology
- 92. Urbanization
- 93. Urban Sociology
- 94. Medical Sociology
- 95. Population
- 96. Migration

IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS
- 97. Social Problems
- 98. Social Gerontology
- 99. Applied Sociology
- 100. Social Planning

The textbook authors generally use a term or phrase of their choice for a concept, and to group them all into a common acceptable term, is only an effort to place a proposal before the designers of information retrieval tools. It has also been observed that we classify some chapter headings according to the term used, but the author in fact, is using it in some other sense. We can take the case of 'social order' Some authors use it for 'social organization' or 'social life' and some others for 'social control'. All the synonyms can not be used to represent a concept in an information retrieval tool, and only one of them can be shown in a schedule as leading term. The choice of this single term to represent all the synonyms used in the textbooks, is one of the most crucial decisions, and it is almost impossible to arrive at some unanimity, in case of most of the concepts, that can satisfy all the points of views, schools of thought, or country-specific interpretations associated with some of the terms. Under these circumstances, one term was selected, out of many, that was adjudged to be acceptable to maximum number of sociologists, conveys the meaning of the concept adequately with the use of minimum words, and generally in popular usage. However, it has to be accepted that there can be no guidelines for a strict compliance in this respect, and the individual understanding of the subject, of a designer of such system has no alternative.

4.11 Basis for accepting these Concepts as Main Concepts

The terms identified as main concepts appear to be justifiable on the following grounds:

1. The concepts selected are based on the terms used as chapter headings by a large number of textbook authors;
2. Textbooks are generally written according to the syllabi prescribed in the academic institutions, and syllabi is expected to include all the main concepts of a discipline;

3. All terms used in a discipline are not taken as chapter-headings by the textbook authors, as can be seen from the present analysis that, not more than 100 concepts could be identified out of all the 87 books analyzed, and many of these terms used by upto 60 authors;
4. A majority of these terms are used as main headings in some classification scheme or the other, but not all in a single information retrieval tool;
5. Majority of these terms or their synonyms are provided in most of the dictionaries of sociology and also in the dictionaries of social sciences;
6. Sufficient amount of literature is appearing on these concepts as varified from the subject index to the Sociological Abstracts. Although Sociological Abstracts also includes significant literature on some new fields and upcoming areas of interest of sociologists;
7. The concepts represent almost all the major areas on which 'masters of sociological thought' or 'founding fathers' have written;
8. Main concepts identified generally tally with the main fields or specialties suggested by one or the other 7 sociologists, who have tried to list main concepts of sociology;
9. International Sociological Association has Research Committees on most of these concepts, and these have been treated as significant areas by ISA ; and
10. Literature in the form of books also appears on these concepts.

4.2 Arrangement of Terms Representing the Concepts

Knowledge is multi-dimensional, and interrelated, and sociological concepts represent the borrowed terms from psychology, philosophy, political science, anthropology, economics, and even geography and history. As such, in many cases, the term used is the same, but subject-specific inter-

pretation and thus the concept is different. Mapping sociology, capitalizing on the terms borrowed from nearly all fields of knowledge, has not been successful. Over and above, the classificationists would like to see all concepts of a particular field and also all human knowledge in a linear sequence. The result is that, no sociologist has tried to present the concepts of the discipline in any well thought out arrangement, or at least according to the major categories. The classification schemes in existence have also not been able to solve the complexities that are to be handled in arranging the concepts in a linear sequence.

It may be possible to trace some consensus among sociologists about the main concepts of sociology, and the scope of individual concepts, but it appears a difficult proposition to trace any agreement among them, regarding the use of a term, among many synonyms, to represent a concept. Same is the case about the arrangement of sociological concepts in some categorized order, acceptable to all , even for presenting them in the textbooks. But the people in the field of bilbiographic information retrieval work have to present the literature related to the subject in some order, which is helpful for easy retrieval of bibliographic material. For easy retrieval, major categories need to be identified, and individual main concepts are required to be placed within these. A classifier is not expected to remember the relative location of each and every concept in a scheme of arrangement, but the major categories and their relative location is helpful even for users of such systems.

It has been tried in the present study, to arrange the main concepts of sociology in a well thought out sequence and place them under some broad categories. The effort is first in this field, and no such arrangement can satisfy diverse point of views. In some cases, a number of main concepts have been placed together, when they are related to

the maximum extent, so as to bring the major categories within a limited number.

To arrange the identified 100 concepts in a filiatory and helpful sequence in relation to each other, definition provided in 8 dictionaries of sociology/social sciences were seen and the most relevant definitions that were found helpful in understanding a concept in relation to other concepts, have been quoted. How the textbook authors divide their books into some major sections, that indicate the major categories and what chapters they make within these major sections to indicate the broader and narrower terms has been compiled and presented in tabular form or analyzed. The broader and narrower terms provided in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) for a term has also been collected and taken into consideration, while arraging the terms representing the main concepts in relation to each other. The 'see also' references provided at the end of definition of a term, that tells how sociologists see related terms, have been collected from all the dictionaries used in the study. The use of this source, has been able to provide all the related concepts to a particular term, and it has been utilized for the first time.

How these sources help in the arrangement of the terms representing the main concepts of sociology, and what are the implications of compiling the information from these sources, is presented mostly in tabular form while analyzing the individual concepts. The compiled information although collected to help in arranging the concepts in a helpful sequence, can be used by designers of bibliographic information retrieval tools to decide the relative placement of individual concepts of sociology . The information can also be used by the users of the information retrieval tools, to decide the relative placement of literature on individual concepts, and also for making provision for headings that are most preferred by the clients of the retrieval systems.

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4.3 Definition, Explanation, and Usage of the 100 main Concepts of Sociology

1. SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

Auguste Comte (1855)

a. "The statical study of sociology consists in the investigation of the laws of action and reaction of the different parts of the social system."(1)

b. "He (Comte) did propose and consistently treat sociology divided into two main parts, the social statics and social dynamics. .... In the first case the major institutions or institutional complexes of society - such as economy, family, or polity are taken to be the major units for sociological analysis, and sociology is conceived of as the study of interrelations between such institutions.---- The parts of society, he argued can not be understood separately "as if they had an independent existence", instead they must be seen "as in mutual relation.... forming a whole which compels to treat them in combination." He referred to the principle of "universal social interconnection" as the " master thought" of his whole approach. If statics was to be the study of how the parts of societies interrelate, dynamics was to focus on whole societies as the unit of analysis and to show how they developed and changed through time.... Comte felt the comparative study of societies as wholes was a major subject for sociological analysis."(2)

Herbert Spencer (1910)

c. "The science of sociology has to give an account of(how) successive generations of units are produced, reared and fitted for cooperation. The development of the family thus stands first in order.... Sociology has next to describe and explain the rise and development of that political organization which in several ways regulates affairs - which combines the action of individuals.. and which restrains them in certain of the dealings with one another.... there has to be similarly described the evolution of ecclesiastical structures and functions ... the system of restraints whereby the minor actions of citizens are regulated, has to be dealt with. The stages through which industrial part passes.... have to be studied.... (as well as) the growth of those regulative structures which the industrial part develops within itself."(3)

Emile Durkheim (1896)

d. " Durkheim divided the journal L'Annee' Sociologique into seven sections with numerous sub-sections under each major headings... the major sections were general sociology- including a sub-section on personality in the individual and the collectivity; sociology of religion; sociology of law and morals, including sub-sections- political organization, social organization, and marriage and the family, the sociology of crime; economic sociology ; including sub-sections on the measurement of value and on occupational groups; demography, including a sub-section on urban and rural communities; and one on sociology of aesthetics. This outline dating from 1896 could easily be used for a contemporary general view of sociology."(4)

Max Weber (1864-1920)

e. "Sociology is a science concerning itself with the interpretative understanding of social action and thereby with a causal explanation of its course and effects. "(5)

f. "The subjects on which he (Weber) wrote extensively include religion, various aspects of economic life, including money and the division of labour; political parties and other forms of political organization and authority; bureaucracy and other variables of large scale organization ; class and caste ; the city ; and music. "(6)

Pitrim A Sorokin (1928)

g. "It seems to be a study , first of the interrelationships and correlation between various classes of social phenomena (correlation between economic and religious, family and morals, judicial and economic, mobility and political phenomena and so on) second, that between the social and the non-social (geographical, biological etc.) phenomena, third, the study of the general characteristics common to all classes of social phenomena."(7)

J W Bennett ; M M Tumin (1949)

h. "Sociology is the science of the structure and function of social life."(8)

Morris Ginsberg (1949)

i. "Sociology may be defined as the study of society." (9)

MacIver; Page (1952)

j. "Sociology is about social relationships, the network of relationships we call society." (10)

Nicholas S Timasheff (1955)

k. "It (sociology) is interested in what happens when man meets man, when human beings form masses or groups ; when they cooperate, fight, dominate one another, persuade or imitate others, develop or destroy culture. The unit of sociological study is never an individual, but always at least two individuals, somehow related to one another." (11)

Alfred McClung Lee (1958)

l. "The scientific study of the phenomena arising out of the group relations of human beings. The study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other. Different schools of sociology lay varying emphasis upon the related factors, some stressing the relationships themselves, such as interaction, association, etc., others emphasizing the human beings in their relationships, focusing their attention upon the socious in his varying roles and functions. Whether, sociology as developed hitherto, is entitled to the rank of a science, is still a matter of some disagreement, but it is uniformly recognized that the methods of sociology may be strictly scientific, and that the verified generalizations which are the earmark of true science, are being progressively built up out of extensive and painstaking observation and analysis of the repetitious uniformities in group behavour." (12)

Hary M Johnson (1960)

m. "Sociology is the science that deals with social groups, their internal forms or modes of organization, the processes that tend to maintain or change these forms of organization, and the relations between groups. So complex a subject as social groups requires, for scientific treatment, precise concepts and carefully defined technical terms for them." (13)

T B Bottomore (1962)

n. "Sociology was, with social anthropology, the first science to concern itself explicitly with social life as a totality, with the whole intricate network of social institutions and groups which constitute a society, instead of singling out a particular aspect of society for study. The basic conception, or directing idea, of sociology is, therefore, that of social structure, systematic interrelation of forms of behaviour or action in particular societies. From this follows the sociologist's interest in those aspects of social life which has previously been studied only in a desultory manner, or which had previously been the object of philosophical reflection rather than empirical enquiry: the family and kinship, religion and morals, social stratification, urban life." (14)

Edward A Tiryakin (1962)

o. "Sociology is the science which seeks universal knowledge about man's social conditions, in their specific and general manifestations; it's raison d'etre is to investigate the implications of Aristotle's proposition that man is a social animal (or political in the sense that man is what he is because of his life in the polis) ." (15)

Young; Mack (1962)

p. "Sociology, then is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life. Moreover, sociology is the body of knowledge, compiled by scientific method about human interaction. By interaction we mean reciprocal contact between two or more persons- interstimulation and response. Sociologists therefore, are concerned with man in society, with the human group." (16).

Bain ; Kolb (1964)

q. "Sociology denotes the scientific study of the social behaviour or social action of human beings. It can be defined as the science of social relations and processes, the science of society, if society is regarded as the totality of social relations and processes or the science of culture, if the latter term is defined to denote the sum totality."(17)

Koller; Couse (1965)

r. "Sociology takes as its unit of study, the human group." (18)

Webster (1966)

s. "Sociology is the science of society, social institutions and social relationships. It is the systematic study of the development, structure, and function of human groups concerned as process of interaction or as organized patterns of collective behaviour." (19)

Alvin L Bertrand (1967)

t. "Sociology may be defined as the scientific study of human relationships ; or of systems of human interaction or of social groups; or of social structures ; or of social systems including societies. Sociology studies man in relation to his fellow beings."(20)

Everyman's Encyclopaedia (1967)

u. "Sociology is the name introduced by Comte (1798-1857) and increasingly used in systematic study of human society. Such study may be purely descriptive, assembling in some agreed order the main significant facts about some particular society, community, groups or it may include interpretation of such facts and abstract generalization from them."(21)

Albert J Reiss (1968)

v. Sociology is the study of social aggregates and groups in their institutional organization, and of the causes and consequences of changes in institution and social organization."(22)

Donald G MacRae (1968)

w. "Sociology may be summarized as the study of
1. social structure ;
2. the study of social composition, i.e. the nature, propositions and diversities of the various groups, categories and classes in societies;

3. the constructing of accurate descriptive inventories of the social life of society ;
4. the elaboration and testing of methods of research, both, qualitative and statistical ;
5. the study of culture and life style in society.

These are, of course all interconnected, and in total comprise the enterprise of sociology at this point of time."(23)

Albert J Reiss (1968)

v1. "Sociologists are primarily interested in human beings as they appear in social interaction i.e. as actors taking account of one another in their behaviour. The major systems or units of interaction that interest sociologists are social groups, such as the family or peer group; social relationships, such as social roles and dyadic relationships; and social organizations, from such formal or bureaucratic organizations as governments, corporations, and school system, to such territorial organizations as communities, or to the schools, factories, churches, etc. that are components of communities. Although sociologists are principally concerned with human beings in social interaction, they are also concerned with social aggregates or population, in their institutional organization."(22)

Social Science Research Council,USA (1969)

x. "Sociology embraces a wide range of subject matter, including the family, rural and urban life, race relations, religion, crime, political parties, populations, and social stratification. Sociologists employ many concepts to lend coherence to their accounts of social phenomena ; some of these concepts are now familiar to people outside the field- for example, concepts of role, institution, social structure , norms and conformity."(24)

Thomas Ford Hoult (1969)

y. "Sociology is the intellectual discipline concerned with developing systematic, reliable knowledge about human social relations in general and about the products of such relationships.... To other observers, sociology is simply the social science specialty concerned with the study of social groups or social institutions, or social interaction patterns"(25)

Random House Dictionary (1970)

z.1 Sociological - "Dealing with social questions or problems, especially focussing on cultural and environmental factors rather than on psychological or personal characteristics. It is the scientific study of the origin, development, organization, and function of human society; the science of the fundamental laws of social relations, institutions etc." (26)

Alex Inkeles (1971)

z.2 "Sociology is the study of systems of social action and of their interrelations. Most prominent among these systems of action we find, in increasing order of size and complexity : social acts, social relationships, organizations and institutions, communities and societies."(27)

Ronald Fletcher (1980)

z.3 "Sociology is the scientific study of social systems ; the attempt to study as scientifically as possible, all forms of association known to us- their nature, functions, interconnections and patterns of continuity and change in various types of society.(28)

Michael Mann (1983)

z.4 Defined in the dictionaries as the science or study of society. The term was coined by Comte (1830), linking the Latin socius (originally a people, tribe or city allied to Rome, but later a society) to the Greek Logos (reason or knowledge) ... either social facts, or social processes or some combination of the two constitutes the subject matter of sociology."(29)

Nicholas Abercrombie (1984)

z.5 "Sociology - the term has two stems - the Latin socius(companion) and the logos (study of) and literally means the study of the processes of companionship. In these terms sociology may be defined as the study of the bases of social membership. More technically, sociology is the analysis of the structure of social relationships as constituted by social interaction." (30)

Edward A Shils (1985)

z.6 "The knowledge contained in sociology covers a very wide and differentiated range of phenomena such as the conduct of individuals in institutions like families, churches and sects, workshops, armies, civic and political associations, territorial, ethnic and national communities; the patterns of relationship among individuals; the role of structure and authority in the working of institutions and communities; the stratification of societies communities and institutions with respect to income and status or deference; the role of cognitive and normative beliefs in the actions of individuals and in the functioning of communities, institutions and societies."(31)

Joel M Charon (1986)

z.7 "Sociology today is the study of society, interaction, institution, social organization and social problems. Sociology is a perspective that tries to give a sophisticated and factual explanation at why people act as they do."(32)

Table 4.2

Major aspects of Sociology revealed by the Terms used in 32 Definitions

5.Research Methods/ Techniques		
Observation and Analysis	Lee	(1958)
Accurate descriptive inventories	MacRae	(1968)
Methods of Research	MacRae	(1968)
6. Scientific Method		
Verified generalizations	A M Lee	(1958)
Scientific Method	Young; Mack	(1962)
Abstract generalization	Everyman's Encycl.	(1967)
Systematic Study	Everyman's Encycl.	(1967)
Scientific Study	Bertrand	(1967)
Systematic Reliable Knowledge	Hoult	(1969)
7. Social Organization		
Comparative study of Societies	Comte	(1853)
Statical Study	Comte	(1855)
Interrelation of parts of society	Comte	(1855)
Social Organization	Durkheim	(1896)
Forms or Modes or Organization	Johnson	(1960)
Man's Social Condition	Bottomore	(1962)
Social Organization	Reiss	(1968)
Organization of Human Society	R H Dictionary	(1970)
Organization	Inkeles	(1971)
All Forms of Association	Fletcher	(1980)
Social Organization	Charon	(1986)
8. Social System		
Structure of Human Groups	Webster	(1966)
Social System	Fletcher	(1980)
9.a Society		
Human Group	Young; Mack	(1962)
Social aspects of Human life	Young; Mack	(1962)
Science of Society	Bain; Kolb	(1964)
Human Group	Koller; Couse	(1965)
Science of Society	Webster	(1966)
Organized Patterns of Collective Behaviour	Webster	(1966)
Human society	Everyman's Encycl.	(1967)
Social Aggregates	Reiss	(1968)
Social phenomena	SSRC,US	(1969)
Function of Human society	R H Dictionary	(1970)
Societies	Inkeles	(1971)
Nature and Function of Society	Fletcher	(1980)
Science of Society	Mann	(1983)
Processes of Companionship	Abercrombie	(1984)
Society	Charon	(1986)

9.b Social Life

Structure and Function of social life	Bennett; Tumin	(1949)
Study of Society	Ginsberg	(1949)
Social Life	Bottomore	(1962)
Man in Society	Young; Mack	(1962)
Social Life	MacRae	(1968)
Origin of Human Society	R H Dictionary	(1970)
Bases of Social Membership	Abercrombie	(1984)

9.c Social Order

Continuity in all forms of Association	Fletcher	(1980)

10. Social Processes

Cooperation	Spencer	(1910)
Processes that tend to Maintain Organization	Johnson	(1960)
Social Processes	Mann	(1983)

11. Social Relations

Network of Social Relationships	MacIver;Page	(1952)
Cooperation, Fight, Domination, Persuation, Imitation	Timasheff	(1955)
Human beings in their Relationships	Lee	(1958)
Relation-between Groups	Johnson	(1960)
Science of Social Relations	Bain; Kolb	(1964)
Social Relationships	Webster's Dictionary	(1966)
Behaviour	Reiss	(1968)
Social Relationships	Reiss	(1968)
Human Social Relations	Hoult	(1969)
Social relations	R H Dictionary	(1970)
Social Relationships	Inkeles	(1971)
Social Interrelations	Inkeles	(1971)
Structure of Social Relationships	Abercrombie	(1984)
Patterns of Relationships	Shils	(1985)

12. Social Interaction

Laws of Action, Reaction of different Parts of Social System	Comte	(1855)
Social action	Weber	(1920)
Interaction	Lee	(1958)
Repetitious Uniformities in Group Behaviour	Lee	(1958)
Systematic interrelation of forms of Behaviour or Action	Bottomore	(1962)
Human Interaction	Young; Mack	(1962)
Interstimulation and Response	Young; Mack	(1962)

(contd.)

12. Social Interaction (contd.)

Social Behaviour or Social Action	Bain;Kolb	(1964)
/of Function/Human Groups	Webster's Diction.	(1966)
Processes of Interaction	Webster's Diction.	(1966)
Dyadic Relations	Reiss	(1968)
Social Interaction	Reiss	(1968)
Social Interaction Patterns	Hoult	(1969)
Social Acts	Inkeles	(1971)
Systems of Social Action	Inkeles	(1971)
Social Interaction	Abercrombie	(1984)
Interaction	Charon	(1986)

14. Personality

Personality	Durkheim	(1896)

15. Attitudes

Cognitive beliefs	Shils	(1985)

16. Biological Determinism

Biological phenomena	Sorokin	(1928)

20. Groups

Groups	Timasheff	(1955)
Group Relations of Human beings	Timasheff	(1955)
Social Groups	Johnson	(1960)
Groups	Bottomore	(1962)
Groups	Everyman's Encycl.	(1967)
Groups	Reiss	(1968)
Social Groups	Reiss	(1968)
Groups	MacRae	(1968)
Social Groups	Hoult	(1969)

22. Small Groups

Peer Groups	Reiss	(1968)

23. Association

Association	Lee	(1958)

24. Social Institutions

Institutions	Comte	(1855)
Social Institutions	Bottomore	(1962)
Social Institutions	Webster's Diction.	(1966)
Institutional Organization	Reiss	(1968)
Institution	SSRC,US	(1969)
Social Institutions	Hoult	(1969)

(contd.)

24. Social Institutions (contd.)

Institutions	R H Dictionary	(1970)
Institutions	Inkeles	(1971)
Institutions	Shils	(1985)
Civic Associations	Shils	(1985)
Institutions	Charon	(1986)

25. Kinship

Kinship	Bottomore	(1962)

26. Family

Family	Comte	(1855)
Family	Durkheim	(1896)
Family	Spencer	(1910)
Correlation between Family and Morals	Sorokin	(1928)
Family	Bottomore	(1962)
Family	Reiss	(1968)
Family	SSRC, US	(1969)
Family	Shils	(1985)

27. Marriage

Marriage	Durkheim	(1896)

28. Political Institutions

Polity	Comte	(1855)
Political Organization	Durkheim	(1896)
Political Organization for Regulation of Affairs	Spencer	(1910)
Political Organization / Parties	Weber	(1020)
Political Parties	SSRC,US	(1969)
Political Associations	Shils	(1985)

29. Government

Governments	Reiss	(1968)

30. Formal Organizations

Large Scale Organization	Weber	(1920)
Corporations	Reiss	(1968)

31. Bureaucracy

Bureaucracy	Weber	(1920)
Formal or Bureaucratic Organization	Reiss	(1968)

32. Authority

Authority	Weber	(1920)
Authority	Shils	(1985)

35. War

Armies	Shils	(1985)

36. Economic Institutions

Economy	Comte	(1855)
Economic Sociology	Durkheim	(1896)
Economic Life	Weber	(1920)
Money	Weber	(1920)
Correlation between Economic and Religious Institutions	Sorokin	(1928)

37. Work

Workshops	Shils	(1985)

38. Division of Labour

Division of Labour	Weber	(1920)

39. Occupation

Occupational groups	Durkheim	(1896)

40. Industrial Sociology

Factories	Reiss	(1968)

44. Sociology of Education

School System	Reiss	(1968)
Schools	Reiss	(1968)

45. Culture

Development and Destruction of Culture	Timasheff	(1955)
Science of Culture	Bain; Kolb	(1964)
Culture and Life style	MacRae	(1968)
Cultural factors	R H Dictionary	(1970)

46. Sociology of Art

Sociology of Aesthetics	Durkheim	(1896)
Music	Weber	(1920)

49. Sociology of Religion

Sociology of Religion	Durkheim	(1896)
Ecclesiastical Structures and Functions	Spencer	(1910)
Religion	Weber	(1920)
Religion and Morals	Bottomore	(1962)
Churches	Reiss	(1968)
Religion	SSRC,US	(1969)
Churches	Shils	(1985)
Sects	Shils	(1985)

50. Morality

Sociology of Morals	Durkheim	(1896)
Religion and Morals	Bottomore	(1962)

52. Values

Measurement of Value	Durkheim	(1896)

53. Norms

Norms	SSRC,US	(1969)
Normative beliefs	Shils	(1985)

57. Sociology of Law

Sociology of Law	Durkheim	(1896)
Restraints(of political Organization)	Spencer	(1910)
Correlation between Judicial and Economic Organization	Sorokin	(1928)

58. Conformity

Conformity	SSRC, US	(1969)

60. Crime

Sociology of Crime	Durkheim	(1896)
Crime	SSRC, US	(1969)

67. Social Structure

Social Structure	Bottomore	(1962)
Social Composition	MacRae	(1968)
Social Structure	MacRae	(1968)
Social Structure	SSRC,US	(1969)
Structure	Shils	(1985)

69. Social Stratification

Social Stratification	Bottomore	(1962)
Categories	MacRae	(1968)
Social Stratification	SSRC, US	(1969)
Stratification of Societies	Shils	(1985)

70. Social Classes

Class	Weber	(1920)
Classes	MacRae	(1968)
Income Stratification of Societies	Shils	(1985)

71. Caste

Caste	Weber	(1920)

74. Social Status

Status	Shils	(1985)

75. Role

Role and Functions	Lee	(1958)
Social Roles	Reiss	(1968)
Role	SSRC, US	(1969)

78. Race Relations

Race Relations	SSRC, US	(1969)

79. Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Communities	Shils	(1985)

81. Social Change

Social Dynamics	Comte	(1855)
Change in Society	Comte	(1855)
Changes in Institutions	Reiss	(1968)
Changes in Social Organization	Reiss	(1968)
Change in Associations	Fletcher	(1980)

83. Progress

Development of Society	Comte	(1855)
Development of Human Groups	Webster	(1966)

86. Industrialization

Industrial Stages	Spencer	(1910)

87. Human Ecology

Human Environment	Timasheff	(1958)

88. Environment

Environmental Factors	R H Dictionary	(1970)

89. Geographic Environment

Geographic Phenomena	Sorokin	(1928)

90. Community

Community	Everyman's Encycl.	(1967)
Territorial Organizations as communities	Reiss	(1968)
Communities	Inkeles	(1971)
National Communities	Shils	(1985)

91. Rural Sociology

Rural Communities	Durkheim(1896)
Rural Life	SSRC, US (1969)

92. Urbanization

City	Weber (1920)

93. Urban Sociology

Urban Communities	Durkheim(1896)
Urban Life	Bottomore (1962)
Urban Life	SSRC, US (1969)

95. Population

Demography	Durkheim (1896)
Social aggregates or population	Reiss (1968)
Populations	SSRC, US (1969)

96. Migration

Mobility and Political Phenomena	Sorokin (1928)

97. Social Problems

Social Problems	Charon (1986)

2. *Terms used for Sociology in the Text-book titles:* A case study of 100 titles

Terms used	No. of authors
Sociology	78
Society	14
Social institutions	1
Social order	1
Social system	1
Sociological imagination	1
Sociological perspective	1
Social theories	1
Social processes and structures	1
Social web	1
Society in action	1
Man in society	1
Human societies	1
Order and change	1
Change and Conformity	1
Culture and society	1
Social science	2

Terms used in the chapter headings for sociology or other terms used synonymously

Sociology	24
Social organization	26
Society	15
Social order	8
Social life	6
Social system	3
Theories of society	1
Human organization	1
Dynamics of society	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology

Here and with local subdivisions are entered works on the discipline of sociology. Works on the social condition of particular regions, countries, cities etc are entered under the name of the place subdivided by social conditions.

UF Science, Social
Social science

BT Social sciences

3. Provision in the LCSH (contd.)	4. RT (Related Terms) used by sociologists but not included in LCSH
Sociology	
NT Anomy	Applied sociology
Aristocracy	Art and society
Chicago School of sociology	Case study method
Clinical sociology	Charisma
Communication	
Communism and society	
Community	
Conservatism	
Crime and criminals	Criminology
Degeneration	Culture
Durkheiminian School of Sociology	Demography.
Educational sociology	Development-Sociological aspects
Equality	Economic condition
Ethnic relations	
Ethnopsychology	
Exchange theory(sociology)	Evolution
Group medical practice-Sociological aspects	Family
Heredity	Folk
Historical sociology	Functional analysis
Hospitals-sociological aspects	Gender
Human settlements	Health
Individualism	History--social aspects
Industrial sociology	Human ecology
Information theory in sociology	Interaction
Knowledge, sociology of,	
Leadership	Law- sociology of
Macrosociology	Linguistics, Sociological aspects
Marginality, Social	Mass media
Mass society	Medicine, sociology of
Mathematical sociology	Methodology, Scientific
Microsociology	Occupations
Paediatric clinics-, sociological aspects	Penology
Phenomenological sociology	
Polarization(social sciences)	
Political sociology	
Population	Positivism
Power (social sciences)	
Psychiatric clinics (sociological aspects)	
Race relations	Race
Religion and sociology	
Schools of sociology	Reference groups

3. Provision in the LCSH (contd.)

Sociology
NT Secret societies
Self-fulfilling prophecy
Social adjustment
Social change
Social conflict
Social contract
Social control
Social ethics
Social groups
Social history
Social institutions
Social integration
Social isolation
Social medicine
Social mobility
Social prediction
Social problems
Social psychology
Social stability
Social structure
Social systems
Socialism
Socialization
Society, Primitive
Sociolinguistics
Sociological jurisprudence
Sociology, Rural
Statics and dynamics (social sciences)
Subsidiarity
Symbolic interactionism
War and society
Wealth, ethics of
Women
Women-health and hygiene-sociological aspects

4. RT(Related Terms) used by sociologists but not included in LCSH (contd.)

Religion
Rural sociology

Social disorganization

Social organization

Social pathology

Society

Sociology of knowledge*
Sociology of science

Urban sociology

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* in LCSH used as Knowledge, sociology of

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	301-397	Sociology and anthropology Class here interdisciplinary works on society
UDC	301	Sociology
CC	Y	Sociology

References

1. Auguste Comte The Positive philosophy of Auguste Comte. tr. by H Martineau. N Y, Blanchard, 1855: 442p.

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3. Herbert Spencer Principles of sociology 3rd ed.Vol 1. New York, D Appleton & Co., 1910 : pp. 437-40

4. Inkeles op.cit. p. 6

5. Max Weber Theory of social and economic organization tr. by A Henderson and T Parsons. NY, OUP, 1947. p. 88

6. Inkeles op.cit. p. 7

7. Pitrim A Sorokin Contemporary sociological theories. NY, Harper, 1928: p. 760-61

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* BT Broader Term

RT Related Term

UF Used For

NT Narrower Term

SA See Also

See Refer to an adopted term from an unadopted term

USE Use an adopted term in place of this unadopted term

DC Dewey Decimal Classification

CC Colon Classification

LCSH Library of Congress Subject Headings

8. J W Bennett; M M Tunin Social life: an introductory sociology. NY, Alfred A Knopf, 1949: p. 196

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14. T B Bottomore Sociology: a guide to problems and literature. London, Blackie, (1962) 1971: p.25

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21. Everyman's Encyclopaedia vol.2 . London, J M Dent, 1967: p.277

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24. Social Science Research Council,USA Behavioural and social sciences. New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1969: p.46

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27. Alex Inkeles What is sociology: an introduction to the discipline and profession. New Delhi, Prentice Hall,(1964) 1971: p. 16

28. Ronald Fletcher Sociology: its nature, scope, and elements. London, Batsford Academic, 1980:p.31

29. Michael Mann Macmillan student encyclopaedia of sociology. London, Macmillan, 1983: p. 110

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31. Edward Shils in Adam Kuper ; Jessica Kuper eds. Social science encyclopedia. London, Routledge, (1985) 1989: p.799

32. Joel M Charon Sociology : a conceptual approach. London, Allyn and Bacon, (1986) 1989: p. 24

2. RANGE/ FIELD/ SCOPE/ SUBJECT MATTER/ COVERAGE

1. Definition, Explanation, Coverage

a. " To speak of society, social systems, social forms, seems abstract in the extreme; but when the varieties of human societies are studied in all their detail: their systems of family and kinship, the rituals and beliefs of their religions, their ingenious skills and occupations, their systems of power and authority (from divine kings to democratic assemblies), their armies which havebrought massive destruction but also long eras of peace- when the whole panorama of societies in history is known better, and when the common elements and a certain order, as well as the diversities among them are discerned- then the full dimensions of the subject can be properly appreciated. " Fletcher (1980:p.23)

b. "Sociology concentrates its study upon the group life of human beings and the product of their group living. The sociologist is especially interested in customs, traditions, and values which emerge from group living, and in the way group living is , in turn affected by these customs, traditions, and values. Sociology is interested in the way groups interact with one another and in the processes and institutons which they develop." Horton (1964 : p. 20)

Note: To find out the definition, scope, subject matter of sociology, seven dictionaries and a large number of textbooks were scanned, but none of the sources provided any satisfactory explanation or coverage of the subject matter of sociology. In addition to the headings enumerated above, information was also searched under the headings: definition; concepts; discipline; limits; nature; perspectives ; and boundaries, but either these terms were not included at all or the explanations were not related to the scope or subject matter of sociology.

Ronald Fletcher Sociology :its nature, scope and elements. London, Batsford Academic, 1980:255p.

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors	Term used	No. of authors
Concept	1	Problems and prospects	1
Contemporary areas of Inquiry	1	Scope	3
Directions	1	Sociological point of view	1
Discipline	1	Sociology	4
Field	4	Sociology and social sciences	3
Issues and directions	1	Subject matter	2
Nature	2	Study	1
Perspective	4		
What is sociology	5		

3. Provision in the LCSH

The terms, scope, subject matter, coverage are not used in LCSH.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

The terms are not used, as such, related terms are also not available.

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC — The term scope, coverage, field, or subject matter of sociology not used in DC. It could be placed at 301 Sociology and anthropology.

UDC 301.03 — Subject, scope, limits of sociology

CC — No provision in CC for subject, scope, and field of sociology.

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation , Usage

a. " The history of any science includes the history of the forming of its subject-matter, methods, conceptual apparatus, inner logical structures, the sphere of its practical application, its institutionalization and relations with other disciplines, and the relations of the various schools and currents in the science itself. But interdisciplinary boundaries are mobile and shifting.....

One can list a number of principles underlying monographs and courses in the history of sociology:

1. a simple exposition of the views of various sociologists and schools in chronological order, with a minimum of analysis of their content.;
2. organization of the material on a space-time principle, i.e. , by separate countries and periods;
3. examination of sociological ideas and theories as an aspect and element of a broader history of socio-political thought on a background of changes in socio-economic, political and ideological attitudes;
4. The history of the succession and development of sociological theory as a specialised system of knowledge, the various currents of sociological thought being treated either as a stage in the moulding and preparation of an author's own conceptions , or as alternative, mutually supplementing streams;
5. a history of the shaping or manifestation in sociology of some definite, quite general philosophical orientation, for example, positivism;
6. the history of the evolution of certain fundamental sociological categories, whose content and functions have changed in the various stages of society's development;
7. a series of monographic essays on understanding sociologists of the past, each being studied in relation to the features of his time, personality, and scientific activity, an in a certain historical perspective;
8. a series of essays on separate, most important concrete studies, tracing the evolution of the relationship of theoretical conceptions and empirical methods of research;

(contd.)

9. the biographical approach, in which the content of sociological conceptions is deduced from a sociologist's personal features and life ;

10. the history of empirical social studies, with reliance on the development of the methodology and technique of research;

11. the history of institutionalization of sociology and its conversion into a university discipline, the founding and development of scientific institutions, university chairs, journals etc.;

12. a retrospective analysis of certain very important contemporary problems as they have been posed by major sociologists of the past."
I S Kon ed. A history of classical sociology. Moscow, Progress Pub., 1989:p6-7

2. Terms used in the chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Origins of sociology	2
Social thought	1
Historical and analytical foundations	1
Social sciences;History	1
History—	2
Historical foundations	1
Historical sociology	1
Development of sociology	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology- History

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Evolution
Interaction
Social institutions
Social structure
Society
Anthropology
Ecology
Economy and society
Functional analysis
History
Linguistics
Reference groups
Social control

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	301.09	Sociology: historical and geographical treatment
UDC	301.01	Nature and purpose of sociology... historical development of the phenomena of human communal life
CC	Yv	History of sociology

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Inspection of the sociological theories of the past and present shows that they revolve around a few problems, the most important of which are indicated by the following questions:
1. What is society and culture ?
2. What are the basic units into which society and culture should be analyzed ?
3. What is the relationship between society, culture, and personality ?
4. What are the factors determining the state of a society and a culture, or change in society or culture.
5. What is sociology and what are its appropriate methods ? "
N S Timasheff Sociological theory: its nature and growth. NY, Doubleday, 1955:
(quoted by Arnold M Rose in Gould (1964)

b. "In the joint statement by the authors of Towards a general theory of action (Cambridge, Mass. , Harvard Univ. Press,1951: p. 3) the following functions of theory in the social sciences are listed: codification of existing concrete knowledge; guide to research; facilitation of the control of biases of observation and interpretation." Arnold M Rose in Gould (1964)

c. "A sociological theory is a statement, using abstract language, which seeks to explain a range- however broad or limited- of phenomena defined as social. The field of sociology which has as its task, the presentation of sociological theory, may, on the one extreme, be constituted by a historical survey of orientations or points of view towards social phenomena, or may, at the other extreme, consist only of those logically integrated conceptually well defined, sociological propositions for which a good deal of supporting evidence has already been accumulated." Arnold M Rose in Gould (1964)

d. "In general.... the intention of a theory in modern science is to summarize existing knowledge, to provide an explanation for observed events and relationships on the basis of explanatory principles embodied in the theory." Claire Selltiz et.al. Research methods in social relations. NY, Holt, Rinehart, 1959:p. 481 (quoted by Hoult (1969) in "Theory"

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used for chapter headings are like this :

Terms in the Chapter Headings	No. of authors
Sociological theory	10
Theories	4
Theoretical perspectives	1
Theories about society	1
Models and theories	1
Analytical foundations	1

Other related terms used in the chapter headings along with sociological theory :

Other terms used along with Sociological theory	No. of authors
Method	3
Methods	3
History of sociology	2
Origins of sociology	1
Historical foundations	1
Sociological thought	1
Origins	1
Models	1
Historical sociology	1
Methodology	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social theory

USE Social sciences- philosophy

UF Social philosophy
Social theory

4. RT (Related Terms)used by Sociologists

RT Frame of reference
Methodology
Model
Theories of the middle range

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	301.01	Sociological theory
UDC	301.19	Sociological viewpoints and trends. Individual sociologists and schools
CC		The term sociological theory is not used in the Colon Classification.

RESEARCH METHODS / TECHNIQUES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " In general, in respect to methods of research, sociological methods are substantially the same as those of any other branch of science, viz.:
   1. giving attention to a subject arising as an unidentified and somewhat challenging or disturbing feature of the social situation;
   2. construction of a working hypothesis as to its nature: that is , trying to identify it by trying to place it in its functional position in the more familiar background of experience as represented by a series of tentative predicates applied to it. ;
   3. the validity of this placement aimed to give meaning to the subject is determined by a comprehensive search and experimentation:- the assembly of data describing the phenomena known to be associated in objective relations with the subject, so as to throw light on its character, or meaning, as a functioning part of the community;
   4. the result is an enlargement and better definition both of the particular subject and of the community life of which it is found to be a part."

Charles J Bushnell in Fairchild (1955)

b. " T Parsons... says that methodology does not refer 'primarily to 'methods' of empirical research, such as statistics, case study, interview, and the like. These latter, it is preferable to call research techniques. Methodology is the consideration of the general grounds for the validity of scientific procudures and systems of them. It is, as such., neither a strictly scientific nor a strictly philosophical discipline.' The structure of social action. NY, McGraw-Hill, 1937: p.23-4 "

Burkart Holzner "Methddology" in Gould (1964)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

A chapter on methods/ research methods is provided in their books by 42 authors out of 87 books consulted. The topic is treated as a major section by 13 authors. Various terms used to represent this concept are as follows:

Term used	No. of authors
Method/ Methods/ Research methods	28
Sociology as a science	4
Research technique	3
Scientific method	3
Quantitiative methods	1
Empirical social research	1
Social research	1
Social investigation	1

Accompanying/ related topics dealt along with methods/ research methods by these authors:

Term used	No. of authors	Term used	No. of authors
Sociological theory	6	Scientific approach	1
Perspectives	3	Statisitcal techniques	1
Fields	2	Logic	1
Data	2	Origins of sociology	1
Models	2	Nature of sociology	1
Field approach	1	Methodology	2
Scope	1	Collecting and interpreting the data	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Scientific method

USE Science - Methodology

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Sociology as Science

RT	Causal explanation	RT	Neo-Kantianism
	Empathy		Objectivity
	Empiricism		Operationalization
	Ethnomethodology		Phenomenological sociology
	Experimental method		Positivism
	Falsification		Qualitative analysis
	Grounded theory		Realism
	Hermeneutics		Replication
	Hypothesis		Understanding alien belief systems
	Hypothetico-deductive method		Value freedom
	Induction		Value neutrality
	Methodenstreit		Value relevance
	Naturalism		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	001.42	Research methods. Class here research methods not otherwise provided for. Scientific method
UDC	303	Methods of social sciences
CC		The term methods or research methods not used in the schedule of sociology.
	9f	Research Methodology is enumerated as a basic subject in the schedule of basic subjects. (CC7th ed.)

6. SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "In modern social science usage, the term science denotes the systematic, objective study of empirical phenomena and the resultant bodies of knowledge. It is believed by social scientists that their disciplines are themselves sciences in this sense, and that science as a human activity is itself an object of social investigation."

William L Kolb in Gould (1964)

b. "The scientific method(some would prefer to say scientific methods) includes a great deal. The scientist must accumulate considerable background information on the problem.Then he/she formulates a hypothesis. This is a carefully considered theoretical statement which seeks to relate all the known facts to one another in a logical manner. The hypothesis is then tested by scientific research. Eventually a hypothesis is confirmed, rejected, or revised, and in this manner a science grows. There are several steps in scientific research :

1. Define the problem
2. Review the literature
3. Formulate the hypothesis
4. Plan the research design
5. Collect the data
6. Analyze the data
7. Draw conclusions "

Horton (1964) p. 8-9

c. "Science deals with what is, what will be on the basis of what is, rather than with what ought to be. At no time does the scientific investigator, atleast in his function as scientist, state his own opinion of what ought to be, or what is right and what is wrong. His own biases or preferences do not enter the picture. He is neutral in the sense that he will accept without personal reservation, what his evidence has revealed.Objectivity is the willingness and ability to examine evidence dispassionately. "

Arnold W Green (1972) p.6

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Sociology as a science	3
Sociology and science	1
Empirical social research	1
Scientific method	1
Scientific approach	1
Scientific study of social life	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Scientific method
USE
Science-Methodology

4. RT(Related terms) used by Sociologists

RT
Causal explanation
Empathy
Empiricism
Ethnomethodology
Experimental method
Falsification
Grounded theory
Hermeneutics
Hypothesis
Hypothetico-deductive method
Induction
Methodenstreit
Naturalism
Neo-Kantianism
Objectivity
Operationalization
Phenomenological sociology
Positivism
Qualitative analysis
Realism
Replication
Understanding alien belief systems
Value freedon
Value neutrality
Value relevance

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 001.42 Scientific method

303 Methods of social sciences
UDC 303.8 Research organization. Research procedure

CC Y:(R17) Scientific method

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

1. Definition, Esplanation and Usage

a. "Social organization denotes the totality of normatively regulated and patterned interrelationships among the sub-units of a group; definitions in use include the idea that social organization is 1. the array of roles and statuses in a group, or 2. the system of norms and values prevailing in a group, or 3. a condition of value agreement among the participants of a given society, or 4. Social accommodation to existing conditions, or 5. the organization consisting of a society's sub-groups. Often used synonymously with social structure and with social order. Sometimes contrasted with social disorganization and with social pathology." Hoult (1969)

b. "The term means the interdependence of parts, which is an essential characteristic of all enduring collective entities: groups, communities and societies. These interdependent parts are... tasks and other activities; relationships among roles; values, norms and beliefs; sub-groups within a larger unit; and (in societies) institutions..... the interrelated parts of social systems are activities, interactions, and sentiment." Dorian A Sweetser in G D Mitchell (1968)

c. "All society can be understood as a complex system of organizations. Organization, in general is a magnifier of power, and also the basis of much of the order and predictability in society. Social organization denotes a relatively stable set of functioning interrelations among component parts (persons or groups) which results in characteristics not present in the components and produce an entity sui generis." Robert E L Faris in Gould and Kolb. (1964)

d. "The organization of a society into sub-groups, including in particular, those based on differences in age, sex, kinship, occupation, residence, property, privilege, authority and status." George Peter Murdock in Fairchild (1955)

2. Headings as used in the textbooks of Sociology

Altogether 27 authors use the heading and 21 of them treat it as a major section of their textbook. A detailed analysis of the 13 textbooks reveals that these authors include 35 diverse aspects of sociology within social organization. These aspects of sociology and the authors enumerating them as part of social organization are presented as follows:

Table 4.3

Various aspects of Sociology enumerated within 'Social Organization'

9. Social order	(Ogburn)
10. Social processes	(Koller)
12. Social Action. Interaction	(Tischler; Charon)
18. Socialization	(Kenkel)
19. Communication	(Koller)
20. Groups	(Bierstedt;Horton;Chinoy; Hebding;Eshleman;Tischler)
23. Associations	(Bierstedt; Hortion)
Social Institutions	
24. Social institutions	(Bierstedt; Horton;Koller)
26. Family	(Ogburn;Horton; Chinoy; Koller; Eshleman)
28. Political institutions	(Gorman; Eshleman)
29. Government	(Ogburn; Horton)
31. Bureaucracy	(Chinoy; Gorman; Hebding)
32. Authority	(Bierstedt)
33. Power	(Bierstedt)
35. International relations	(Ogburn)
36. Economic institutions	(Ogburn; Horton; Eshleman)
Education, Culture, Religion	
44. Sociology of education	(Horton ; Eshleman)
45. Culture	(Kenkel ; Eshleman)
49. Sociology of religion	(Ogburn ; Horton ; Eshleman)
Social Control	
51. Social control	(Tischler)
53. Norms	(Bierstedt ; Gorman)
Deviance	
59. Deviance	(Tischler)
Social Structure	
68. Differentiation and leadership	(Young)
69. Social stratification	(Ogburn; Chinoy;Leslie; Kenkel)
70. Class	(Koller)
72. Inequality	(Gorman)
73. Social mobility	(Young)
74. Statuses	(Bierstedt;Young; Kenkel)
78. Racial-ethnic relations	(Young; Chinoy)
80. Minorities	(Leslie; Kenkel)
Human Ecology	
87. Ecology	(Chinoy)
90. Community	(Young; Chinoy; Tischler)
92. Cities	(Leslie)
93. Urbanization	(Chinoy)
95. Population	(Young ; Leslie)

Note: Serial numbers are those of the filiatory arrangement adopted for arranging main terms of sociology.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Organization , Social
USE Social structure

Organizations
USE Associations, institutions

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Bureaucracy	Social Order
Community	Social Structure
Organization	Social System
Social Movement	

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

Decimal Classification

No provision for'Social Organization' in DC.

Universal Decimal Classification

The term Social Organization is not used in UDC,however, the term is used at 304 'Social questions in general. Critiques of Social Organization', which can not be used for Social Organization.

Colon Classification

The term Social Organization is not used in CC.

Guy Rocher "Classifications and types of social organization." in General introduction to sociology: a theoretical perspective. Ontario, Macmillan, 1972: 580p.

8. SOCIAL SYSTEM

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A social system consists in a plurality of individual actors interacting with each other in a situation, which has at least a physical or environmental aspect, actors who are motivated in terms of a tendency to 'optimization of gratification' and whose relation to their situations, including each other is defined and mediated in terms of a system of culturally structured and shared symbols."
T Parsons Social system Glencoe,Ill. Free Press, 1951: p. 5-6

b. "The defining properties of social systems are differentiation, organization, boundary maintenance and equilibrium tendency."
J McIntyre " Structural functional approach to family study" in F I Nye; F Berardo eds. Emerging conceptual frameworks in family analysis. NY, MacMillan,1966: p. 58

c. "It is analytically necessary to distinguish social from cultural and personality systems- although the term social system is sometimes for convenience , used to encompass all three. While personality system refers to those aspects of the human personality which affects the individual's social functioning and cultural system covers actual beliefs, concrete systems of values and symbolic means of communication, social system in this context refers to forms and modes of interaction and organization, such as the authority structure of an organization or the division of functions in a family."
Roland Robertson in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

d. "The totality of the relationships of the involved individuals and groups; often used synonymously with social organization."
Hoult (1969)

John Dewey "Social as a category" Monist 38, 1928: 161-78

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Social system	3
Social life	6
Social order	8
Social order and disorder	1
Society	15
Human society	1
Life in the group	1
Society and culture	1

Among the authors who have used the term 'Social System' Wilkins (1970) makes it a major section and includes most of the social institutions, and also social classes within it. Rocher (1972) places 'social system' within the major section 'Social organization'. Leslie (1973) prefers to place it within the major section 'social life'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social Systems ----

BT Sociology
System theory

NT Functionalism (Social sciences)
Paternalism
Social institutions

-Growth

UF Societal growth

BT Progress
Social evolution
Social stability
Social structure

4. Related Terms used by Sociologists

RT Boundary maintenance
Community
Function
Functional imperative
Functionalism
Holism
Organization
Reciprocity
Role
Social organization
Social structure
Society
Sociologistic theorem
Status role
Systems theory

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 301 Sociology and anthropology
Class here interdisciplinary works on Society

UDC The terms social system or social organization not used in UDC

CC The term social system not used in CC

9a. SOCIETY

1. Definition, Explanation , Usage

a. " The concept of society includes continuity,complex associational relationship and a composition including representatives of fundamental human types, men, women and children." Fairchild (1955)

b. "Each aggregate of human beings of both sexes and all ages bound together into a self-perpetuating group and possessing its own more or less distinctive institutions and culture may be considered a society." Ely Chinoy in Gould (1964)

c. " The nineteenth-century sociologists tended to make a sharp distinction between the relatively simple, undifferentiated society and the modern complex industrial type; thus the distinction between primitive and modern societies, or between non-literate and literate societies. Durkheim contrasted what he called segmental and organic structures, the former being societies where the parts are so many replicas of each other, the latter displaying complex differentiation with organic type relationships between the parts. A more recent kind of classification has been between open and closed societies. .... A closed society is one illustrated by the totalitarian type, but also by the traditional simple society which resists change, whereas an open society is one which admits changes in institutional structures especially those arising through free critical discussion." G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

d. " Usually denotes either :
1. human beings in general considered as a group, together with all the social relationships maintained among the persons and sub-groups making up the total, or ;
2. any one of a number of relatively independent, self-perpetuating human groups each of which :
   A. has its own territory;
   B. is made up of persons of both sexes and all ages,; and
   C. maintains its own way of life in terms of a culture that is more or less unique.

In some works denotes social relationships along with culture, of the two basic concepts in sociology and in socio-cultural anthropology." Hoult (1969)

SOCIETY (contd.)

e. "Social theorists have employed various strategies to conceptualize society, the most important of which are:
   1. society as structure ;
   2. society as recurrence ;
   3. society as contradiction (Marxist view) ;
   4. society as culture and ;
   5. society as process that is :
      A. recognizable network of interrelated institutions;
      B. social conduct reproduced ;
      C. antagonistic social relations of production;
      D. ideas and values and ;
      E. interaction, negotiation, innovation and change."

Arthur Brittan in Kuper (1985)

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used in the chapter headings to represent the concept of society are like this:

Term used	No. of auhtors
Society	15
Human society	1
Social life	6
Social system	3
Life in the group	1
Society and culture	1
(Social order)	8
(Social order and disorder)	1

Aspects of sociology which figure prominently within the major section society are discernible like this:

Aspects of sociology included as a chapter within the major section 'society'	Authors (Year)
Culture	Ogburn (1947); Green (1960)
Biological factor	Ogburn
Heredity	Ogburn ; Sachdeva (1967)
Geographical factors	Ogburn
Population	Biesanz (1953)
Social stratification	Biesanz
Intergroup tensions	Biesanz
Interaction : social processes	Green ; Sachdeva
Socialization	Green
Personality	Green
Groups	Tischler (1983)
Communities	Tischler
Social control and deviant behaviour	Tischler

Wilkins (1970) provides chpters on individual, social classes, marriage and family, political system, economic system, industry, and religion and belief within 'Social system.'

The broader terms within which some authors like to place society, social system, are like this:

Broader section of the book	Society/ Social system	Author	(Year)
Social organization	Social system	Rocher	(1972)
Social organization	Society	Hebding	(1976)
Group	Society	Phillips	(1979)
Organization of society	Society	Tischler	(1983)
Social organization	Society	Charon	(1986)

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term society as a separate heading is not used in LCSH.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by sociologists

RT Cooperation	RT Social contract
Community	Social Darwinism
Culture	Social structure
Evolution	Social system
Institutions	
Integration	

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 301	Sociology and anthropology Class here interdisciplinary works on society
UDC 301.18	Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere
CC	The term society is not used in CC.

SOCIAL LIFE

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Social life, the object of study of sociology in its widest meaning, is explained by four factors: heredity, natural environment, culture, and the group. But the variations in social life are explained rather inadequately and natural environment, for in these two factors there is not much variation over time and not much hereditary variation for one large segment of population as compared with another. Variations in social life among human beings, and especially in the United States at the present time are explained largely by variations in culture and in the group, even though all four factors are essential to maintain human social life."

Ogburn; Nimkoff (1947:p. 22)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Social life	3
Composition of social life	1
Roots of social life	1
Foundations of social life	1
Life in the group	1

Eldridge (1950) seems to define sociology with social life by the use of the chapter heading 'scientific study of social life'. Gisbert calls social groups and social institutions as roots of social life. Leslie(1978) lays emphasis on social institutions, social processes, values, and norms, and social systems within 'social life'. Stewart (1978) believes culture, socialization and group interaction as the'foundations of social life'. Larson (1982) divides his whole book into four major sections including one 'social life' others being Perspectives and methods; social organization; and social institutions.

Aspects of sociology included as a chapter within the major section 'social life'	Author (Year)
Hereditary factors	Eldridge (1950)
Social groups	Gisbert (1957)
Social institutions	Gisbert ,,
Communication	Leslie (1973)
Social interaction	Leslie ,,
Social processes	Leslie ,,
Values, norms	Leslie ,,
Social systems	Leslie ,,
Life in the group	Perry (1973)
Culture	Stewart (1972)
Socialization	Stewart ,,
Group interaction	Stewart ,,

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term Social life is not used in LCSH

Social life and Customs
USE
Manners and Customs

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

The term social life is not used in the eight sources (dictionaries) taken as source material for this analysis. The terms is in use as a synonym for society.

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

UDC	308	Political and social life in various countries (?)
DC	301	Sociology and anthropology - Class here interdisciplinary works on society.
CC	G: 56	Social life

9c. SOCIAL ORDER

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "In general, the term refers to the totality of human relationships and culture of any given area or time ; the constellation of social institutions. Critically the reference is to a certain quality, namely, the smooth, efficient, logical, aesthetic and ethical interactional functioning of individuals and groups within any such totality ; it is a condition comparable to health in the individual. It is not the same as peace, for conflict may be orderly; it is not the same as organization, for organization always implies an amount of complexity not necessarily found with order."
Frederick E Lumley in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Social order refers to ascertainable patterns of regular structure, process, or change occuring in and resulting from human interaction. This broader conception embraces regularities of what are often called pathology or disorganization; the breakup of stable interaction may itself be orderly, i.e.it may take specific forms under given conditions.
C Arnold Anderson in Gould (1964)

2.Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors
Social Order	2
Basic patterns and Order	1
Social Control: Social Order	1
Social Order and Social Control	1
Social Order and Social Disorder	1
Religion and Social Order	1

Terms used in the Major Section of the Book that includes a chapter on Social Order	Author	(Year)
Social Organization	Ogburn	(1947)
Culture and Personality	Biesanz	(1953)
Structural concepts	Scott	(1970)
Social Control	Bertrand	(1973)
Social Stability and Control	O'Donnell	(1985)
Society and Individual	Charon	(1986)

The position of the term 'social order' seems to be undecided. Many a times it is used to denote whole social system but several authors use it in the sense of social control. McNall(1968) includes culture, symbolic communication, socialization and interaction within it. In what connection some authors use the term'social order' is as follows:

Ogburn (1947) Social order part of social organization
Biesanz (1953) Religion and social order come together
Scott (1970) Social order and disorder within structural concepts
Worsley (1970) uses it as problems of order: social control
Bertrand (1973) uses it as social control: maintenance of social order
O'Donnell (1985) social order within stability and control
Charon (1986) brings together social order and social control

McNall(1968) places culture, symbolic communication, socialization and interaction within 'Images of order'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term social order is not used in LCSH

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Authority	RT	Power
	Coercion		Social contract
	Conflict		Social control
	Consensus		Social integration
	Dominant Ideology Thesis		Social organization
	Hegemony		Social structure
	Ideological state apparatus		Value

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.3	Coordination and control
	303.33	Social control
UDC	301.16	Social relationships
	301.18	Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere
	301.186	Rationally determined formations. Society in the strict sense. Purposive groups. Organized structures
CC		The term social order is not used in CC Nearest it can be placed is Y:1 Civilization. Culture or Y 8 By association.

10. SOCIAL PROCESSES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Unfortunately one of the most vague terms in sociology. At one extreme it is a general term which can denote almost any aspect of social interaction. At other extreme it can denote a continuous sequence of social activities rigorously defined on the basis of empirical research. In its most frequent use, the term means a transition or a series of transitions between one social condition and another.. The social process is seen(by some sociologists) to be social interaction and is the pre-requisite for social activity of any sort. All of the other so called social processes are only more specific forms of interaction.

Gumplowicz's primary emphasis was on the social processes of conflict and competition... these two fundamentally different kinds of relationship became the base for a dichotomous classification of social processes, those which are associative or conjunctive and those which are dissociative or disjunctive. The former included such processes as co-operation, accomodation, and assimilation, while the latter included the processes of competition, contravention, and conflict. While some classifications embody only two categories, the associative and dissociative, others go into minute classification, and under contravention, for example, would further include rebuffing, repulsing, restraining, disparaging, deprecating, circumventing, harassing and numerous other terms. ... In its fundamental aspects social process is a concept of movement, change, flux." Russell L Langworthy in Gould; Kolb (1964)

b. "Any social change or interaction in which an observer sees a consistent quality or direction to which a class name is given; a class or social changes or interactions in which by abstraction a common pattern can be observed and named (e.g. imitation, acculturation, conflict, social control, stratification)..... social processes, like all other processes, are changes in structure... Every social process has four or five possible forms: 1. Intra-personal, when the interaction is between selves or complexes of a personality ; 2. Person to person ; 3A. Person to group; 3B. Group to person, 4. Group to group ." Thomas Dawes Eliot in Fairchild(1955)

c. "An interaction pattern or social change involving particular repetitive features to such a degree that the pattern or change is classifiable as a distinctive type; a pattern of interaction between aspects of a social system ; such interaction patterns often being viewed in terms of five major types, namely, accommodation assimilation, competition, conflict and cooperation." Hoult (1969)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a. Terms used to represent the concept of social processes

	No. of authors
Social processes	10
Processes	2
Social process	2
Terms appearing in association with Social process/processes	
Social interaction	1
Interaction	1
Social roles	1
Institutional structures	1
Stability and change	1

Table 4.4

b. Who includes what within social processes ? A tabular presentation

What are Social Processes / Authors	Eldridge (1950)	Mannheim (1957)	Green (1959)	Sutherland (1961)	Young (1965)	Goode (1966)	Muzumdar (1966)	Scott (1970)	Shapiro (1977)	
Accommodation	*			*						
Adaptive processes								*		
Assimilation	*									
Acculturation					*					
Communication	*						*			
Competition	*	*			*		*			
Conflict	*									
Consensus							*			
Cooperation	*	*			*					
Deviance						*				
Individualization		*								
Isolation		*								
Division of labour		*								
Integrative processes								*		
Interaction			*	*			*			
Monopoly		*								
Opposition							*			
Power								*		
Social change							*		*	
Social contact		*								
Social control						*	*			
Social distance		*								
Socialization						*	*	*		
Stability									*	
Stress in social system, management of-						*				
Status								*		

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social processes

UF Processes

BT Social activities

RT Social interaction

NT Accommodation
Assimilation
Competition
Conflict
Cooperation

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Accommodation
Assimilation
Competition
Conflict
Cooperation
Invasion
Situation process
Social
Social interaction
Structure-function
Succession

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303	Social processes
	303.3	Coordination and control
	303.4	Social change
	303.6	Conflict
UDC	301. 17	Social processes. Group formation
	301.171	Action and inaction in social processes
	301.172	Differentiating processes
	301.173	Integrating processes
	301.174	Disintegrating processes
	301.175	Transforming processes
CC		The term social processes is not used in the Colon Classification.

11. SOCIAL RELATIONS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Social relation (is) an inclusive term designating both social processes and social relationships. Social relationship (is) a form pattern of social conduct, i.e., interaction between persons and /or plurels in which space positions are more conspicuous than time sequences, and quiescence is more conspicuous than motion. The social relationship is one aspect of the graphic, the structural, the morphological patterning wedlock, kinship, citizenship, etc. Note the suffix -ship, denoting state or condition. This is not an essential feature of terms of social relationship, however, it is merely an occasional indication." Howard Becker in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Among given persons and / or groups, a bond or connection based on the fact that such persons or groups take one another into account in orienting significant aspects of their behaviour; often used synonymously with interaction to denote reciprocal influence among the elements making a social system; according to Timasheff, interaction from a static (i.e., structural in contrast to functional) point of view." (N S Timasheff "Basic concepts of sociology." *Amer. Jl. of Sociology* 58(2), Sept. 1952: 176-86)
(Hoult 1969)

c. "Social relationship consists entirely of the probability that individuals will behave in some meaningfully determinable way." Max Weber *Basic concepts in sociology*. NY, Citadel Press, 1964: p. 63
(quoted by Hoult 1969)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

'Social relations' is used as a heading only by Young(1962), Potter (1974), Chambliss (1975), Rose (1976), and Sharma (1968). Hoult (1969) is of the opinion that the term social relationship is used synonymously with social interaction. From the observation of text-books in sociolgy it seems that those authors who have provided a chapter on social interaction do not provide a separate chapter for social relationship.

Young, and Chambliss under social relationship and Gorman under individual integration include the following aspects by making these headings major sections:

Aspects included within Social relations	Young	Gorman (1971)	Chambliss
Groups	*		
Culture variation	*		
Values and norms	*		
Social process	*		
Personality	*		
Roles and attitudes		*	
Friendhsip and association		*	
Mass media and Mass mind		*	
Power			*
Imperialism and industrialization			*
Bureaucratism			*
Deviant behaviour and social control			*
Social inequality			*

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term social relations is not used in LCSH

4. R T (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Groups
Interaction
Interaction process

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 302.5 Relation of the individual to society

UDC 301.16 Social relationships

CC The term Social relations is not used in CC

12. SOCIAL INTERACTION

1. Definition, Explanation , Usage

a. "The reciprocal influence of the social factors that result in human nature and .... culture is .... social interaction." E B Reuter; C W Hart Introduction to sociology. N Y, McGraw-Hill, 1937: p. 256 (from Howard Becker in Gold; Kolb)

b. "Social processes when analyzed from the standpoint of the interstimulations and responses of the personalities and groups. The chief forms of social interaction are opposition (including competition and conflict) and cooperation. Accommodation and assimilation are often mentioned as co-operative forms of interaction, but they may be regarded even better as social processes related to social change and social adjustment. Isolation may be regarded as the zero degree of social interaction." Hornell Hart in Fairchild (1955)

c." (Often appearing as social interaction) usually denotes two or more persons, groups or social systems mutually influencing one another; frequently used synonymously with social relationship to denote the connection between two social phenomena." Hoult (1969)

Henry A Murray "Toward a classification of interaction." in Talcott Parsons; Edward A Shils eds. Towards a general theory of action. NY, Harper, 1951: 434-64

P McHugh Defining the situation: the organization of meaning in social interaction. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1968.

J C Mitchell "Concept and use of social network." in J C Mitchell ed. Social networks in urban situations. Manchester, 1969.

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

'Social interaction' has been used as a heading by 24 authors out of 87. Various terms used by them for the concept are as follows:

Term used	No. of authors
Social interaction	6
Social interaction and social processes	3
Group interaction	2
Action/ Social action	3
Social structure and interaction	2
Social interaction and personality	1
Social contact	1
Communication and social interaction	1
Individual and social interaction	1
Networks and interactions	1
Socialization and interaction	1
Social organization and interaction	1

The chapter on social interaction is a part of the major section 'Social processes' in the books by Mannheim (1957), and Sutherland (1961),'Group behaviour' in the book by Ogburn (1947), and'Social organization' in the text-book by Charon (1986). Some authors sub-divide the major section on social interaction and discuss the following aspects within it or associate the concept through their chapter headings:

Aspects included within Social Interaction or Associated with it	Authors: Parsons	Eldridge	Sutherland	Horton
Communication		*		
Competition		*		
Conflict		*		
Cooperation		*		
Accommodation		*	*	
Assimilation		*		
Public Opinion		*		
Role	*			
Social class				*
Social mobility				*
Race and ethnic relations				*
Collective behaviour				*

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3. Provision in the LCSH

Social interaction

UF Human interaction
Interaction, Social
Symbolic interaction

BT Exchange theory (Sociology)
Psychology
Social psychology

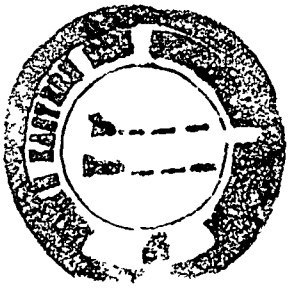
NT Apologising
Attention seeking
Eye contact
Group relation training
Interaction analysis in training
Intergroup relations
Prisoner's dilemma game
Self-presentation
Social acceptance
Social distance
Social exchange
Social skills
Sociometry
Symbolic interactionism

4. RT (Related terms) used by Sociologists

RT Action theory
Accommodation
Adjustment
Assimilation
Communication
Competition
Conflict
Consensus
Cooperation
Exhange theory
Isolate
Networks
Opposition ; Process
Public opinion
Role
Social contact
Social relationships

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302	Social interaction Class here the psychological principles of sociology, interpersonal relations, social psychology
	302.1	General topics
	302.2	Communication
	302.3	Social interaction within groups
	302.4	Social interaction between groups
	302.5	Relation of the individual to society
UDC	301.16	Social relationships
	301.165	Relationship between groups and individuals
CC		The term social interaction /social relations is not used in the Colon Classification



13. INDIVIDUAL

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The noun individual is a synonym for person or human being. As an adjective, individual denotes that the object modified is single, separate, distinguishable, as in the'individual human being'. "
Richard Dewey in Gould (1964)

INDIVIDUALISTIC PSYCHOLOGY

"It is holistic ego-psychology and a social psychology which assumes that life is movement and must endlessly strive for better adaptation to the environment... The age old conflict as to the primacy of heredity or environment is resolved in this theory (which Adler calls 'striving for superiority')in his endeavor to construct his personality."
Benjamin B Wolman in Dictionary of behavioural science. NY, Van Nostrand, 1973: p. 191

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors	Related terms used along with 'individual' in the title	No. of authors
Individual	8	Society	8
Individual and his Personality	1	Personality	2
Individuals	1		
Individualization	1		

3. Provision in the LCSH

Individual Not used in LCSH

Individuality

Works on the sum total of characteristics which distinguish an individual from all others. Works on the specific characteristics, qualities, or traits in which individuals differ are entered under Individual differences.

BT Psychology

RT Conformity

Personality

Self

NT Identity

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Person

Personality

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302.5	Relation of the individual to society
UDC	301.165	Relationship between groups and individual
CC	SN 14	Individualistic psychology

14. PERSONALITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "That dynamic organization of ideas, attitudes, and habits which is built upon the foundation of the biologically inherited psycho-physical mechanisms of a single organism and of socially transmitted culture patterns, and which embodies all the adjustments of this individual's motives, desires, and purposes to the requirements and potentialities of his social and sub-social environments.
The personality includes:
1. the focus of consciousness;
2. the pre-conscious area of sensori- motor experience and of unrepressed memories, ideas, wishes, and attitudes and ;
3. the patterns of behaviour which can be covertly observed and operated upon by others."

Hornell Hart in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Personality is the totality of behaviour of an individual with a given tendency system interacting with a sequence of situations." J Milton Yinger Towards a field theory of behaviour. NY, McGraw-Hill, 1965: p. 141

c. " A convenient ragbag shorthand way of referring collectively to all the non-environmental elements in an individual's behaviour, without reference to specific psychological processes, taking into account the continuing recognizable identity of the individual in the course of development. The term is best defined by context, as in Kurt Lewin's formula: behaviour is a function of the interaction of personality and environment. That is, individuals will behave differently in what appears objectively the same environment. These differences may be attributable to differences in inborn stimulus-response characteristics and (or, interacting with) differences in the nature and organization of learned responses, which include differences in the way the environment is perceived."

Josephine Klein in G D Mitchell (1968)

d. "The dominant use of the concept in sociology and social psychology is more specialized: it emphasizes those relatively stable characteristics of individuals which may underlie individual differences in behaviour and may be used to predict or explain them. This view derives most immediately from the interwar American social psychology of Allport and

his students, who developed a view of personality in terms of traits and attitudes, neuro-psychic structures linked to repeated complexes of behaviour. Some authors go further and define personality through the formula ' behaviour is a function of personality and situation' or B= f(P+S)." Joan Busfield in Michael Mann

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

A chapter on personality or individual is provided by 29 authors out of 87 text-bboks studied. The chapter on personality is placed under the major section 'individual' by MacIver (1950) and Perry (1973); under 'Social differentiation' by Bierstedt (1957); under 'Group' by Merton ; under'social system' by Wilkins (1970); and under'Social relations' by Young (1962).

Table 4.5

Who includes what within 'Personality'

Socialization	Ogburn (1947); Young (1962); Phillips (1979) Eshleman (1983); and Rose (1976)
Conformity and deviance	Phillips (1979); Rose (1976)
Social deviation	Ogburn (1947)
Deviance and social control	Eshleman (1983)
Personality disorganization	Merrill(1952)
Group influence on personality	Eldridge (1950)
Personality and civilization	Eldridge (1950)
Culture and personality adjustment	Merrill(1952)
Culture conflict	Sutherland (1961)
Social interaction	Biesanz (1953); Phillips (1979)

E H Lewis "Some definitions of individualization" Amer. Jl. of Sociol. 18, 1912-13:

B D Smith; H J Vetter Theoretical approaches to personality. Englewood Cliffe, N J, 1982:

Associated/ related terms used along with personality/ individual in the headings:

Group (Ogburn 1947)

Culture (Ogburn 1947 ; Biesanz 1953; Sutherland 1973; Bertrand 1973)

Social interaction (Biesanz 1953)

Social structure (Merrill 1952; Gitler1957 ; Merton 1959)

Socialization (Young 1962; Horton 1964 ; Bertrand 1973; McGee 1973 ; Tischler 1983)

Social system (Parsons 1961)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Personality

UF Personality theory
Personality traits
Traits, Personality

BT Consciousness
Mental health
Psychology
Soul

RT Individuality
Persons
Self
Temperament

NT Adjustment (Psy.)
Character
Charisma
Ego (Psy.)
Humanistic Psy.
Identity (Psy.)
Introversion
Mood (Psy.)
Personality assessment
Personality change

4. RT(Related Terms used by Sociologists)

RT Attitude
Consciousness, Focus of
Expanded personality
Ego
Id
Individuality
Internalization
National character
Personality integration
Socialization

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC The terms Individual or personality are not used in sociology schedule; perhaps it can be placed under: 302 Social interaction
Class here psychological principles of sociolog

UDC 301.151 Socially significant characteristics of individ

CC Y:7 Personality

15. ATTITUDES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " An attitude is a mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situations with which it is related."
G W Allport "Attitudes" in C Murchison ed. Handbook of social psychology. Worcestor, Mass. Clark Univ. Press, 1935: p. 810 (quoted by Newcomb in Gould(1964)

b. "An attitude can be defined as an enduring organization of motivational, emotional, perceptual, and cognitive processes with respect to some aspects of the individuals world ." .
D Krech; R S Crutchfield Theory and problems of social psychology NY, McGraw Hill, 1945: p. 152
(quoted by Newcomb in Gould (1964))

c. " A general , learned,and relatively enduring tendency on the part of the individuals to respond negatively or positively to a given phenomena, such response being based on the individual's evaluation of that which he believes about that phenomena- however, sociologists tend to view attitudes in relationship to social values (i.e. as the subjective aspect of values) ... usually differentiated from motive,the latter being regarded as less stable and inclusive (an enduring and relatively general motive being indistinguishable from an attitude); distinguished from belief on the dual ground that beliefs, in contrast to attitudes , do not :
1. imply anything about tendencies to act, or;
2. include the positive-negative type of evaluation that constitutes the basis of attitudes;
Sometimes loosely used synonymously with opinion and with value, although usually distinguished from both on the grounds that neither involves tendencies to act and that, in addition, opinions are comparatively lightly held (i.e. not enduring).
Hoult (1969)

David J. Delevita The concept of identity. Tr. by Ian Finlay Paris, Mouton, 1965.

Melvin L Defleur ; Frank R Westie "Attitude as a scientific concept" Social Forces 42, Oct. 1963: 17-31

W J McGuire "Nature of attitudes and attitude change." in Handbook of social psychology 2nd ed. vol 3 Reading,Mass. 1969.

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Interests and attitudes	2
Attitudes and beliefs	1
Motivational system	1
Human nature	1
Psychic equipment	1
Psychology	1
Social psychology	1
Mass mind	1
Prejudice	1

Parsons (1961) places the motivational system under the major section 'personality and Social system'. Barnes associates the concept of prejudice with it and thinks it as a factor in moulding public opinion. Both of these concepts are placed by him within 'communication and the formation of public opinion'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Attitude

UF Attitudes (Psychology)

BT Psychology

RT Public opinion

SA Subdivision attitudes under classes of persons and ethnic groups; and subdivision Views on (topic) and names of individual persons

NT Affiliation (Psychology)
Attitude change
Conformity
Dogmatism
Empathy
Entitlement attitudes
Ethnic attitudes
Frustration
Health attitudes
Intention
Job satisfaction
Prejudices

NT (contd.)

Rejection (psychology)
Role expectation
Scale analysis
Sexism
Stereotype (psychology)

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Attitude research
Cognitive consistency theory
Ideology
Interview
Motivation
Personality
Reliability
Role
Sentiments
Systems of deprivation
Traits
Value

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.38	Public opinion Class here attitudes, attitude formation and change.
UDC	301.151	Socially significant characteristics of individuals. Drives, propensities. Social psychology.
CC	S: 57	Sentiment. Interest

16. BIOLOGICAL DETERMINISM

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "A school of thought whose proponents maintain that human behaviour is basically a function of inborn physical characteristics." Hoult (1969)

BIOLOGICAL SOCIOLOGY

b. " A somewhat ill-defined area of sociological inquiry centering in the study of the social correlatives and consequences of the biological processes of heredity, variation, selection and reproduction in human populations. In its broadest historical connotation this term includes the bio-organismic theories of society; the anthropo-sociological, or social selectionist theories of racial and individual differences and their social effects;"the struggle for existence" theories with their emphasis on the role of war; and even the demographic theories emphasizing the social effects of size and density of population." Frank H Hankins in Fairchild (1955)

HEREDITY

c. "The scientific study of genetic transmission of characteristics has resulted in the redefinition of the respective roles of heredity and environment, including cultural as well as physical environment, so that studies are increasingly concerned with the relative contributions of heredity and environment to the expression of physical traits and behaviour rather than with dividing traits that are hereditary from those that are environmentally produced." L C Dunn Heredity and evolution in human populations. Cambridge,Mass,Harvard Univ. Press, 1959. (quoted by William S Laughlin in Gould (1964)

d. "While biological heredity is sometimes defined as the tendency of like to beget like or the transmission of similarities, similarities are not inherited as such but rather the genetic capabilities for their expression. Genes determine processes and they interact with the environment in which they are placed." William S Laughlin in Gould (1964)

SOCIOBIOLOGY

e. "Systematic study of the biological basis of all forms of social behaviour, including sexual and parental behaviour in all kinds of organisms, including man." Edward Wilson "What is sociobiology?" in Michael S. Gregory et. al. Sociobiology and human nature. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1978: p. 10

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a. Terms used	No. of authors
Biological aspects	
Biological factor	2
Biological factors	1
Biological factors of social change,	1
Biological structures	1
Biosocial development	1
Biology	1
Physical structures	1
Heredity and Environment	
Environment	4
Heredity	4
Hereditary makeup	1

Broader terms in the form of Major section within which the chapter on Biological factors is placed

Society	Ogburn (1947)
Social change	MacIver (1950)
Natural condition of human society	Bierstedt(1957)

The chapter on Hereditary factors is placed within

Social life	Eldridge (1950)
Social change	Gisbert (1957)
Society	Sachdeva (1967)
Individual	Shankar Rao (1990)

Phillips makes a major section under the title 'Biological and physical structures' but only population, and human ecology is included within it.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociobiology

BT Genetic psychology
Human biology- social aspects
Human evolution
Man-animal nature
Psychology- comparative
Social evolution

NT Biopolitics
Law and sociobiology
Sexism in sociobiology

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Sociobiology

RT Altruism
Ecology
Ethology
Evolution
Organic analogy
Social Darwinism

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 304.5 Genetic factors
Class here sociobiology (biosociology), the study of the genetic bases of human social behaviour. Class a specific aspect of sociobiology with the subject in sociology, e.g., the sociobiology of conflict 303.6

UDC The term sociobiology or biological aspects of society not used in UDC

CC The term sociobiology is not used in CC

3. Provision in the LCSH

Heredity, Human

UF Heredity of man

BT Eugenics
Family
Man-Constitution
Prenatal influences

NT Deaf- Marriage
Degeneration
Education and heredity
Human genetics
Mentally-handicapped, marriage

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Biological heredity
Congenital
Culture
Inheritance
Physical anthropology
Socialization

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 304 Factors affecting social behaviour
304.5 Genetic factors
Class here sociobiology (biosociology), the study of the genetic bases of human social behaviour

UDC 575.1 Heredity

CC G:61 Heredity

17.SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR/ SEXUALITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a." Sex is defined here as anything connected with genital stimulation, sexual gratification, reproduction, and the behaviour that accompanies such stimulation, gratification and involvement. Kissing, petting, coitus and masturbation, for example, constitute forms of sexual behaviour and are referred to, by the term sex and its derivatives, sexual and sexuality. Sexual behaviour when discussed within a particular social context such as premarital, marital, or extramarital sexual behaviour, refers to those acts by an individual which involve another individual (imagined or real) and which centre around sexual gratification."

Graham B Spanier in Kuper(1985)

b. "The patterning of human sexual responses is learnt through symbolically mediated experience in particular groups; every society embodies in its customs, institutions, and language, the biological distinction between the sexes, exemplified in the differentiation of social roles for the respective sexes; the system of sexual social roles tends to change with sociocultural change.

Human sexuality has six distinct characteristics:

1. It is contained within and controlled by a normatively governed process of selection ;
2. Emotionally intense and more or less permanent unions are formed.
3. Human sexual behaviour is not necessarily procreative.
4. Human sexual behaviour is partly rational in that there is a decision to have or not to have sexual relations; this sexual decision involves both parties.
5. Human sexuality is subject to cultural variation among societies and subgroups of societies.
6. In all human societies sexuality manifests itself to some degree in way, which run counter to the values of the society."

Frank E Hartung in Gould (1964)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Sex	2
Sexuality	1
Sex and Sexuality	1

Broader Terms used as section-Headings that includes a chapter on sex/sexuality	Author	(Year)
Culture and personality	Horton	(1964)
Applications of sociology	Sherman	(1979)
Contemporary areas of social Inquiry	Persell	(1984)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sexuality
USE
Sex

UF Sex (Gender)
Sexology
Sexual behaviour
Sexuality

BT Reproduction

NT Females
Homosexuality
Males
Parents

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Courtship
Endogamy
Family
Homosexuality
Incest
Libido
Love
Marriage
Prostitution
Rape

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.7 Institutions pertaining to relations of the sexes
Class here interdisciplinary works on sex, sexual love, sexual relations.

UDC 57.017.5 Sex and sexuality
612.6.06 Sexuality
591.551 Relation between the sexes

CC S 5 Sex psychology
Sociological aspects of sex and sexuality not available in the Sociology schedule

18. SOCIALIZATION

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "A socio-psychological process, whereby the personality is created under the influence of the educational institutions; a process interwined with 1. the institutions wherein the general conditioning process relates itself to the school process, the family, play groups, racial groups, community, church, motion pictures, and the like and with ; 2. some problems of the sociology of groups. formed in the educational process, and of the groups engaged in education- teachers, administrators, school boards, state legislatures, preachers, pressure groups." Joseph S Roucek in Fairchild (1955)

b. "The shaping of human behaviour both mental and physical through experience in social situations. Socialization subsumes all the processes of enculturation, communication and learning, through which the individual human organism develops a social nature, and is able to participate in social life. Some of these processes, operate continuously throughout life, to shape and reshape attitudes, for example, the media and information services." Robert W Witkin in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

c. "Almost always denotes the process whereby individuals learn to behave willingly in accordance with the prevailing standards of their culture; although occasionally used synonymouly with learning, usually reserved for the type of learning that bears on future role performance and that particularly involves group approval... in anthropology sometimes replaced by the term enculturation." Hoult (1969)

d. "Sociologists use this term to describe the process, whereby people learn to conform to social norms, a process that makes possible an enduring society and the transmission of its culture between generations. The process has been conceptualized in two ways : 1. Socialization may be conceived as the internalization of social norms; social roles become internal to the individual, in the sense that they are thus part of the individual's own personality. The individual therefore feels a need to conform.; 2. It may be conceived as an essential element of social interaction, on the assumption that people wish to enhance their own self image by gaining acceptance and status in the eyes of others; in this case, individuals become socialized as they guide their own actions to accord with the expectations of others. .... It may be divided into three stages: young child in the family; the school; adult socialization." Abercrombie (1984)

e. "Socialization and social control go hand in hand; they are complementary bases for social order and continuity, but they are by no means identical." John A Clausen(1969)

2. Headings as used in the Text-books of Sociology

Out of 87 authors 50 have a chapter on socialization in their books. O'Brien explains it as a linkage between self and society.(1951). Lee (1939) makes socialization first section of his book and sub-divides it in role, family, marriage, and deviants. Gisbert (1957) thinks institutional structure as a means of socialization. Leslie (1973) thinks socialization and devinace, culture related concepts. Broom (1955) makes socialization as a major section of his book and discusses it under the sub-headings like culture, personality and human nature. Persell (1984) also thinks culture as the most related concept to socialization, putting both of them under the broad heading 'core aspects of social life.'

Bierstedt makes a major section 'culture and socialization' but discusses only meaning, content and acquisition of culture in three chapters under it. Parsons (1961) enumerates 'process of socialization under the main heading 'personality and the social system'. Horton (1964) also places socialization under the major heading 'culture and personality'. Goode (1966), Muzumdar (1966) and Scott (1970) categorize socialization as a social process. Popenoe (1971) names life cycle , and sex roles related to socialization. Acuff (1973) places culture, socialization, values and norms and also roles in one sequence. Bertrand emphasizes that the goal of socialization is culture; and discusses socialization, personality and culture together. (1973)

Kenkel (1975) treats socialization as an aspect of social organization, and puts it together with culture, and position and roles. Stewart (1975) treats socialization as an essential aspect of preservation of societies.

Hebding (1976) thinks socialization is 'acquisition of culture' and puts it under this broad heading. Stewart (1978) calls it as the foundation of social life and places it between culture and group interaction. Sherman (1979) discusses socialization under the heading ' how society makes boys and girls into men and women', and treats it as a part of the family structure. Eshleman (1983) and Tischler(1983) both place socialization in between culture and social interaction.

An analysis of the chapter headings used by the authors shows that the authors relate socialization with personality, culture, deviance and social control, as follows: Table 4.6

Who relates what with 'Socialization'

Personality

Socialization and personality (Young, 1962)
Personality and socialization (Horton , 1964)
Socialization and personality development (McGee 1973)
Socialization, personality and culture (Bertrand 1973)
Socialization and personality (Tischler 1983)

Culture

Culture and socialization (Bierstedt 1957)
Culture and Socialization (Johnson 1960)
Socialization, personality and culture (Bertrand 1973)
Culture and socialization (Leslie 1973)
Socialization and Culture (Shankar Rao 1990)

Deviance

Socialization and social deviation (Ogburn 1947)
Socialization, Conformity and Deviance (Rocher 1972)
Socialization and deviance (Perry, 1973)
Social order, socialization, deviance (Charon 1989)

Social control

Social control and socialization (Gordon 1988)
Social control and socialization (Haralambos 1988)

John A Clausen "Socialization as a concept and as a field of study." in Clausen ed., Socialization and society. Boston, Little Brown, 1969: p. 6 (quoted by Hoult)

3. Provision in LCSH

Socialization

Works dealing with the process by which individuals are taught to function in the group and share group values and pattern of behaviour.

UF Child socialization
Children- socialization
Enculturation

BT Acculturation
Child rearing
Education
Ethnology
Sociology

NT Assimilation (Sociology)
Cognition and culture
Manchester scales of social adaptation
Military socialization
Political socialization
Professional socialization
Social learning
social skills
Women- socialization

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Adolescence
Agency and structure
Consensus
Culture and personality
Deviant behaviour
Imitation
Internalization
Role
Social Control
Social interaction
Status

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC

303.3 Coordination and control

303.32 Socialization including social learning.
Class here conformity

303.33 Social control

UDC

301.173 Integrating processes. Subsidy principle. Assimilation. Stabilizing. Socialization.

CC

The term socialization is not used in the Colon Classification.

19. COMMUNICATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Process of making common or exchanging subjective states such as ideas, sentiments, beliefs, usually by means of language, though also by visual representation, imitation and suggestion. The process of social interaction in human groups is largely a process of communication usually through articulate speech or language. .... Human groups have been able to share ideas, sentiments, and beliefs among all their members and to attain in this way like-mindedness and common activities. Communication in human groups becomes the chief factor in their unity and continuity and the vehicle of culture." Charles A Ellwood in Fairchild (1955)

b. "The function of communication.... has been to integrate, synthesize and consolidate the functions of individuals and groups into something like an organic or super-organic unit." R E Park Human communities. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1952: p. 120 (quoted by Hoult)

2. Terms used in the chapter Headings of text-books

Terms used	No. of authors
Communication	10
Mass communication	3
Mass media	2
Symbolic communication	1

Terms related to Communication used along with it as chapter headings:

Term	No. of authors	Term	No. of authors
1	2	1	2
Interaction/social Interaction	2	Public opinion	1
Collective behaviour	1	Mass mind	1
		Consensus	1

G R Miller ; M J Sunnafrank "All is for me but one is not for all : a conceptual perspective of interpersonal communication." in F E X Dance ed. Human communication theory. N Y, 1982:

Term used	No. of authors	Term used	no. of authors
Perception	1	Suggestion	1
Social status	1	Imitation	1
Propaganda	1	Sympathy	1
Symbolism	1	Herd	1
Language	1	Crowd	1
Symbols	1		

Major sections of the text-books within which Communication is placed by some authors

Section heading used	author	(Year)
Forms of social structure	MacIver	(1950)
Applications of sociology	Merton	(1959)
Social organization	Koller	(1965)
Processes	Muzumdar	(1966)
Changing society	Wilkins	(1970)
Individual integration	Gorman	(1971)
Social life	Leslie	(1973)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Communication

Works on human communication including both the primary techniques of language, pictures etc. and the secondary techniques, such as the press and the radio. Works on the modern means of mass communication are entered under mass media. Works on the communication industries treated collectively are entered under communication and traffic..

UF Mass communication

BT Sociology

NT Communication, Primitive
Communicative competence
Information science
Intercultural communication
Knowledge, Sociology of
Language and languages
Mass media
Nonverbal communication
Oral communication
Popular culture
Symbolism in communication
Visual aids
Visual communication
Written communication

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Communication

RT Attitudes
Content analysis
Conversation analysis
Communication networks
Communication theory
Code
Critical theory
Discourse
Dominant ideology thesis
Film
Generalized media
Gesture
Gossip
Habermas
Ideological state apparatus
Ideology
Information
Intercommunication
Language
Language and culture
Literature
Marcuse
Mass culture
Mass media
Mass society

RT McLuhan
Mathematical theory of communication
Mass communication, media of
Meaning
Media studies
Non-verbal communication
Oral communication
Political communication
Public
Pragmatics
Propaganda
Semiotics
Sign
Sign language
Slogan
Social interaction
Social psychology of language
Socio-linguistics
Sociology of the mass media
Symbol
Symbolic interactionism
Symbolism
Written communication

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 302.2 Communication
Including semiotics
Class here interdisciplinary works on communication., mass communication
(302 is Social interaction)

UDC 347.763 Communication
659.3 Mass communication
No provision in the schedule of sociology for communication or mass communication

CC

Provided in Economics; no provision for communication or mass communication in Sociology schedule.

19a. SYMBOLISM

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The importance of symbolism in the social processes derives from the existence of collective sysmbols, rather than the individually developed symbols. Language, units of economic exchange and credit, flags, religious practices, all represent socially shared symbolism. Collective symbolism in the form of language aids in the solution of problems by permitting various manipulations and by establishing means of communication in interpersonal contacts. Collective symbolism in the form of the use of emblems or of expressive actions aids in the maintenance of the collective, by arousing responses which increase solidarity and cohesion."
Eugene L Hartley in Gould (1964)

Symbol

b. A conventional sign; a sign which can be used meaningfully in abstraction, from that which is signified and whose meaning is based on, community consensus - for example flags, words, maps, insignia; distinguished from signal."
Hoult (1969)

Symbolism

c. "A symbol stands for a concept, general or particular. The person, thing, category, idea, or event evoked as a concept may be only imaginary but may, along with other symbolized meanings in complex messages, bring about thoughts, feelings, or intentions in the decoders of the symbol. Every symbol is thus mental or intentional in itself, though its vehicle must of course be something physical such as marks on paper, as in writing."
Harry M Johnson in Kuper (1985)

Joyce O Hertzler A sociology of language. NY, Random House, 1965.
J Coulter "Language and the conceptualization of meaning" Sociology 7(2), 1973: 173-89

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings of the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Symbolism and communication	1
Symbolic communication	1
Symbols	1
Language	1

Parsons (1961), and Rose (1976) place symbolism within the major section culture. While MacNall (1968) includes within the major section 'Basic patterns and images of order'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Symbolism

BT Mythology

RT Devices
Emblems
Signs and symbols

NT Anthropomorphism
Bangle (Sikkhism)
Convenants
Crosses
Cryptography
House marks
Idols and images
Religion, Primitive
Ritual
Sex symbolism
Sound symbolism
Swastika

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Communication
Culture
Gesture
Insignia
Language
Meaning
Semiotics
Sign
Signal
Symbolic interactionism
Symbols

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.4	Cultural institutions. Class here popular culture Including the sociology of witch crazes, magic, symbols, eating habits, body shape
UDC	164.02	Symbolism
	291.37	Religious symbolism
CC	Y:38	Symbolism

20. GROUPS

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "A number of persons between whom exists a psychic interaction and who are set apart by that interaction in their own minds and in those of others as a recognized entity. The social group requires for its existnece a durable contact between persons out of which conscious interaction may arise, a consciousness of sufficient likeness or common interest to establish some degree of identification of each with the group and some structure recognized by the members as essential to achieve its continued existence as an entity." Grace L Coyle in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Groups vary in size, duration, stability, mode of contact, objectives, manner of admission , sanctions formality, role prescriptions, degree of acquaintance among members, and in many other ways." George A Lundberg et. al. Sociology 4th ed. N Y, Harper,1968:p.73

c. "Collectivities of individuals who interact and form social relationships. Primary - are small, being defined by face to face interaction, They have their own norms of conduct and are solidaristic. Within this category may be included the family, group of friends and many work groups. Secondary- are larger and each member does not directly interact with every other....Social psychology of groups has been concerned with issues of group structure and cohesion, morale, group leadership, and the effects on the individual." Nicholas Abercrombie et. al. (1984)

D Sanderson "A preliminary structural classification of groups." Social Forces 17, 1938: 1-6

Frederick L Bates "A conceptual analysis of group structure." Social Forces 36, 1957: 103- 116

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Number of authors who have used the category 34

Number of authors treating 'groups' as a major section 8

a. Terms used to represent the concept of Group

Term	No. of authors
Groups	17
Social groups	12
Human collectivities	1
Sociology of groups	1
Human groups	1
Group interaction	1
Group structure	1

b. Other related/ associated terms used or discussed along with the heading group/groups

Term	No. of authors	Term	No. of authors
Organizations/ Social organization	3	Large formal organizations	1
Small groups	2	Personality	1
Associations	1	Population	1
Conformity	1	Public	1
Crowd	1	Social categories	1
Group behaviour	1	Social institutions	1
Individual	1		

Table 4.7

c. Major section of the book under which the concept of 'Group' is discussed/ included.

	Major section	Chapter heading used
Gisbert (1957)	Social organization	Groups
Horton (1964)	Social organization	Groups and associations
Hebding (1976)	Social organization	Social groups
Goode (1977)	Social organization	Groups: large & small
Eshleman (1983)	Social organization	Social groups & Org.
Tischler (1983)	Organization of society	Group structures
MacIver (1950)	Social structures	Social groups
Bertrand (1973)	Social structures and interaction	Structure of groups
Mannheim (1957)	Social integration	Sociology of groups
Young (1962)	Social relations	Social groups

Table 4.7 (contd.)

	Major section	Chapter heading used
Leslie	(1973) Social units	Groups
Perry	(1973) Sociology in principle	Groups
Cole	(1975) Groups influencing behaviour	Groups and conformity
Phillips	(1979) Groups	Organizations, Community, society
Persell	(1984) Social life	Groups and organizations

3. Provision in the LCSH

Groups, Social
USE Social groups

Social groups
UF Association
Group dynamics
Groups , Social
BT Sociology
RT Social participation
NT Age groups
Coalition, Social sciences
Decision making, Group
Dominance (psychology)
Elite (social sciences)
Leadership
Neighbourhood
Polarization (social sciences)
Problem solving, Group
Reference groups
Small groups
Social isolation
Social mobility
Social networks
Social psychology
Social values
Sub-culture
Work-groups

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Cohesion, Social
Community
Functional analysis
Group dynamics
Human relations
Industrial relations
Leadership
Primary relationship
Reference group
Role
Social integration
Social psychology
Self
Society
Sociometry
Status, Social

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305 Social groups

General aspects: social status, role, interactions, problems of social groups

Class here culture and institutions of specific groups other than indigenous racial, ethnic, national groups (formerly also 306.08); sub-cultures of specific groups; consciousness-raising groups; social stratification, equality, inequality

305.2 Age groups

.3 Men and women

.4 Women

.5 Social classes

.6 Religious groups

.7 Language groups

.8 Racial, ethnic, national groups

.9 *Occupational and miscellaneous groups*

UDC 301.18 Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere

CC The term group or groups or social group is not used in the sociology schedule of Colon Classification.

21. PRIMARY GROUP

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The central sociological significance of the primary group is its utility to bring about personal gratification and effective social control." G. Lundberg et. al. Sociology 4th ed. NY, Harper, 1968: p. 76

b. "As suggested originally by C H Cooley a relatively small group characterized by members who maintain intimate, cooperative, and usually face to face relationships with one another and who treat one another as ends, not as means, for example, a family or a play group; often used synonymously with gemeinschaft; contrasted with secondary group and with gesellschaft."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Primary groups	2
Primary group	1
Groups in physical proximity	1
Disintegration of primary groups	1

Broader terms used as Section heading That includes a chapter on Primary Groups	Author	(Year)
Family and community Disorganization (for Disintegration of primary groups)	Barnes	(1942)
Social Organization	Chinoy	(1961)
Differentiation and variation in Social structures	Parsons	(1961)

Out of the 87 text-books studied no author has included a chapter on primary groups since 1967.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Primary groups

The term primary groups is not referred to

in the LCSH.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Gemeinschaft

Group

Social group

Contrasted with

Secondary group

Gesellschaft

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302.3	Social interaction within groups
	302.34	In small (primary) groups
		Groups small enough for all members to engage in face-to-face relationships at one time Examples: committees, gangs, play groups Class here friendship
UDC		The term primary groups is not used in UDC
	301.183	Numerically small groups. Gangs, circle, set
CC		The terms group or primary group are not used in CC.

22. SMALL GROUPS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "A small group is a collection of people who meet more or less regularly in face-to-face interaction, who possess a common identity or exclusiveness of purpose, and who share a set of standards governing their activities. "

Wallace and Wallace (1989)

2. Terms used in the chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Small groups	5
Small group	2
Near groups	1

Broader section which contains a chapter on small groups	Author	(Year)
Groups and the person	Merton	(1959)
Human collectivities	Sutherland	(1961)
Association	McNall	(1968)
Social units	Leslie	(1973)
Social Organization	Goode	(1977)

No author has included a chapter on small groups in his text-book since 1977, out of the books included in this analysis.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Small groups

UF Groups, Small

BT Social groups

NT Communication in small groups
Group relations training
SYMLOG system

\- Research
USE
Small group research

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

The term small groups has not been used by 8 authors consulted for finding out related terms used.

RT Friendhsip
Near groups
Neighbourhood

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 302.3 Social interaction within groups
302.34 In small (Primary) groups
Groups small enough for members to engage in face-to -face relationships at one time
Examples: committees, gangs, play groups
Class here friendship

UDC 301.183 Numerically small groups. Gang, circle, set

CC The term Groups or small groups are not used in CC.

23. ASSOCIATIONS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " 1. The fundamental relationship which unites individuals into groups or societies. A comprehensive term for the relationships of interstimulation and response, usually of a somewhat enduring nature in contrast to mere contact.
2. An organized group formed in persuit of some common interest with its own self-contained administrative structure and functionaries."
Fairchild (1955)

b. " A group organized for the pursuit of an interest or group of interests in common." R M MacIver; C H Page Society London, Macmillan, 1955: p. 12 (quoted by C Madge in Gould (1964)

c. " An association ... is any organized group, whether large or small.... an institution on the other hand, is not a group at all, organized or unorganized."
R Bierstedt Social order 3rd ed. Bombay, Tata- McGraw Hill, 1970: p. 341

d. " The term describes either a process or an entity. The process is of a number of individuals interacting for a specific end or set of purposes. The entity is an organization of individuals who are held together by a recognized set of rules governing their behaviour to one another, for a specific end or set of purposes." G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

e. "Association is defined as a general term inclusive of any group (formal or informal, passive or active), organized to persue a special interest, whereas institution is defined as a process- but note that:
1. in a number of works the two terms , association and institution, are used interchangeably; and
2. in works where the two terms are distinguished, some authorities, assert or imply that associations as well as processes may become institutionalized." Hoult (1969)

2. Terms in the chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of Authors	Related terms used along with Associations	No. of Authors
Association	9	Institutions/Social institutions	4
Voluntary Associations	1	Groups/ small groups	2
Great Associations	1	Friendship	1
		Interests	1
		Bureaucracies	1

Major section within which the chapter on Association is placed	Author (Year)
Social organization	Bierstedt (1957; Horton (1964)
Forms of social structure	MacIver (1950)
Groups	Muzumdar (1966)
Associations	McNall (1968)
Individual integration: alienation and belonging	Gorman (1971)

Only two of the 11 authors who use the term as a heading treat it as a major section and sub-divide into the chapters with the titles as follows:

Broom (1955, 1977)	McNall (1968)
1. Formal structure	Associations: small groups and bureaucracies
2. Informal structure	Communities
3. Cohesion and morale	Social stratification
4. Communication and social status	Population

3. Provision in the LCSH

Associations, Institutions etc.

UF Institutions, Association etc.
Network (Association, Institutions, etc.)
Organizations
Voluntary associations

RT Societies
Voluntarism

3. Provision in the LCSH (contd.)

Associations, Institutions etc.

SA names of specific types of associations, institutions, etc. e.g. corporations; public institutions; trade and profession associations; also sub-divide societies etc. under appropriate subjects.

NT By-laws
Charities
Clubs
Committees
Community life
Cooption
Freedom of association
Meetings
Membership compaigns
Social group work

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Agglomerate
Aggregate
Community
Gesellschaft
Gemeinschaft
Group
Institutions
Institutionalization

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 366 Association Organization formed for common purposes of a fraternal nature or for mutual assistance

UDC 301.186.2 Voluntary associations. Cooperatives. Unions. Franternalism. Solidarity

CC Y 8 By Association

24.SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "R M MacIver and C H Page (Society Rinehart, 1949:p.15) understand by institutions, the established forms or conditions of procedure, characteristic of group activity. Associations in their conception are groups organized to persue one or more interests, while institutions may be said in general, to represent the modus operandi of the associations. In an illustrative charting of associations, characteristic institutions, and interests, these writers list marriage, the home, and inheritance as institutions proper to the association known as the family; collective bargaining, the strike, and picketing as proper to the trade union; constitution, legal code, and forms of government as proper to the state." Louis Schneider in Gould; Kolb (1964)

b. "An enduring, complex, integrated, organized behaviour pattern through which social control is exerted and by means of which the fundamental social desires or needs are met,". Selden C Menefee in Fairchild (1955)

c. " A process or an association that is highly 1.Organized (i.e., there is a careful specification of the roles and role relationships of those involved) ; 2. Systematized (i.e., there is a careful specification of what can and should be done by those involved), and 3. Stable (i.e. relative to any given group or process, there is no dependence upon the presence of any particular individuals, and the organization and systematization tend to remain relatively unchanged over time) but note that in some works (e.g. those of R MacIver, M Ginsberg, R Bierstedt, etc,) only processes are termed institutions, groups being termed associations; as used by those employing W Sumner's approach may be either crescive (i.e., grown unconsciously out of mores) or enacted (i.e. consciously created), an example of the former being common law and of the latter being constitutional law;if related to an apparent basic need of society, often termed a major institution, five such institutions usually being designated (education, family, economy, government, religion)... in some works, used synonymously with norm to denote any standardized mode of activity," Hoult (1969)

d. "Five major complexes of institutions are conveniently identified: 1. economic institutions serve to produce and distribute goods and services; 2. Political institutions regulate the use of, and access to power; 3.Stratification institutions determine the distribution of positions and resources. ; 4. Kinship institutions deal

with marriage, the family and the socialization of the young.; 5. Cultural institutions are concerned with religious , scientific and artistic activities," Abercrombie(1984)

e. "It is generally applied to aspects of social behaviour regulated by well established, easily recognized and relatively stable norms, values and laws. Indeed, some sociologists have used it to designate the complexes of norms, values or laws rather than the patterns of actual behaviour. Sometimes, it has been argued that, all societies can be analysed into a handful of major institutional spheres, such as family and kinship, economic, political and cultural institutions, and social stratification, each of which regulate important aspects of social life. (In this case, the idea of institution is linked to that of functional prerequisites of a society). But the word institution is also often used by sociologists in the looser, every day sense of a variety of patterns of social organization found in society."
Stephen Mennell in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Headings as used in the text-books of Sociology

'Social Institution' or 'Institution' is used as a heading by 37 authors, 20 of them treating the heading as a major section. Out of these , 15 authors prefer to use the heading as 'institution'. MacIver (1950) introduces the concept but does not provide a separate chapter on social institutions. Horton (1964) and Eshleman (1983) discuss social institutions under the major section 'Social organization.' Only Lee includes social control, Merton(1959) includes sociology of art, and Green (1960) includes crime and law as social institutions. Most of the authors of text-books have included family, kinship and marriage; political institutions; religion; and economic institutions under the major section social institutions. A tabulation of the views of 26 text-book authors, as to which aspects of society they include as 'social institutions' is presented separately in the following page.

Table 4.8

Aspects of Society Enumerated as 'Social Institutions' by Sociologists: Tabulation of the views of 26 text-book authors

(Chapters enumerated by these authors under the major section 'Social Institutions' in their text-books)

Text-book Author/ Year	Aspects of Sociology included as Social Institutions: Family (1)	Polit. Instts.(2)	Religion (3)	Education (4)	Econ. Instts.(5)	Kinship,Marriage(6)	Law (7)	Work, Leisure (8)	Science (9)	Health,Medicine(10)	Technology (11)	Power,Authority(12)	Leisure (13)	Labour (14)	Art (15)	Beliefs, Ritual(16)	Crime (17)	Civilization(18)	Stratification(19)	Occupation (20)	Aging (21)	Social Control(22)	Total Number of Institutions enumerated by an author
1. Barnes (1942)		+	+	+	+		+						+										6
2. Eldridge (1950)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
3. O'Brien (1951)	+	+	+	+																			4
4. Merrill (1952)	+	+	+	+	+									+									6
5. Broom (1955)	+		+	+			+																4
6. Gisbert (1957)	+	+			+																		3
7. Merton (1959)	+	+	+	+			+		+	+					+								8
8. Mitchell (1959)	+	+				+	+									+							5
9. Green (1960)	+	+	+	+		+	+						+				+						8
10. Chinoy(1961)		+	+	+	+				+		+	+											7
11. Sutherland(1961)	+	+	+	+	+					+													6
12. Bottomore (1962)	+	+			+													+	+				5
13. Young (1962)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
14. Goode (1966)	+	+	+	+																+			5
15. Bertrand (1967)	+	+	+	+	+	+																	6
16. McNall (1968)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
17. Leslie(1973)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
18. Kenkel (1975)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
19. Warren (1977)	+		+	+				+															4
20. Phillips (1979)	+	+	+	+	+																		5
21. Tischler (1983)	+	+	+	+	+	+																	6
22. Persell (1984)	+	+	+	+	+			+	+		+	+											9
23. Wallace (1985)	+		+		+	+		+													+		6
24. S Rao (1990)	+	+	+	+	+	+																	6
25. Stewart (1978)	+	+	+	+		+		+															6
26. Lee (1939)																						+	1
No. of Authors	22	22	22	21	17	7	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

+ indicates the aspect enumerated by the author as a social institution.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social institutions

Works on interrelated systems of social roles, norms, or processes organized for the satisfaction of an important need or function, e.g. family, economy, education.

UF Institutions, social
BT Social systems
Sociology
RT Social structure
NT Family
Institution building

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Association	Institutionalization
Collectivity	Institutions
Comparative Method	Need
Crescive	Norm
Evolution	Organizations
Folkways	Social Structure
Function	Social System
Groups	

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC. The term 'social institutions' is not used in the Decimal Classification. However, most of the institutions are enumerated under the major heading 'Culture and institutions.

306. Culture and institutions

Institutions: patterns of behaviour in social relationships.

General aspects: the roles, functions, and patterns within which the groups and members of a society conduct their lives.

306.2 Political institutions
306.3 Economic institutions
306.4 Cultural institutions
306.5 Religious institutions

306.6 Religious institutions

306.7 Instituions pertaining to relations of the sexes

306.8 Marriage and family

306.9 Institutions pertaining to death

UDC. The term social institutions or institutions is not used in UDC, some of the social institutions are however, enumerated under the heading :

301. 18 Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere

CC. The term social institutions or institutions is not used in Colon Classification.

References on the concept of social institutions:

C Panunzio, Major social institutions. N Y, 1939.
(MacIver refers it as an attempt to standardize sociological terms. MacIver p. 636)

S N Eisenstadt "Social institutions: the concept." Intl. Encyclo. of Social Sci. vol 14, N Y, Macmillan, 1968: 409-21

25. KINSHIP

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A kinship system is usually taken to refer to the complex of rules in any one society (or section of a society) which, by governing descent, succession, inheritance, marriage, extra-marital sexual relations, and residence, determines the status of individuals and groups in respect of their ties or consanguinity and marriage." Maurice Freedman in Gould (1964)

b. " The central components of kinship studies are the question of social paternity for the purpose of inheritance, the nature of marriage, and the varying social forms and behaviours of three biological pairs: parent/child ; husband/wife ; and brother/sister (although relationships formed through marriage are often discussed as affinal, rather than kinship relations.) All types of kinship theory depend on the hypothesis that kinship and affinal relationships constitute coherent social institutions with related norms and behaviours."
Judith Ennew in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books

Terms used	No. of authors	Related Terms used	No. of auhhors
Kinship	7	Family	6
Kinship groups	1	Marriage	4
Clan	1	Neighbourhood	1
		Spatial groups	1

A L Kroeber "Classificatory system of relationships." Jl. of the Royal Anthrop. Instt. 39, 1909:
Ernest Gellnar Concept of kinship and other essays on anthropological method and explanation. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1973 : 228p.
A Kuper "Lineage theory: a critical retrospect." Annual Rev. of Anthropology 1982.

Terms used in the Major section of the book within which Kinship is placed by some of the authors	Author (Year)
Social institutions	Mitchell (1959) Bottomore (1961) Goldthorpe (1968) Bertrand (1973)
Kinship groups	Johnson (1960)
Social organization	Chinoy (1967)
Differentiation in social structure	Parsons (1961)

Only Johnson(1960) sub-divides the section on kinship into chapters and provides individual chapters for Marriage, Family, Consanguinal kin groups, Class and kinship systems.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Kinship

BT Ethnology

RT Clans
Consanguinity
Family
Tribes

SA subdivision Kinship under individual ethnic groups and groups of Indians

NT Double descent (kinship)
Joking relationship
Matrilineal kinship
Post-nuptial residence(ethnology)
- Terminology
UF Family- terminology

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Affinal lineage
Ambilateral
Bilateral
Clan
Cognate
Conjugal role
Consanguinity
Cross cousin
Descent
Descent groups
Endogamy
Exogamy
Extended family
Family
Filiation
Households
Inheritance
Kindred
Lineage
Marriage
Matrilineal
Moity
Nuclear family
Parallel cousins
Patrilineal
Sib
Succession

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.83	Types of kinship systems Examples : matrilineal, patrilineal, totemic
	305.904	Persons by kinship characteristics
UDC	301.185.1	Blood-related groups. Consanguinity. Racial, ethnic grouping
	17.023.32	Kinship
CC		The term Kinship is not used in CC
	Y 2	Family

26. FAMILY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The human family may be defined as an institutionalized bio-social group made up of adults (at least two of which, unrelated by blood and of the opposite sex, are married), and children, the offspring of the maritally related adults; the minimal functions of which are the providing of satisfactions and control of affectional needs, including sexual relations, and the provision of a socio-cultural situation for the procreation, care and socialization of offspring." Weston La Barre in Gould; Kolb (1964)

b. "Family is a group of persons united by the rites of marriage, blood, or adoption; constituting a single household, interacting and intercommunicating with each other in their respective social role of husband and wife, mother and father, brother and sister; creating a common culture." E W Burgess; H J Locke (1961) (quoted by G. Duncan Mitchell (1968)

2. Headings as used in the text-books of Sociology

Out of 87 text-books analyzed, 60 contain a chapter on family. Merrill (1952) calls it 'multifunctional institution'. Among social institutions, highest number of authors mention 'family, marriage and Kinship' and family is named first of the social institutions, by Eldridge, O'Brien, Green, Young, Bertrand, Cole, Warren, Tischler and Phillips. Mannheim (1957), lists family within the major heading 'Major forms of social structure'. Biesanz (1953) makes a filiatory sequence of personality formation, family, education, and religion. Bierstedt, (1957) discusses family within the major heading 'social differentiation' and thus enumerates other types of differentiation along with it like gender, rural-urban, and caste and class etc.

Gisbert (1957) highlights the socialization role of the family. Chinoy (1961) does not enumerate family under social institutions and instead puts it directly under 'social organization'. Wilkins (1970), instead of

showing family under the heading social institutions or directly under social organization prefers the major heading 'social system'. Popenoe (1971) divides the discussion of family into the sub-headings as marriage, divorce and widowhood. Eshleman (1983) does not provide a separate category 'social institutions' and makes 'family' first chapter under 'social organization'. On the whole, family is seen by some authors as a social institution, by some as the beginning of the organized way of life and still others see it as an institution for socialization of the child.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Family

UF Families
Family relationships

BT Social institutions

RT Adult children
Domestic relations
Home
Households
Kinship
Marriage
Matriarchy
Patriarchy

NT Broken homes
Children
Clans
Divorce
Dual Career families
Family size
Joint family
Parenthood
Parents
Problem families
Rural families
Widows

4. RT(Related Terms)used by Sociologists

RT Extended family
Kinship
Household
Marriage
Nuclear family
Polygamy

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.8 Marriage and family

.81 Marriage

.82 Patterns in mate selection

.83 Types of kinship systems

.84 Types of marriage

.85 The family Including the nonconsanguinal family. Class here interdisciplinary works on family

UDC 17.023.32 Family
17.035.3 Family

301.185.1 Blood related groups. Consanguinity. Racial, ethnic grouping

CC Y 2 Family

27. MARRIAGE

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Marriage denotes mating arrangements approved in society with special reference to the institutionalized relationships of husband and wife; also the ceremonies which establish such relationships. In ordinary usage marriage includes two distinct ideas: 1. that a man and a woman cohabit, generally with the intention of founding a family; 2. that some distinction can be drawn between marriage and other forms of sexual union, qualifiable as pre-marital, extra-marital, adulterous, etc. "
M Douglas in Gould ; Kolb (1964)

b. "The social institution that provides the recognized form for entering into matrimony or setting up a family unit.. .. The marriage may indicate a customary, legal or religious sanction of the provisions for forming a new family." Oscar Wesley in Fairchild (1955)

c. "A mere casual commerce, without the intention of cohabitation, and bringing up children would not constitute marriage under any supposition."
R Burrows ed. " Marriage" in Words and phrases judicially defined. vol.3 London, Buttorworth, 1944: p. 331

2. Terms in the Chapter-Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

There is no alternative to marriage as far as the use of a term is concerned, as all the 18 authors who included a chapter on marriage in their text-book, have used this term. However, some related terms come out after analysis of the chapter headings , that have been used along with marriage and we can identify them as related terms:

E R Leach "Polyyandry, inheritance and the definition of marriage." Man 54, 1955:

Mabel A Elliott "Scope and meaning of divorce." in H Becker; R Hill eds. Family, marriage and parenthood. 2nd ed. Boston, D C Heath, 1955:669-708p.

Related terms along with marriage used in the chapter headings :	No. of authors
Family	13
Kinship	4
Courtship	2
Divorce	1
Sexual norms	1
Alternative life styles	1

Major section of the text-book within which the chapter on Family is placed by some authors	Author
Social institution / Institutions	Green (1960)
	Goldthorpe (1968)
	Stewart (1978)
	Tischler (1983)
	Mitchell (1959)
Kinship groups	Johnson (1960)
Social Organization	Chinoy (1961)
	Sachdeva (1967)
Culture society and personality	Biesanz (1953)
Socialization of the individual	Lee (1955)
Social system	Wilkins (1970)
Applications of sociology	Sherman (1979)
Contemporary society	Abrahamson (1969)
Family and community disorganization	Barnes (1942)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Marriage

UF Matrimony
Nuptiality
Wedlock

BT Love
Sacraments

RT Betrothal
Courtship
Family
Home

NT Bigamy
Bisexuality in marriage
Bride price
Child marriage
Common law marriage
Communication marriage
Computer marriage
Concubinage
Divorce
Domestic relations
Endogamy and exogamy
Fortune healer
Free love
Handicapped-marriage
Honeymoon
Husbands
Inter-country marriage
Inter-marriage
Marital status
Married people
Mate selection
Matrimonial advertisements
Mentally handicapped marriage
Polyandry

(contd.)

Marriage

NT (contd.)

Posthumous marriage
Remarriage
Sex in marriage
Teenage marriage
Weddings
Wives
Wives- effects of husbands employment on,

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Concubinage	RT	Homogamy
	Courtship		Hypergamy
	Divorce		Kinship
	Domestic labour		Monogamy
	Endogamy		Nuptiality
	Exogamy		Polyandry
	Family		Polygamy
	Family History		Women's studies
	Group marriage		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.8	Marriage and family
	306.81	Marriage Class here interdisciplinary works on marriage
UDC	173.1 340.61 347.62 392.5 613.89	These places, marriage is mentioned in various contexts, but the term is not used in the sociology schedule
CC	Y 2	Family
	Y 217	Marriage

28. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "This is the study of politics at four levels:
1. political conflicts and struggles between states, namely the sociology of international relations;
2. the nature and role of the state within societies;
3. the nature and organization of political movements and parties;
4. the participation of individuals in politics, as shown for example in voting behaviour." Abercrombie (1984)

POLITICAL INSTITUTION

b. "The social institution or complex of social norms and roles, that serves to maintain social order, to exercise power, to compel conformity to the existing system of authority, and to provide the means for changes in the legal or administrative systems. The political institution includes the tradition and laws by which a society is co-ordinated and administered and is the major repository of force. The modern state is one type of social structure in which the political institution finds much of its formal expression and codification." B B Sharma ed. Encyclopaedic dictionary of sociology. New Delhi, Anmol, 1992: p. 674

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Although 47 authors provide a chapter related to the concept of 'political institution', only 10 have actually used the term 'political instituion'. Twenty two authors have given the chapter on political institutions under the major section 'Social institutions'. It may be noted that along with family, religion, and education 'political institution' is enumerated by the highest number of authors under the major heading 'social institution'. Various terms

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F Openheim Political concepts: a reconstruction. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1981:

used in connection with the concepts of political institutions are as follows:

Table 4.9

Various Terms used for Political Institutions

Terms used	No. of authors
1. Political institutions	10
2. Politics	8
3. Political systems/ political organization/ Political philosophies	8
4. Political sociology/Sociology of politics (1)	7
5. Political power/ authority	7
6. Governing institutions/ government	3
7. State	4
8. Polity	2
9. Political Process	2
10. Political groups	1
11. Political life	1

Other terms associated by these authors with political institutions or discussed along with it as indicated by the chapter headings is as follows:

1. Economic institutions /life	5
2. Legal institutions	2
3. Political behaviour	1
4. Interest groups	1

Only Barnes(1942), Biesanz (1953), Johnson (1960), and O'Donnell(1985) make political institutions a major heading and provide several chapters under this major heading.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Political institutions

The heading is not used in the LCSH.

Political Sociology

UF Mass political behaviour

Political behaviour

BT Political science

Sociology

NT Political socialization

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Authority	RT	Oligarchy
	Citizenship		Pareto
	Civil society		Pluralism
			Political behaviour
	Democracy		Political culture
	Dominant ideology thesis		Political participation
	Elite		Political parties
	Fascism		Political process
	Gramsci		Populism
	Ideological state apparatus		Power Psephology
	Incorporation		Relative autonomy
	Labour movement		Revolution
	Leninism		Socialist societies
	Lipset		State
	Marx		Voluntary associations
	Marxist sociology		Voting
	Michels		Weber
	Miliband- Poulantzas debate		Working class conservatism
	Mosca		
	Nationalism		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.2 Political institutions

Institutions maintaining internal and external peace. Class here comprehensive works on patronage, on client relationships; political sociology

UDC UDC does not use the term political institutions.

301.188.2 Political groupings

321 Forms of political organization

CC In CC The term political institutions is not used.

29. GOVERNMENT

Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "A government is the association through which the politically organized society functions and works. A government is thus the instrumentality of the state, the agency by means of which the state is able to carry on its activities at a given time."
R Bierstedt Social order. (1970)

b. "Government plays a unique and indisputable part in society... The main functions of government are, internally, the ultimate enforcement of norms, the final arbitration of conflicting interests, and the overall planning and direction of society; and externally, the handling of war and diplomacy."
Kingsley Davis; Wilbert E Moore "Some principles of stratification." Amer. Sociol. Rev. 10, 1946: 245-6

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Government	4
Governmental institutions	1
Governing institutions	1
Governing of man	1
Government: Distributing power	1
Socio-state order	1
Unifunctional institutions: Government etc.	1

Most of the authors seem to use the term 'Government' in place of political institutions, as the latter term is not used by them, if they have a chapter on Government.

Broader terms used as section headings Which includes a chapter on government	Authors	(Year)
Social organization — Ogburn (1947);	Horton	(1964)
Social institutions — Merrill (1952);	Leslie	(1973)
	Kenkel	(1975)
Political system	O'Donnell	(1985)
Culture	Muzumdar	(1966)

Biesanz (1953) devotes a major section to 'governing of man' and has chapters on government, political systems and philisophies like democracy and communism within it.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Government
USE
Political science
UF Administration
Civil government
Commonwealth
Government
Political theory
Political thought
Politics
Science, Political

BT History

RT Constitutional history
State

NT Authority
Bureaucracy
Citizenship
Communism
Conservatism
Democracy
Elections
Equality
Executive power
Ideology
Imperialism
Individualism
Internal organization
Liberalism
Nationalism

NT (contd.)
Political parties
Political psychology
Power (Social sciences)
Pressure groups
Public administration
Public opinion
Radicalism
Revolution
Social contract
Socialism
Utopias
Village communities

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Political science
State

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.23- 306.25	Governmental institutions
	306.2	Institutions maintaining internal and external peace ...political sociology
UDC	342.51	Government
CC		The term is not used in sociology schedule.

30. FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Large-scale formal organizations typically have a bureaucratic structure, that is, they are formally and rationally organized with clearly defined patterns of activity that are related to the goals of the organization . Some of the major characteristics of these buraucracies are elaborate division of labour, clear-cut hierarchical lines of authority and responsibility, technical and rational criteria for employment and promotion, and elaborate rules and regulations." Alvin L Bertrand Basic Sociology NY, Appleton-Century-Croft, 1973: 171 p.

b. "Informal groups are easily distinguished from formal groups, which are found in complex organizations such as government bureaucracies, large business and industrial enterprises, military establishments, and universities (p. 162) Examples include large corporations, professional societies, and labour unions.(p. 224) Alvin L Bertrand ibid

c. "A formal group usually has a definite purpose, explicit procedures, and a highly specialized division of labour. Agreements in formal groups normally are specific and written. Decisions are handed down from those in authority through a chain of command. The total structure of the group is formal, from the recruitment of members who have specialized abilities, to the rigid hierarchy of social positions." Peter M Blau; W Richard Scott Formal Organizations. San Francisco; , Chandler, 1962: p. 5-8 (quoted by Alvin L Bertrand ibid)

d. "The term formal organization is reserved for collectivities that have developed formal procedures for regulating relations between members and their activities. The sociological investigation of such collectivities is the domain of organization theory, which focuses primarily though not exclusively on economic and political or governmental formal organizations." Abercrombie (1984)

Renate Mayntz "Study of organizations." Current Sociology 13(3), 1964: 95-156

FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

ORGANIZATION

e. "Sometimes referred to as'formal'or'complex organizations' these are deliberately created devices for coordinating human effort, marshalling solidarity or focussing sentiment and are manifested in a great variety of forms- as business corporations, government agencies, armies, churches, trade unions, political parties, schools, hospitals, charitable bodies, clubs etc. Four main features distinguish such entities from primary social groupings such as the family, the friendship clique, or the informal group of work -mates:
1. they were consciously established to marshall social power;
2. They possess relatively explicit aims or goals;
3. They are composed of functional positions and roles, that are distinct from the individuals occupying them;
4. Explicit rules govern the relations between roles."
Michael Rose in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms in the chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of	Related terms used	No. of authors
Formal organization	8	Social groups	1
Organizations	3	Structure of groups	1
Large formal organizations	1	Bureaucracy	3
Organizational analysis.	1		
Unifunctional institutions	1		
Organized groups	1		

Major section of the text-book within which the author places the chapter on formal organization	Author	(Year)
Demographic social structure	Merton	(1959)
Polity	Johnson	(1960)
Social structure and interaction	Bertrand	(1973)
Groups and how they affect behaviour	Cole	(1975)
Social organization	Hebding	(1976)
	Goode	(1977)

Only Scott (1970) in his text-book Social Processes and social structure devotes a major section

to "Social processes in formal organizations"and five chapters in the section are 1.Integrative processes; 2. Socialization processes;3. Status processes;4. Power processes; and 5. Adaptive processes, in the formal organizations.

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term formal organizations is not used in LCSH.

4.RT (Related Terms) used by sociologists

RT Bureaucracy
Organization
Role
Social organization
System

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302.3	Social interaction within groups
	302.35	In heerarchically organized (complex) groups Class here bureaucracies, organizational behaviour
UDC	512.741	Formal groups The term formal organizations is not used in UDC
CC		The term formal groups or formal organizations is not used in CC

31. BUREAUCRACY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Weber's set of structural characteristics of bureaucracy constitute a definition for taxonomic purposes, these are :
1. fixed and official areas of jurisdiction for members;
2. a graded system of centralized authority;
3. a system of central files;
4. a set of special skills called office management;
5. official activities which demand the full time of personnel, and as a corollary, the divorce of the official life of the employee from his personal life, particularly with reference to finances; and
6. systematic and general rules which define procedure and which are followed.

One of the recurring tendencies in bureaucratic organization is the development of red tape, rigid rules, and procedural emphasis. This tendency is also labelled bureaucracy." Robert C Stone in Gold; Kolb (1964)

b. "Formal organization of the officialdom of largescale enterprise (e.g. government, military, economic, religious, educational), the ideal -type of such an organization being characterized by :
1. a clearly defined division of labour, including a careful specification of the decision-making power of particular individuals, so that there is an unambiguous chain-of-command among the hierarchy of officials;
2. rationality (i.e. a business-like attention to implementing the goals of the organization);
3. an impersonal application of rules that are regarded as all but inviolable, and ;
4. routinization of tasks to the degree that personnel are easily replaceable." Hoult (1969)

c. "An organization whose structure and operations are governed to a high degree by written rules. Its core is a hierarchy of 'offices', that is to say, of carefully defined functional roles,staffed by full-time salaried persons. Rules state the relationship of any

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M Crozier, Bureaucratic phenomenon. London 1964 :

R H Hall "The concept of bureaucracy: an empirical assessment." Am. Jl. of Sociol. 69, 1963-64: 33-40

one office to others, govern the administration of the business of any given office, and regulate the recruitment of staff to the bureaucracy and any later promotions. The logic behind bureaucratic structure is to produce entirely determinable, impartial, and impersonal operation.

Bureaucracy can equate with misgovernment, incompetent administration, self-perpetuating administrative elite, obstructive officialdom, unnecessary paper-work, social parasitism or with similar pejorative meanings." Michael Rose in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in Text-books of Sociology

Terms used for Bureaucracy	No. of Authors	Terms related to Bureaucracy used in the chapter-headings	No. of Authors
Bureaucarcy	10	Formal organization	2
Bureaucracies	1	Organizations	1
Bureaucratism	1	Associations	1
		Groups	1

Major section of the book within which Bureaucracy is a chapter	Author	(Year)
Social organizations	Chinoy (1961) ; Hebding	(1976)
Strucutural patterns within society	Goode	(1966)
Association	McNall	(1968)
Social organization: order and disorder	Gorman	(1971)
Individual in Greater culture	Acuff	(1973)
Social units	Leslie	(1973)
Social relations	Chambliss	(1975)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Bureaucracy

BT Interorganizational relations
Political science
Public administration

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Administration
Authority
Bounded rationality
Civil service
Decision making
Empires
Interest groups
Law: legal systems
Legal-rational authority
Legitimacy

(contd.)

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists (contd.)

RT Management
Mass society
Organizational theory
Rationality

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302.35	Social interaction within groups- in hierarchically organized (complex)gorups. Class here bureaucracies, organizational behaviour
UDC	301.188.5	Orderly, regular groupings. Groupings in a socially standardizing order. Sociology of the state.
CC	Y9(w8)	The term bureaucracy is not used in CC Civil service

32. AUTHORITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Authority is that form of power, which orders or articulates the actions or other actors through commands which are effective because those who are commanded regard the commnads as legitimate. Authority differs from coercive control since the latter elicits conformity with its commands and prescriptions through its capacity to reward or punish . The distinction is an analytical one, since empirically, authority and coercive control exist together in many combinations. Authority is therefore, by definition legitimate authority."
Edward A Shils in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

b. " A special form of power, either:
1. power which is function of legitimate position, knowledge, or respect (power being defined as the ability of persons to have their will obeyed) hence power, whose possession by given persons or groups is willingly accepted by relevant others; or
2. persons or groups possessing such power- in either case, similar to , but subtly differ from, influence, the latter involving less legitimacy and formality in comparison with authority."
Hoult (1969)

H D. Lasswell Decision process: seven categories of functional analysis. College Park, Maryland, 1956:

H Arendt "What is authority" in Between past and future. N Y, 1963:

T Parsons "On the concept of influence" Public Opinion Qly 27, 1963: 37-62 and also in Sociological theory and modern society. London, Free Press, 1967: 355-82 p.

Guy Rocher "Classification of pressure groups." in General introduction to sociology: a theoretical perspective. Ontario, Macmillan, 1972: 580p.

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Authority	1
Power, authority, and Political institutions	1
Power, Status, authority	1
Political organization and authority	1

Broader/ Major section of the book which includes a chapter on authority	Author	(Year)
Social organization	Bierstedt	(1957)
Social institutions	Chinoy	(1961)
Differentiation and variation in social structures	Parsons	(1961)
Basic sociological terms	S Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Authority

BT Political science

RT Authoritarianism
Consensus (social sciences)
Despotism

NT Divine right of king
Example
General will
Power (philosophy)

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Bureaucracy
Charisma
Force
Freedom
Influence
Leadership
Legal-rational authority
Legitimacy
Legitimacy of authority
Power

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.3 Coordination and control
303.36 Coercion
Examples : authority, punishemnt, restraint

UDC 17.025 Authority of the state

CC The term power or authority are not used in CC

33. POWER

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The general term denoting all the means whereby people control aspects of their environment, including one another- a conception that is usually distinguished from : 1. Force (on the grounds that force, but not power, always involves physical coercion);
2. Prestige (being conceived as a consequence of power); and
3. Authority and influence (both of which are viewed as types of power - but note that in some works power is seen as a form of influence, a usage that is illustrated herein in the definition of prestige).
In a few works (e.g. R MacIver, The web of Government) power is defined as the ability to control people against their will, a conception that distinguishes sharply between power and authority (the latter being defined as the established and widely accepted right to control others." Holt (1969)

b. "Anything which gives one person or group a degree of control over what others want or need can be seen as power resource. Among resources discussed by sociologists are ownership of the means of production, income, status-honour, sacramental and magical capacities, scarce skills or knowledge, and charisma." Stephen J Mennell in Michael Mann

c. "For Max Weber power has the following characteristics:
1. Power is exercised by individuals and therefore involves choice, agency and intention ;
2. It involves the notion of agency, that is , an individual achieving or bringing about goals which are desirable ;
3. Power is exercised over other individuals and may involve resistance and conflict;
4. It implies that there are differences in interests between the powerful and powerless;
5. Power is negative, involving restrictions and deprivations for those subjected to domination.
Weber argued that , when the exercise of power was regarded by people as legitimate, it became authority." Abercrombie et. al. (1984)

R Dahl "Concept of power" Behavioural science 2, 1957:

T Parsons "On the concept of political power." Proceed. of the Amer. Phil. Society 107, 1963: 232-62

POWER (contd.)

d. "Different disciplines within the social sciences emphasize different bases of power (for example, wealth, status, knowledge, charisma, force, authority); different forms of power (such as influence, coercion, control); and different uses of power (such as individual or community ends, political ends, economic ends) . Mark Philp in Kuper ; Kuper

2. Terms used for chapter headings in the text-bboks of Sociology

2.a. Terms used to represent the concept of power	No. of authors
Power	14
Social power	3
Political power	1
Authority	4

2.b. Related terms of sociology with whom the term power is quite often mentioned	
Politics	4
Status	2
Social stratification	1
Class	1
Pressure groups	2
Interest groups	1
Leadership	1
Government	1
Political institutions	1
Political organizations	1

Talcott Parsons "On the concept of political power." in Sociological theory and modern society N Y, Free Press, 1967: 297- 354 p.

R B Friedman "On the concept of authority in political philosophy." in R E Flatman ed. Concepts in social and political philosophy. New York, 1973:

D H Wrong Power: its forms , bases and uses. Oxford, Blackwell, 1979:

Table 4.10

2.c. Title of the major section of the text-book within which chapter on 'power' is placed by some authors	Authors (Year)
Social organization	Bierstedt (1957); Sachdeva (1967)
Social institutions	Chinoy (1961); Kenkel (1975); Persell (1984)
Social stratification	Worsley (1970)
Social structure and interaction	Bertrand (1973)
Social hierarchies	Warren (1977)
Differentiation and variation in social structures (for authority)	Parsons (1961)
Social inequality	Charon (1986)
Social institutions and Organizations	Stewart (1978)
Political system (for pressure and interest groups)	O'Donnell (1985)
Social relations	Chambliss(1975)
Politics and power	Popenoe (1971)
Social change (for pressure groups)	Rocher (1972)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Power (Social sciences)

BT Exchange theory (sociology)
Political science
Sociology

RT Consensus (Social sciences)

NT Coalition (Social sciences)
Community power
Counterveiling power
Elite (Social sciences)
Law and politics
Politics and war
Social status

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Authority
Coercion
Conflict theory
Elite
Force
Hegemony
Influence
Leadership
Marxist sociology
Pluralism
Prestige
Privilege
Ruling class
Sanction
Social control
State

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.3 Coordination and control
Class here power, policy formulation

UDC 301.172 Differentiating processes. Individuation. Separation. Rank. Domination. Power. Subjection. Servitude.

CC Y 5 By birth or status

34. LEADERSHIP

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "A situation-process in which a person (or persons) because of his actual or supposed ability to solve problems in the field of current group interest, is followed by others in the group and influences their behaviour. (In a leadership situation the character of 'followers' is equally important). Leadership may be based on spontaneous personal ascendency (physical, courageous, congenial), or upon a combination." Charles J Bushnell in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Weberian sociology has identified three types of leadership , corresponding to the different forms of authority:
1. Charismatic leaders lead by virtue of their extraordinary powers attributed to them by their followers.;
2. Traditional leaders lead by virtue of custom and practice, because a certain family or class has always led; and
3. Legal leadership based on expertise and implemented according to formal rules is typically found in public administration and modern business enterprises. From this perspective, modern management represents the exercise of leadership on the basis of technical or professional competence."
Abercrombie (1984)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Only 3 out of 87 authors text-books contain a chapter on leadership. Young (1962) associates leadership with differentiation, while Sachdeva (1967) associates it with power. It may be worth to be mentioned that out of the four Indian authors included in the analysis, two have a chapter on leadership in their books, while only one out of 83 other authors have a chpter on the topic. Young places the chapter under the major section 'social dynamics' and Sachdeva places it within 'social organization'. It is also interesting that

since 1967, no author has provided a chapter on leadership in his text-book on sociology, out of the text-books included in this analysis.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Leadership

Works on the quality, power, or ability to lead others founded upon the prestige of position or upon ability and qualities of character. Exercise of military leadership under Command of troops

BT Ability
Executive ability
Psychology. Military
Social groups
Social psychology
Sociology

RT Command of troops
Meetings

NT Community leadership
Elites
Political leadership
Recreation leadership

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Administration
Authority
Bigman
Charisma
Decision making
Democracy
Group
Human relations
Influence
Influentials
Legitimacy
Organizations
Prestige
Power

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.34	Leadership Including influence, cooperation
UDC		The term leadership is not used in UDC
CC	Y 48	Leader(by occupation)

35. WAR

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a " Armed extensive conflict between organized bodies of people, regarding themselves as politically sovereign and ethically entitled to assert by force their rights, which they claim to be blocked or invaded by their armed opponents."
Charles J Bushnell in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Relatively sustained and large-scale armed conflict between organized political units, international conflicts(i.e., between nation-states) usually being distinguished from civil (i.e., armed conflict between parts of nations."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-Headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
War	2
War as a social instituion	1
War and international relations	1

Broader sections of the books which includes a chapter on war	Author	(Year)
Political and legal institutions in transition	Barnes	(1942)
Social organization	Ogburn	(1947)
Problem areas in contemporary society	Koller	(1965)

Out of the 87 books analyzed no author has included a chapter on war in his text-book since 1965.

3. Provision in the LCSH

War

UF Fighting
Hostilities
Wars

BT International relations

RT Military art and science
Peace

SA subdivision warfare under ethnic groups

NT Battles
Children and war
Civil war
Disarmament
Psychological warfare
Revolutions
Sociology, Military
Strategy
War and society
Women and war
Women in war

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Conflict
Militarism
Pacifism
Peace

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.66 War
Including pacifism, sociology of war

UDC 342.78 State of war

CC Y:438 War

36. ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS / ECONOMIC SYSTEM / ECONOMY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

a. "An economic system is a socially sanctioned group of people united for the purpose of producing, distributing, or consuming scarce goods and services, and who interact according to well-defined roles. Most individuals, especially in highly advanced societies are unable to produce by themselves all the things they need and want. The greater the division of labour, the more important economic systems become. All other institutions - families, schools government agencies, and churches- depend on the economy for survival, and all of them participate to some degree in the exchange of economic goods and services." Alvin L Bertrand (1973) p. 304

b. "Economic system is(also) frequently used to denote the web of economic interaction controlled and regulated by institutions. ..... work in economic systems as a sub-field tends to focus upon one or more of the following particular matters : economic institutions, economic goals , comparative economic systems, the evaluation of the performance of economic systems, and the study of particular economic systems." C Addison Hickman in Gould (1964)

ECONOMY

c. In any given society, the social and cultural components concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; often termed one of the major institutionalized aspects of human society (the other aspects being the family, religion, education, and government.) Hoult (1969)

d. "Economists analyze production, markets, income,and distribution. They also study prices, wages, resources, money, banking, interest, investment, and trade. In doing so, they must make certain assumptions about the institutional framework of society, about people, and about the goals for which people strive. These assumptions are more sociological than economic; obviously sociology and economics overlap." GeraldR Leslie (1973) p.587

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

a. To represent the concepts related with economic institution the text-book authors have used the term economic institution, economy, economies, or work. The term economic institution is included as a social institution by 17 authors, which is fifth highest, others at the top being family, political institutions, religion (22 authors each), and education (21 authors). Some authors however, have preferred other major aspects of sociology under which they place economic institution. Barnes (1947), Horton (1964), and Eshleman (1983) place it directly under 'social organization' ; Parsons (1961) under 'social structure', Muzumdar(1966) under 'culture' and Wilkins (1970) under'social system'.

b. Terms that have been used to represent the concept of economic institution are like this;

Table 4.11

Terms used to represent the Concept of Economic Institutions

Terms used	No. of authors	Terms used	No. of authors
Economic institution/s	12	Economic association	1
Economy	10	Economic behaviour	1
Economic system	7	Economic groups	1
Economic Order	3	Economic development	1
Economies	2	Corporate economy	1
Economic organization	2	Economic life	1
Economic structure	1		

Other terms to represent various aspects of economic institution are as follows, as used by authors in the chapter headings.

Term used	No. of Authors	Term used	No. of Authors
Work	11	Division of labour	3
Industry	4	Occupation	3
Capitalism	4	Occupational sociol.	1
Poverty	4	Profession	1

Term used	No. of Authors	Term used	No. of Authors
Industrial sociology	3	Wealth	2
Industrialization	3	Property	2
Industry-social aspects	1	Income	1
Industrial society	1	Inheritance	1
Industrial worker	1	Resources	1
Farmers	1	Production and allocation	1
Underdeveloped countries	1		
Capitalist state	1	Competition and monopoly	1
Socialism	1		
Unemployment	1	Laissez faire	1
Conditions of employment	1	Cooperation	1
Exploitation	1		

Some other aspects of sociology, which the authors have included along with the heading of economic institution, are like this:

Term used	No. of Authors	Term used	No. of Authors
Technology	3	Social structure	1
Education	1	Social class	1
Social change	1	Imperialism	1
Organization	1	Urban community	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term economic institution is not used in LCSH.

Economics--Sociological aspects

Here are entered works on sociological theories applied to economics.

UF Sociology of economics

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Consumers
Economic thought
Economy: Dual
Industrial relations
Industrialization
Peasantry
System analysis: social systems

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.3 Economic institutions

Social arrangements for production, distribution

Class here economic anthropology; economic sociology; sociology of economic development, of consumption

UDC 301.188.1 Economic groupings

CC The term economic institution is not used in Colon classification, either in sociology schedule or any where in the whole scheme.

37. WORK

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Most general term denoting exertion expended to some end; often used synonymously with occupation and sometimes with career." Hoult (1969)

b. "Work can refer to any physical and / or manual activities which transform natural materials into a more useful form, improve human knowledge and understanding of the world, and /or provide or distribute goods to others. The definition of work can not be limited to references to activities alone, however, but most also consider the purposes for which, and the social context within which, those activities are being carried out."
Richard K Brown in Kuper (1985)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

All the authors having a chapter on 'work and economy' do not provide a separate chaper for 'economy' or 'Economic institutions', which shows that these authors treating the economy as a whole as aspect of sociology think that work and leisure is the only concern of sociologists .

Douglas uses the heading 'work and wealth' in place of economy or economic institutions, along with other social institutions like family, religion, politics, law, and education.(1964). Worsley (1970) also describes the topic under the title 'Work, industry and organizations' and no other chapter on economic institutions is thought necessary. Berger (1972) also does not provide a separate chapter on economic institutions and related aspects. Potter (1974) discusses two aspects of economic institutions under the titles ' production and allocation' and 'Work'. Warren (1977); Stewart (1978); Persell(1984); and Wallace (1985) enumerate Work and economy or work and leisure under the broader term and chapter

Heading 'Social institutions.' Stewart names it as Sociology of work and leisure. Haralambos (1985) and O'Donnell (1985) also use the heading work and leisure in place of economic institutions and only O'Donnell makes the heading a major section and subdivides the topic into three individual chapters like this: 1. meaning of work; 2. rewards and conditions; and 3. changing conditions of employment.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Work

UF Industry (Psychology)
Method of work

NT Industrial sociology
Job satisfaction
Labour and labouring classes
Manual work
Performance
Quality of work life
Rest periods
Skilled labour
Vacation
Work ethic

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Affluent worker
Alienation
Automation
Bureaucracy
Capitalism
Career
Class imagery
Cooperative
Human capital
Labour movement
Occupation
Orientation to work
Unemployment
Women and work

5. Provision in the classification Schemes

DC	306.36	Systems of labour Class here the sociology of work, industrial sociology
UDC		No provision for sociological aspects of work.
CC		No provision for sociological asepcts of work.

38. DIVISION OF LABOUR

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The separation of a total work process - an industrial process, for example, or all the work needing to be done in a society -into a series of interdependent tasks, each task being assigned to a separate individual or group; functional, and therefore role differentiation among the workers in a given system; sometimes used synonymously with specialization, but in some contexts, the two terms are distinguished from one another, specialization in such cases denoting the unique characteristics of any phenomenon whereas , division of labour denotes task differentiation only."

Hoult (1969)

b. "Originally a term used by economists to mean the process by which people come to perform more and more specialized tasks in social life.... Division of labour is one of several interconnected long-term social processes- urbanization, state-formation, bureaucratization, population growth, and, of course, industrialization- which led to the emergence of the large-scale industrial state societies of the modern world."

Stephen J Mennell in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Freedman associates 'division of labour' with 'urban community'. Mannheim (1957) includes division of labour within 'elementary social processes' and treats it as a form of cooperation. Green (1960) thinks 'division of labour' as a form of organization. Out of the 87 books used for this study, no author included a chapter on division of labour in his text-book on sociology, after 1960.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Division of labour

UF Labour, Division of

BT Economics
Labour and labouring classes

NT International division of labour
Job enrichment
Sexual division of labour
Work groups

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Deskilling
Differentiation
Domestic labour
Dual labour markets
Evolutionary theory
International Division of labour
Labour process approach
Occupation
Role
Specialization

5. Provision in the Classification schemes

DC	306.368	Non-agricultural occupations Class here division of labour, occupations considered severally
UDC	330.341.42 339.91	Division of labour in society International division of labour
CC		The term division of labour or its equivalent, is not used in CC

39. OCCUPATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The principal usage in the social sciences (e.g. in the preparation of census data and in the study of the labour market) follows closely the common usages which take an occupation to denote an employment, business, or calling. 'The occupation is the kind of work performed and of the status of employment of the individual.' (Intl. standard Classification of Occupations, 1949, Geneva ILO, 1949: p.14)

J H Smith in Gould (1964)

Sociology of Occupations

b. "The term refers not to a clearly delineated field of sociological enquiry, but to a heterogeneous range of studies dealing with the problem of how the occupational structure and particular occupations articulate with other segments of society like family, the economy, the educational system, the political system, and the system of social strtification. Investigations centre upon the following themes:

1. the division of labour, its causes and consequences;
2. the function and meaning of work and related phenomena such as leisure, unemployment and retirement;
3. the study of specific occupations as diverse as the hobo, the prostitute, the dockworker, the clerk, the architect and the physician.

Research has concentrated on such topics as the amount and method of remuneration, recruitment and training, career patterns, conflict inherent in the role, the relation between personality and occupation, interpersonal relations at work, the public image of the occupation, and the distribution of power anf prestige within the occupation. "

S W F Holloway in Duncan Mitchell (1968)

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1. Max Weber "Concept of occupation and the types of occupational structure" in Max Weber: the theory of social and economic organization. N Y, Free Press, 1947: 250-54

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Occupation	1
Occupations	1
Occupational sociology	1
Occupations and professions	1

Most of the authors see occupation in the context of social differentiation and social stratification, except Goode (1977) who likes to place it within social institutions.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Occupations

UF Career patterns
Careers
Jobs
Trades

BT Business
Labour and labouring classes

RT Handicraft
Vocational guidance

NT Civil service positions
Invalids' Occupations
Job description
Job evaluation
Life-span, Productive
Occupational mobility
Occupations and race
Personality and occupation
Professions
Vocation

SA Subdivision Vocational guidance under subjects e.g. Agriculture-Voational guidance
Vocational interests
Vocational qualification

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Career
Division of labour
Hobby
Industrial sociology
Professions
Social closure
Social mobility
Social status
Work
Workers

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.9	Occupational and miscellaneous groups Class here occupational mobility
UDC		The term occupations is not used in the sociology schedule in UDC
CC	Y:4 : 5(X)	Social pathology - occupational

40. INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Systematic study of social relationships in work situations, of the social structures which arise in connection with work, and of the interrelationships between such relationships and structures with other aspects of society; although sometimes used synonymously with sociology of work, the two are usually distinguished on the grounds that industrial sociology is primarily concerned with the organizational aspects of work situations, whereas in the sociology of work (often termed sociology of occupations) attention is focussed on particular occupations as reflections of given social relations and cultural values."

Hoult (1969)

b. "The sociology of industry has been concerned with the social structure of work organizations , with the roles and social relations within such milieux, and with the ways in which these roles and relations influence and are influenced by 'external'factors."

Richard K Brown in Kuper (1985)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Industrial sociology	3
Industrial managers and workers	2
Union	1

Sherman (1979) includes industrial sociology within 'applications of sociology'. Bi'esanz (1979) provides the broader section 'economy and society' for industrial sociology in which he discusses 'industrial managers and workers'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Industrial sociology

Works on social relations within industry, as distinguished from labour-management relations. Works about the impact of industry on culture and societal changes, and works about the social responsibilities of businessmen are entered under Industry-Social aspects.

3. Provision in the LCSH (contd.)

Industrial sociology

UF Sociology, Industrial

BT Industrial management
Industrial relations
Personnel management
Psychology, Industrial
Sociology
Work

RT Indutrial organization
Industry-Social aspects
Industrial sociologists
Managing your boss
Office politics
Sex role in the work environment

- Research

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Affluent worker
Alienation
Automation
Capitalism
Collective bargaining
Human capital
Human relations
Industrial conflict
Labour movement
Labour relations
Management
Occupations
Privatization
Sociology of work
Strikes
Trade unions
Unemployment

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.36	Systems of labour Class here systems of labour, industrial sociology
UDC	331.1 / 658.31	Industrial relations The term industrial sociology is not used
CC	X:97	Industrial relations The term industrial sociology is not used in CC.

41. CAPITALISM

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Denotes an economic system in which the greater proportion of economic life, particularly ownership of and investment in production goods, is carried on under private (i.e.non-governmental) auspices through the process of economic competition and the avowed incentive of profit.... The word capitalism was largely popularized by sociologists as a name for the economic system they were attacking. By it they meant a system under which the means of production are mainly owned by private persons, who use them to extract profit by paying the labourers less than what the socialists considered the full value of their labour-power as determined under the conditions of private ownership of the means of production."

G D H Cole in Gould (1964)

b. "The economic system- and or the related social organization and doctrine characterized particularly by : 1. Private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution (such means often being termed 'capital' ;
2. the competitive interchange of goods and services ; and 3. the goal of profit for those who are owners and controllers; sometimes termed profit system; often termed welfare capitalism when the system involves a measure of government intervention intended to protect the well being of workers and dependent persons, or state capitalism when the means of production and distribution are owned and controlled by the government but are conducted in such a way as to return a profit to the government; contrasted with communism and socialism."

Hoult (1969)

J K Galbraith American capitalism: the concept of countervailing power. Oxford, 1952:

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Capitalism	3
Capitalist state	1

Barnes (1942) places capitalism under the major section economic institutions and Chambliss (1975) puts it within historical process along with social change etc.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Capitalism

BT Economics
Profit

RT Capital

NT Asiatic mode of production
Enterpreneurship
Mixed economy
Propaganda, Capitalist
Technocracy

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Capital functions
Capital theory
Class
Convergence thesis
Democracy
Dual labour markets
Exploitation
Feudalism
Individualism
Industrial society
Labour process approach
Management
Managerial revolution
Marxist sociology
Marx's theory of history and society
Post-industrial society
Profit
Property
Relative autonomy
Socialism
State
Transnational
World system theory

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.342	Capitalism (free enterprise)
UDC	330.342.14	Capitalist economy
CC	X: 326	Capitalist

42. POVERTY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The state of being(relatively) poor; more specifically a situation in which a given person's or family's plane of living, or a given group's level of living, seems to be below the standard of normal living of whatever community, is used as the basis of reference. Lack of goods and services enough to cause misery if not provided from the sources outside the channels of income considered normal for the given culture. Distinguished from dependency and pauperism."

Thomas Dowes Eliot in Fairchild(1955)

b. "In the most general sense, a scarcity of the means of subsistence ; more specifically, in any given society, a level of living that is below a particular minimum standard, such standards being relative to time and culture (one current suggestion being the idea that poverty in any given nation should be defined as the economic condition of a family having an income less than one-half the median family income for the nation)."

Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Poverty	2
Poverty and social class	1
Poverty in America	1

Sherman (1979) enumerates poverty, and exploitation as the basic issues of sociology. Baldridge (1975) devotes his attention to poverty in the United States.

Jack L Roach; Orville R Gursslin "An evaluation of the concept 'culture of poverty'." Social Forces 45(3, March 1967: 383-92

K C Lard "Social indicators" Annual Rev. of Sociology 9, 1983.

Sharma (1968) provides a sequence of chapters as social disorganization- crime- unemployment- and poverty.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Poverty

UF Destitution

BT Evangelical Counsels
Wealth

RT Basic needs
Poor
Subsistence economy

SA Subdivision Economic condition and Social condition under names of countries e.g.
India-Economic conditions
India-Social conditions

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Culture of poverty
Deprivation
Distribution of income and wealth
Human needs
Poverty trap
Relative deprivation
Social welfare policy
Underclass
Unemployment
Welfare state

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305. 569	The impoverished Class problems of and service to the poor in 362.5
UDC	241.53	Poverty
CC	Y:434	Poverty

43. LEISURE

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Either the time not needed for practical persuits, or pleasurable activities engaged in, during such time. " Hoult (1969)

b. "Free time after the practical necessities of life have been attended to.... Conceptions of leisure vary from the arithmetical one, of time devoted to work, sleep and other necessities, subtracted from 24 hours- which gives the surplus time- to the general notion of leisure, as the time which one uses as he pleases.

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Work and Leisure	4
Work, Leisure and the arts	1
Leisure, Recreation and the Arts	1
Recreation	1
Sport and leisure	1
People at play	1

Headings of the major sections within which the chapter on Leisure is placed	Author	Year
Institutions promoting richer living	Barnes	(1942)
Social institutions	Green	(1960)
	Warren	(1977)
Social institutions and Organizations	Stewart	(1978)
Contemporary areas of social Inquiry	Persell	(1984)

O'Donnell has a major section devoted to work and leisure sub-divided into three chapters but no chapter on leisure.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Leisure

UF Free time (Leisure)
Leisure time

RT Recreation

NT Amateurism
Hobbies
Retirement

- Language

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Automation
Communication, Mass
Employment and unemployment, Psychological aspects
Gambling
Industrial relations
Labour force, Hours of work
Lundberg
Marx
Time
Time budgets
Veblen
Workers

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.4	Cultural institutions
	306.48	Recreation
	306.481 2	Leisure
		Class here free time
UDC	331.811.8	Leisure time
	377.4	Time outside working hours, recreation and leisure
CC	MY	Physical training, sports, games, use of leisure, Hobby

44. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Educational sociology is interested in the impact of the total cultural milieu in which and through which experience is acquired and organized. It is interested in the school, but recognizes it as a small part of the total. Educational sociology is particularly interested in finding out how to manipulate the educational process (social control to achieve better personality development.)" D W Dodson quoted by F J Brown Educational sociology. N Y, Prentice Hall, 1947:p. 36 (from Jean Floud in Gould; Kolb (1964)

b. "The sociology of education is concerned with the functional relationships between education and the other great institutional orders of society- the economy, the polity, religion and kinship..... The process of education is thought of sociologically as the transmission of culture, with its elements of preservation, dissemination and innovation." A H Halsey in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

EDUCATION

c. "The acculturation of the newer and/ or younger members of society by the older. The institution-process whereby the accumulated ideas, standards, knowledge and techniques of society are transferred to , or imposed upon, the rising generation. The essence of education is the inculcation of one individual with the mental accumulations of another." Fairchild (1955)

W B Brookover "Sociology of education: a definition." Am. Sociol. Rev. 14, June 1949: 407-15

J S Coleman "Concept of equality of educational opportunity." Harvard Educational Rev. 38, 1968:

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Education is one of the concepts which is enumerated as a social institution by highest number of sociologists (21 authors), along with family, political institution, and religion (22 authors each), and economic institution (17 authors). Out of the 87 textbooks on sociology analyzed 47 has a chapter on education, out of which only 7 use the heading of the chapter as 'sociology of education' or 'educational sociology'. Various terms used by these authors to discuss the concept of education or education as an institution are as follows:

Term used for Chapter heading	Number of authors
Education	26
Sociology of education	7
Educational system	4
Education as an institution	4

Other aspects of sociology with whom the term 'education' is related or discussed together, by some of the authors, as expressed in their chapter headings, is as follows:

Education in social crisis	Barnes (1947)
Learning	Parsons (1961)
Science and technology	Horton (1964)
Work and social mobility	Abrahamson (1969)
Social control	Berger (1972)
Social mobility	Baldridge (1975)
Educational process as transmission of cultural traditions	Stewart (1978)
Formal and informal education	O'Donnell (1985)
Economic system	Shankar Rao (1990)

Barnes (1942) discusses the concept of 'education

in social crisis' under the interesting major section 'Institutions promoting richer living' and includes religion, moral, recreation and arts along with education within it. Gisbert (1957) keeps 'educational system' under the major section 'forms of social control' along with custom, law, morality, and religion. Bottomore (1962) emphasizes the 'regulation of behaviour' aspect of education. Horton (1964) makes a combined heading for 'education and science, and technology'. Wilkins (1970) places the chapter on 'education' under the major heading 'social system'. Eshleman places 'educational groups and systems' under 'social organization' (1983). Wallace includes education within the major heading 'Social change', other headings discussed within social change being political institutions, and population and environment.

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term 'sociology of education' is not used in LCSH.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Class	RT	Intelligence
	Classroom interaction		Life chances
	Classroom knowledge		Nature-nurture debate
	Cultural capital		Pedagogical practices
	Cultural deprivation		Restricted code
	Cultural reproduction		Sponsored mobility
	Educational attainment		Stereotypes
	Hidden curriculum		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 370.19 Educational institutions, sociology of education

No provision in sociology schedule for educational institutions.

UDC 37.015.4 Educational sociology

CC The term sociology of education not used in sociology schedule. The term social institution is also not used in CC.

45.CULTURE

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "A collective name for all behaviour patterns socially transmitted by means of symbols; hence a name for all the distinctive achievements of human groups, including not only such items as language, tool making, industry, art, science, law, government, morals, and religion, but also the material instruments or artifacts in which cultural achievements are embodied and by which intellectual cultural features are given practical effect, such as buildings, tools, machines, communication services, art objects, etc. The scientific meaning of the term is therefore quite different from its popular connotation. It includes all that is learned through intercommunication. It covers all language, traditions, customs and institutions.
As culture is transmitted by processes of teaching and learning, whether formal or informal, by what has been called'interlearning', the essential part of culture is to be found in the patterns embodied in the social traditions of the group, that is knowledge, ideas,beliefs, values, standards and sentiments prevailing in the group. The overt part of culture is to be found in the actual behaviour of the group, usually in its usage, customs, and institutions." Charles A Ellwood in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Culture--or civilization is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." E B Tylor (1871)

c. "as a culture, the total, generally organized way of life, includes values, norms, institutions, and artifacts, that is unique to a given people and that is passed on from generation to generation by learning alone; along with society, one of the two basic concepts of sociology and of socio-cultural anthropology; in England sometimes replaced by the term social structure." Thomas Ford Hoult (1969)

d. "Sociologists and anthropologists use 'culture' as a collective noun for the symbolic and learned, non-biological aspects of human society, including language, custom and convention, by which human behaviour can be distinguished from that of other primates.... in the Anglo-French tradition, the concept of culture is often used synonymously with 'civilization'." Nicholas Abercrombie (1984)

E B Tylor Primitive culture Vol. 1, 1871.
(quoted by G. Duncan Mitchell)

2. Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Culture is used as a heading by 58 authors and 22 of them use it as a major section. Eldridge (1950) explains it as 'orderliness in human behaviour! O'Brien (1951) brings together the concepts of culture and that of normative order. Lee (1955) and Gitler (1957) discuss race and culture together. Bierstedt (1957), Johnson(1960), Bertrand (1973), Leslie (1973) and Rao (1990) make the chapter heading 'Culture and socialization'. Parsons (1961) indludes, symbolism, communication, values and beliefs, knowledge and rationality, and religion and magic under the major heading 'culture'.

Ogburn (1947), Biesanz (1953), Horton (1964), and Bertrand (1973) prefer the chapter heading'culture and personality' Koller (1965) brings the concept of social control with culture and discusses under the heading 'cultural values and social control'. Bertrand wants to make it clear that the goal of socialization is culture. Likewise Hebding describes socialization as a means of acquiring culture. (1976)

References on the concept of culture:

C Wissler "Culture-area concept in social anthropology." American Jl. of Sociol. 32, 1927:

T S Eliot Notes towards the definition of culture. London, Faber and Faber, 1948: 124p.

James W Woodward "A new classification of culture and a restatement of the cultural lag theory" Am. Sociol. Rev. 1, Feb. 1936: 89-102

Leslie White "Concept of culture" Amer. Anthropologist 61(2), Apr. 1959: 227- 51

E Hoyt "Integration of culture: a review of concepts." Current Anthropology 2, 1961:

A L Kroeber; Clyde Kluckhohn Culture: a critical review of concepts and definitions. N Y, Vintage, 1963:

Robert S Lynd "Concept of culture " in Knowledge for what Princeton,N J, Princeton Univ. Press, 1939 :11-53p.

R Williams Key words : a vocabulary of culture and society. London, 1976:

3. Provision in the LCSH

Culture / Human culture

BT Historical sociology

RT Civilization
Education
Learning and scholarship

NT Acculturation
Biculturalism
Cognition and culture
Communication and culture
Cross-cultural studies
Cultural lag
Cultural policy
Culture diffusion
Educational anthropology
Fascism and culture
Guilt and culture
Hinduism and culture
Intellectual life
Intercultural communication
International relations and culture
Language and culture
Material culture
Personality and culture
Political culture
Politics and culture
Psycho-analysis of culture
Religion and culture
Self-culture
Social evolution
Subculture

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Civilization
Consensus
Custom
Diffusion
Dominant Ideology thesis
Evolution
Function
Hegemony
Language
Norm
Personality
Race
Social anthropology
Social structure
Society
Sociobiology
Sub-culture
Super-organic

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC

306 Culture and institutions . Culture : the aggregate of a society's beliefs, folkways, mores, science, technology, values, arts

Class here mass culture, cultural and social anthropology

UDC

301.151.6 Mental, intellectual, cultural drives

303.446.2 Cultural comparison. Cross-sectional study

17.023.36 Culture

CC

Y:1 Civilization. Culture

46.SOCIOLOGY OF ART

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a."Science concerned with the definition, classification, and interpretation of artworks and artists in their effect on society and society's effect on them."
Joseph H Bunzel in Fairchild (1955)

b. "The strengths of the sociology of art to date, particularly in the United States and in Britain, have been, first the development of a methodology for the study of the institutions and practices of cultural production and, second, the analysis of culture as a part of a wider social and historical framework. The sociology of cultural production and the sociology of the text, as complementary analyses, provide a valuable corrective to the more traditional, uncritical approaches to the arts dominant in art history, literary criticism, and aesthetics."
Janet Wolff in Kuper (1985)

2. Terms in the Chapter-Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Arts	2
Art	1
Sociology of Art and music	1
Sociology of Art	1

Broader Terms used as Sections which includes a chapter on Sociology of Art	Author	(Year)
Sociology of Institutions	Merton	(1959)
Sociology of Institutions	Warren	(1977)
Institutions promoting richer living	Barnes	(1948)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology of art
USE
Art and society

UF	Art and sociology	NT	Art and state
	Society and art		Folk art
	Sociology and art		Street art

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Aesthetics
Art, Anthropology of
Anthropology of Hermeneutics
Hermeneutics
Semiotics

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.4 Cultural institutions
306.48 Recreation
306.489 Arts and crafts

UDC 301.188.3:79 Social, sociable groupings, e.g. for recreation, games, sport

CC The term sociology of art is not used in CC

47. SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Sociology of knowledge is the analysis of the functional interrelations of social processes and structures on the one hand and the patterns of intellectual life, including the modes of knowing, on the other."
H Becker ; H O Dahlke "Max Scheler's sociology of knowledge" Philosophy and phenomenological Res. 2, 1941-42 p. 310 (quoted by Stark in Gould 1964)

b. "The sociology of knowledge is concerned with the way in which systems of thought... are conditioned by other social facts."
W J H Sprott Science and social action London, Watts, 1954: p. 141 (quoted by Stark in Gould 1964)

c. "The first aim of the sociology of knowledge , conceived as a branch of learning is to understand the origin of ideas, not to judge of their political bearing/ and /or their validity....Second, if it is to be a scholarly discipline, must avoid dogmatic pronouncements about the problem of determinism and freedom in thought and constitute itself as method for the interpretation of the meaning of ideas in the light of their (social) parent situation. Third,... the provision of a clear definition of what is to be meant by social sub-structure, i.e., the social circumstances within which ideas come into being and in the light of which they can be interpreted."
W Stark in Gould (1964)

d. "The idea that man, through the exercise of reason, can achieve knowledge of eternal truth except to the degree that reasoning are limited by social and cultural factors (not to speak of other impediments to reasoning) or 2. The substantive and/or methodological implications of the idea that knowledge is a function of culture and social structure."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Sociology of knowledge	2
Knowledge and rationality	1

Parsons(1961) and Muzumdar (1966) place the chapter on sociology of knowledge within the major section 'culture'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Knowledge, Sociology of

UF Knowledge, Theory of (Sociology)
Sociology of knowledge

BT Communication
Knowledge, Theory of
Public opinion
Sociology

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Alienation
Bacon
Base and superstructure
Critical sociology
Dewey
Discourse
Durkheim
Frankfurt School
Halbwachs
Historicism
Ideology
James
Mannheim
Marx
Marxist sociology
Pierce
Scheler
Science, sociology of
Semiotics
Social structure: social structural analysis
Sociology of literature
Sorokin
Veblen
Weber
World view
Znaniecki

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.42 Sociology of knowledge
Class here the sociology of intellectual life, of information
Class specific instances of the sociology of knowledge in 306.44- 306.48(Includes language, science, technology, medicine,art and recreation)

UDC The term sociology of knowledge, not used in UDC

CC The term sociology of knowledge, not used in CC

48. IDEOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The aggregate of ideas, beliefs, amd modes of thinking characteristic of a group, such as a nation, class, caste, profession or occupation, religious sect, political party etc. These ideologies are conditioned and determined by the geographical and climatic situation, habitual activities, and cultural environment of their respective groups. They are not necessarily mutually exclusive and may overlap. Thus, two individuals of the same nationality but different occupations may share their national ideology but differ in their respective occupational ideologies."

Mourice Parmelee in Fairchild (1955)

b. " Ideology may be defined provisionally as beliefs, attitudes and opinions which form a set, whether tightly or loosely related. The term has been used in three important senses:

1. to refer to very specific kinds of belief ;
2. to refer to beliefs that are in a sense distorted or false; and
3. to refer to any set of beliefs, covering everything from scientific knowledge, to religion, to everyday beliefs about proper conduct, irrespective of whether it is true or false."

Abercrombie (1984)

G Lit Chtheim Concept of ideology and other essays NY, 1967.

C Geertz "Ideology as a cultural system" in Interpretation of cultures. NY, 1973

J Larrain The concept of ideology London, Hutchinson, 1979:

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Title of the major section	Chapter heading	Author	(year)
Social deviation and social control	Ideology	Johnson	(1960)
(does not provide major sections)	Sociology, of Religion, beliefs and ideologies	Sergeant*	(1971)
Social action	Culture, civilization and ideology	Rocher	(1972)

The chapter headings shown against Sergeant* is actually not a chapter heading but enumerated by him as 'aspects of society which have yielded to empirical investigation.'

3. Provision in the LCSH

Ideology

BT Knowledge, Theory of
Philosophy
Political science
Psychology
Thought and thinking
- Religious aspects

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Alienation
Appearance and reality
Class consciousness
Consensus
Culture

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists (contd.)

RT Democracy
Determinism
Dominant ideology thesis
End of ideology theory
Fascism
Frankfurt School
Hegemony
Intellectuals
Interpellation
Marxism
Myth
Norms
Semiotics
Social movements
Social systems
Sociology of knowledge
Subjectivity
Utopia
Values
World view

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	320.5	Ideology (political science)
	140	Ideology (philosophy)
UDC	301.152.4	Political ideology
CC	S: 44	Beliefs

49. MAGIC

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Beliefs and practices concerned with producing effects by the coercion of supernatural forces or agents, as through the manipulation of fetishes or rituals, or by following out some mystical principle or association of ideas, e.g. , that like effects like; differentiated from religion by the absence or minimization of the element of propitiation, and from science, which has evolved from it by a process of refinement and correction, by its largely fallacious character; called 'black magic' when persued for private or sinister ends; hence by extension, sorcery or witchcraft in general."
George Peter Murdock in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Magic is culturally finished defense against fear and the sense of powerlessness."
J M Yinger Religion, Society and individual. NY, Macmillan, 1957: p. 46 (quoted by Hoult)

c. "A system of beliefs and practices centering around the idea that given rituals, properly performed, can control supernatural forces so that particular ends may be achieved; closely related to religion since the latter is also usually concerned with the supernatural, but the magical approach to the supernatural tends to be coercive in contrast to the generally propitiatory approach of religion; types specified include white magic and black magic, the latter, in contrast to the former, intended to do harm within some in-group to which the magician belongs."
Hoult (1969)

d. "Tylor's study began the first phase in the modern scientific history of magic, which viewed magical ideas and practices as mistaken attempts by ignorant savages and backward and superstitious persons in European society to manipulate physical reality by non-physical means."
Roy Wallis in Kuper ; Kuper (1985)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Only three text-book authors have a chapter on magic in their text-books. All these authors make a combined chapter for religion and magic.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Magic

Here are entered works on the use of charms, spells, etc. believed to have supernatural power to produce or prevent a particular result considered unobtainable by natural means.

UF Necromancy
Sorcery
Spells

BT Occultism

NT Amulets
Cabala
Charms
Idols and images
Incantations
Magic drawings
Magical thinking
Mana
Medicine, Magic
Mystic and sparigic
Science and magic
Symbolism of numbers
Talismans
Tantrism

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Black magic
Contagious magic
Imitative magic
Religion
Ritual
Sorcery
White magic

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.4	Cultural institutions Class here popular culture including the sociology of witch crazes, magic, symbols, eating habits, body shape
UDC	133.4	Magic
	291.62	Magicians
CC	Δ : 87	Magic

50. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Under the heading sociology of religion, we find researches and reflections concerned with or centring upon: general group influences on religion; the function of ritual for societies; typologies of religious organizations and of religious responses to 'the world' or the social order; the direct or indirect influences of the religious idea-systems on society and 'components' or elements thereof (such as classes, nationality groups, ethnic groups) and of society on the idea-systems; specific analysis of numbers of religious sects and movements...; the interaction of significant religious entities at local or 'community' level; occasional self-consciousness appraisals by spokesmen for major religious groups of the social circumstances in which the groups find themselves." Louis Schneider in Gould; Kolb (1964)

b. "The sociology of religion is the scientific study of the ways in which society, culture, and personality.. influence religion... (as well as the ways in which religion affects society, culture and personality)" J M Yinger Religion, society and individual. NY, Macmillan, 1957: p. 20-21 (quoted by Louis Schneider in Gould; Kolb (1964)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Religion is enumerated by 22 text-book authors under the major section 'Social institution', out of 48 authors who have included a chapter on 'Religion' or 'sociology of Religion' in their text-books, out of 87 text-books studied. Other authors place the concept related with religion under the various headings as follows:

J Goody "Religion and ritual: the definitional problem." British Jl. of Sociology. 12, 1961:

Table 4.12
Major Sections which include Chapter on Religion

Author	(year)	Major section/ Heading under which religion is discussed	Chapter heading used for religion
Barnes	1942	Institutions promoting richer living	Religion and morals
Ogburn	1947	Social organization	Religious institution
Gisbert	1957	Social control	Morality and Religion
Bottomore	1962	Regulation of behaviour	Religion and Morality
Muzumdar	1966	Culture	Religion
Wilkins	1970	Social system	Religion and belief systems
Perry	1973	Sociology in practice	Religion
Eshleman	1983	Social organization	Religious groups and systems
O'Donnell	1985	Social change	Religion

Authors use various terms to represent the concept of sociology of religion or religion. The terms used and the number of authors using a particular term is presented in the following table:

Term used	No. of authors	Term used	Number of authors
Religion	27	Religion and ritual	2
Religion and morals/ morality	5	Religious groups	2
Religious institution	4	Religion and social order	1
Sociology of religion	4	Theology	1
Religious beliefs	4	Religion and social structure	1
Religion and magic	3		
Religious organization	2	Religion and ideologies	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology of religion
USE Religion and sociology

Religion and sociology

UF Religion and social problems
Religion and society
Religious sociology
Society and religion
Sociology, religious
Sociology and religion
Sociology of religion

BT Sociology

NT Buddhism and social problems
Irreligion and sociology
Religion and social status
Sociology, Biblical
Sociology, Christian
Sociology, Shinto

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Ancestor worship
Animism
Church
Consensus
Cult
Durkheim
Freud
Halevy thesis
Institution
Invisible religion
Magic
Mana
Millenarianism
Monotheism
Moral order
New religious movements
Non-empirical
Profane
Polytheism
Religion
Revitalization movement
Ritual
Sacred
Sacrifice
Sect
Secularization
Taboo
Theodicy
Value
Weber
Witchcraft

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.6 Religious institutions
To be classed here, the institutions must be considered from a secular, nonreligious viewpoint
Class here sociology of religion.

UDC 291.6 Religious organization
The terms,sociology of religion or religious institution not used in UDC

CC The terms,sociology of religion or religious institution not used in Colon Classification

51 .SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "The structure or organization of a society consists of statuses, such as occupations, offices, classes, age and sex distributions and other circumstance-occasioned reciprocities and rules of conduct." E T Hiller Social relations and social structures. NY, Harper, 1947: p. 330 (quoted in Gould; Kolb)

b. "Often used loosely as a synonym for social organization, for social order and for social system; in England sometimes used to denote culture." Hoult (1969)

c. "Many familiar sociological concepts are used to denote aspects of social structure. Parsons defined the components of social structure as being roles, norms and values, together with collectivities (i.e. groups of people sharing common values). Sociologists, less tied to a consensual view of social order regard social classes, elites, patterns of social conflict, and mechanisms for the unequal allocation of scarce resources as basic components of the social structure of societies. Formal and informal organizations and institutions also fall within the broad notion of social structure." Stephen J Mennell in Michael Mann (1983)

A R Radcliffe-Brown "On social structure." Jl. of the Royal Anthropol. Instt. 70, 1940:

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Out of 87 books consulted, only 22 authors use the term 'Social structure' for a chapter or section of the book. MacIver (1950) divides his book into 3 main sections and one of these, is social structure. Within social structure MacIver includes various aspects of sociology as mores and social control, social codes, groups, family, community, class and caste, ethnic, racial groups, crowd, and mass communication, and also political, economic and cultural association.

Parsons (1961) includes kinship, ethnic solidarity, primary groups, territorial community, economic institutions, economic development, political organization and authority, and religion and social structure within 'differentiation and variation in social structures'. An analysis of, who includes what within social structure indicates that only 5 authors agree and mention social stratification as a part of social structure. On other aspects of sociology to be included as parts of social structure, hardly few authors agree on a single concept. A summary of the various aspects of sociological concepts included as parts of social structure is as follows:

Table 4.13

Constituents of Social Structure

Social stratification	O'Brien (1951), Rose (1976)
Social stratification and mobility	Parsons (1961) Goode (1966), Bertrand (1973)
Status and role	Merrill (1952), Popenoe (1971)
Roles and relationship	Rose (1976)
Culture	O'Brien (1951), Phillips (1979)
Social interaction	Popenoe (1971), Bertrand (1973)
Structure of groups and organizations	O'Brien (1951), Bertrand (1973)
Religion and social structure	Parsons (1961)
Race and ethnicity	Rose (1976)
Social institutions	Rose (1976)
Types of societies	Popenoe (1971)
Occupation	Goode (1966)
Bureaucracy	Goode (1966)
Social power	Bertrand (1973)

Bottomore (1962) includes social structure within social institutions, Young(1967) within social relations, Popenoe (1971), and Persell (1984) within social life, Tischler (1983) within social interaction,and Charon (1989) within social patterns. Terms appearing along with/in association with social structure in the chapter headings by some of the authors are like this:

Groups and Organizations	O'Brien (1951)
Personality	Merrill (1952), Merton (1959)
Function	Johnson (1960)
Religion	Parsons (1961)
Social organization	McGee (1972)
Interaction/Social interaction	Bertrand (1973),Tischler(1983)
Culture	Cole (1975)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social structure
UF Organization, Social
Social organization
BT Psychiatry
Sociology
RT Social institutions
NT Social systems -Growth

4. Related Terms used by Sociologists

RT	Agency and structure	RT	Phenomenological sociology
	Culture		Realism
	Function		Role
	Functional analysis		Semiology
	Functionalism		Social anthropology
	Graph theory		Social institutions
	Groups		Social interaction
	Hermeneutics		Social order
	Interaction		Social organization
	Mathematical sociology		Social system
	Methodological individualism		Social structure-anthropological approaches
	Norms		Sociology- development of sociological thought
	Organic analogy		Structuralism
	Perception		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC		The term social structure is not used in Decimal Classification.
UDC	301.18	Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere
CC		The term social structure is not used in the Colon Classification

52. SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Social differentiation is a general term used to denote :1. the process whereby individuals or groups acquire more or less distinct and /or specialized roles and the accompanying statuses; and 2. the results of such a process. The classic work in this area is C C North, (Social differentiation Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1926:p. 5) North argues that 'the significant social differences... fall into four types: namely a. differences of function;b. differences of rank; c .differences of culture ; and d. differences of interest'. " J Gould in Gould (1964)

b. "The process, or the results of the process, whereby persons or groups acquire characteristics- including roles and statuses- that tend to make each of them unique in function and /or form; as social differentiation, sometimes used synonymously with social stratification, although the two terms have traditionally been distinguished from one another on the grounds that stratification, unlike differentiation, necessarily- by definition- involves collectivities of people who , together with their immediate forebears and descendants, have generally the same relative privileges, power, and esteem." Hoult (1969)

c. " The organs,functions, groups and categories which are made, or become, different in the course of social development take countless forms. Some of the differences involve ranking and hierarchy and therefore social stratification, but differentiation need not be hierarchical, and indeed some sociologists use it only to indicate non-hierarchical differences..... Vertical differentiation characterizes ethnic, religious, linguistic or other distinctions playing a major part in the structuring of social relations where the ethnic, religious and linguistic communities concerned are not ranked or ordered in hierarchy."
Christopher Bryant in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Social differentiation	4
Social differentiation and stratification	3
Differentiation and variation in social structures	1
Differentiation and leadership	1
Differences within societies	1

Only a few authors make social differentiation as a major section with individual chapters within it. Some of the titles adopted for individual chapters within social differentiation are like this:

Table 4.14

Chapters included within the major section Social Differentiation	Bertrand Parsons	Hebding Stewart	O'Donnell
Women and men	*		
Family	*		
City, country and suburb	*		
Class	*	*	
Caste	*	*	
Colour and creed	*		
Minority group relations		*	
Society and individual	*		
Kinship	*		
Ethnic solidarity	*		
Primary group	*		
Territorial Community	*		
Economic institutions	*		
Stratification/Social stratification	*	* *	*
Mobility /Social mobility	*		*
Social structure	*	*	
Political Organization & authority	*		
Power	*		
Religion	*		
Deviance		*	
Wealth and income			*

Table 4.15

DIFFERENTIATION, SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, CLASS, AND MOBILITY
A Comparative Study of the Terms used in the Chapter-Headings by 65 text-book authors

Text-book Author	Year	Differentiation/ Inequality	Social Stratification	Social Classes	Social mobility
Spencer	1871	..	..	Class bias	
Ogburn	1947	..	Social stratification		
MacIver	1950	..	..	Social class and caste	
O'Brien	1951	..	Groups and Organizations: Social Stratification		
Freedman	1952	..	Rank Stratification	Class stratification	
Merrill	1952	..	Social stratification: Caste	Social stratification: Class	
Biesanz	1953	..	Social stratification		
Weinberg	1956	Equality	..	Social class	
Bierstedt	1957	Social differentiation	..	Class and caste	
Gisbert	1957	..	Social stratification		
Gitler	1957		Social stratification		
Mannheim	1957	..	..	Class problem	
Merton	1959	Social differentiation	Social stratification		
Mitchell	1959	..	Social stratification		
Green	1960	..	..	Class	Mobility
Johnson	1960	..	Social stratification	Social ranking	
Chinoy	1961	..	Social stratification		
Parsons	1961	Differentiation in social structures	Stratification	..	Mobility
Sutherland	1961	..	Stratification	..	Mobility
Bottomore	1962	..	Social stratification		
Young	1962	Differentiation and leadership	Minorities in the stratification system	Social class and its consequences	
Horton	1964	..	..	*Social class*	*Social mobility*
Kar	1964	..	Social stratification		
Koller	1965	..	..	Social class system	
Valdes	1965	..	Stratification		
Goode	1966	..	Stratification		
Mazumdar	1966	..	..	Class groupings	
Basu	1967	..	Social strata	Class and caste	
Sachdeva	1967	..	Social stratification		
Goldthorpe	1968	..	..	Social class	
McNall	1968	..	Social stratification		
Sharma	1968	..	..	Caste and social class	
Abrahamson	1969	..	Social stratification	..	Social mobility
Smelser	1969	..	Social stratification		
Mercer	1970	..	..	Social classes	
Wilkins	1970	..	..	Social classes	
Worsley	1970	..	Social stratification	Class, status, power	
Gorman	1971	Inequality			
Popenoe	1971	..	Social stratification	Social classes	
Sergeant	1971	Social differentiation	Social stratification	Class and status	
Berger	1972	..	Stratified society	Stratified community: Class and status	
McGee	1972	..	..	Social class	
Acuff	1973	..	Social stratification	..	Social mobility
Bertrand	1973	..	Social stratification	..	Social mobility
Leslie	1973	..	Social stratification		
Perry	1973	..	Stratification		
Baldridge	1975	..	Stratification dynamics	Social class system	Social mobility
Chambliss	1975	Social inequality: Sources of conflict and change			
Cole	1975	Types of inequality			
Denisoff	1975	..	Social stratification		
Kenkel	1975	..	Social stratification		
Hebding	1976	Social differentiation	Stratification		
Stewart	1976	Differences within societies	Stratification	Classes	Mobility
Broom	1977	..	Social stratification		
Goode	1977	Equality and inequality	Stratification system		
Shapiro	1977	..	Stratification		
Warren	1977	Inequality	Social hierarchies: stratification		
Szymanski	1979	..	..	Class society	
Marx,G	1980	Inequality	Stratification		
Eshleman	1983	Social differentiation Social inequality	Social stratification		
Tischler	1983	Social inequality	Social stratification		
Persell	1984	Social inequality	Social stratification	Social class	
O'Donnell	1985	Social differentiation	..	..	Social mobility
Wallace	1985	Social inequality	Social stratification	..	Social mobility
Charon	1986	Social inequality	..	Social class	

Some authors provide the titles of the major sections within which they include social differentiation, which are like this:

Major section of the book within which social differentiation is included	Author	(Year)
Social inequality	Eshleman	(1983)
	Shankar Rao	(1990)
Demographic social structure	Merton	(1959)
Social dynamics	Young	(1959)

Most of the authors who have provided a chapter on social stratification have not provided a separate chapter on social differention and out of (ch.) 10 authors who have a chapter on social differentiation, do not think it necessary to have a separate chapter on social stratification. The analysis shows that most authors have a chapter either on social differentiation or on social stratification or social classes, thus, making them synonymous terms to some extent. [illegible]

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term Social differentiation is not used in the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Caste
Community-society continuum
Conflict-social aspects
Culture
Democracy
Discrimination
Division of labour
Durkheim
Ethnic group
Evolutionary theory
Family
Integration
International division of labour
Kinship

RT Lenin
Lowie
Malinowski
Occupations and Careers
Organic analogy
Political parties
Reference groups
Religious Organization
Ross
Simmel
Social institutions
Social status

RT Sorokin
Spencer
State
Thomas
Thurnwald
Tonnies
Totalitarian-ism
Znaniecki

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.5	Social classes
UDC	301.172	Differentiating process. Individuation. Separation. Rank. Domination. power. Subjection. servitude
CC	Y 5	By Birth or status The term social differentiation is not used.

53. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Social stratification is one manifestation of the sociologists' general interest in the basic principles of social organization. It is a particular kind of social differentiation and necessarily conveys the notion of hierarchical ranking, a ranking which produces strata into one of which all members of the society under investigation fall and within which all are equal but between which there are recognized and sanctioned differences which place one higher, or lower, than another in the admitted social order." Margaret Hewitt; G Duncan Mitchell in Duncan Mitchell (1968)

b. "The process and /or the results of the process, whereby families in a given society become differentiated from one another in terms of power, privileges, and prestige, and - in all relatively large and complex socieites- become grouped, along with like families, into ranked strata. Various forms of social stratification are distinguished from one another in terms of a number of criteria such as :
1. the basis of differentiation (family connections, wealth, occupation, education, etc.);
2. the basis of stratum membership (achievement or ascription); and
3. intra- and inter-stratum mobility possibilities; specific major types termed caste, class, and estate." Hoult (1969)

c. "Social differences become social stratification when people are ranked hierarchically along some dimension of inequality, whether this be income, wealth, power, prestige, age, ethnicity, or some other characteristic. Members of the various strata , which constitute each level of the stratification hierarchy tend to have common life chances and life styles and may display an awareness of communal identity, and these characteristics further distinguish them from other strata. Sociologists normally identify three major types of stratification: caste, estate and class." Nicholas Abercrombie (1984)

M Tumin "Some principles of stratification: a critical analysis." Am. Sociol. Rev. 18, 1953: 385-94

Bernard Barber Social stratification: a comparative analysis of structure and process. N Y, Harcourt Bruce, 1957:

D G MacRae "Social stratification: a trend report and bibliography." Current Sociology 2, 1953-54

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

The concept of 'social stratification' is used as a heading by 51 out of 87 authors studied. Only'stratification' is used by 14 authors. Freedman(1952) prefers the heading 'rank stratification' Johnson(1960) 'social ranking', and Perry (1973) ' ranking and stratification' . Merton (1959), Eshleman (1983), and Shankar Rao (1990) use it as 'social differentiation and stratification' Parsons (1961), Sutherland (1961), Bertrand (1973), Kenkel (1975), and Wallace (1985) consider 'social mobility ' a significant concept in this conncetion and make the heading as 'Social stratification and mobility'.

The authors do not seem to be agreeable about the major aspect of sociology, under which to place 'social stratification'. How these authors place social stratification under various major sections is as presented below:

Table 4.16

Major section/ aspect of sociology under which social stratification is placed	Author (year)
Agencies of social change	Gisbert (1957)
Social organization	Chinoy(1961), Sachdeva (1967), Leslie (1973), Kenkel (1975). Ogburn (1947)
Association	McNall (1968)
Social differentiation	O'Donnell('85), Hebding (1976)
Equality and inequality	Goode (1977),. Eshleman (1983). Tischler (1983), Persell (1984) Persell (1984), Wallace (1985)
Social hierarchies	Warren (1977)
Social structure	O'Brien (1951), Merrill (1952), Bertrand (1973), Rose (1976)
Problems of demographic social structure	Merton (1959)
Structural patterns	Goode (1966)
Diversity	Stewart(1978)
Theory and methods	Sherman (1979)

C W Mills "Sociology of stratification" in I L Horowitz ed. Power, politics. and people. NY, 1963:

Only Phillips (1979) brings ethnic groups within social stratification. While most of the authors think social stratification a part of social structure, Popenoe(1971) discusses social structure in section number two of his book and social stratification in the major section number seven.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social stratification
USE Social classes

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Bureaucracy
Caste
Class, Social
Differentiation
Equality
Estate
Ethnic groups
Functional theory of social stratification
Functionalism
Gender
Hierarchy
Leisure
RT Marxist sociology
Prestige
Power
Professions
Social conflict
Social differentiation
Social mobility
Social status
Social structure
Status
Status inconsistency

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305.5 Social classes
305.512 Principles of stratification

UDC Social stratification or stratification not used in UDC

CC Social stratification or stratification not used in Colon Classification

54. SOCIAL CLASSES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "In its association with stratification it has sometimes been loosely used to denote all those individuals (or families) who possess within the framework of some society or community, relatively same amounts of power, income, wealth, or prestige or some loosely formulated combination of these elements. .....Marxists, taking economic power based on the social relations related to the means of material production as the central variable, have assimilated market chances, other modes of power, occupational prestige, and style of life to class, ...Some investigators may speak of a simple income category as a class, a social class, or an index of either, while ohters may use the term class to denote a stratum of position, whose members enjoy common life chances, common styles of life, common attitudes and ideologies towards self and society, consciousness of kind, and a sense of fundamental antagonism to other strata.

Among the consequences of social class position which have been studied among various kinds of population are: child-rearing practices; mental health and the treatment of mental illness; physical health; infant mortality; general demographic rates; various pathologies, such as drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution; educational facilities and accomplishments; voting behaviour; consumer preferences; marriage; divorce , and desertion rates; organizational membership; racial and religious prejudice and discrimination; national and international political attitudes and preferences.

Studies in political behaviour, particularly voting, organizational participation, party activities, etc. have shown considerable sensitivity to class position as a major independent variable." Melvin M Tumin in Gold ; Kolb (1964)

b. "Class came to refer to large categories of population:
1. distinct from other categories in respect of wealth and related social position;
2. deriving their distinctive status mainly from their location in the production and distribution of social wealth;
3. sharing accordingly in distinctive interests either opposing or complementing other groups' interests; and
4. consequently displaying a tendency to a group-distinctive political, cultural and social attitudes and behaviour." Zygmunt Bauman in Kuper (1985)

c. "A social class is a group of people who share the same level of resources, such as education , income, prestige, and power, or work in the same occupational category (such as the blue collar jobs). According to another view, a social class is constituted by persons who hold similar positions in the process of production (workers, employers). Since social classes are groups of unequal statuses and ethnic groups are descent groups, they can cross-out each other. A social class may include members of different ethnic groups, and an ethnic group may include members of different social classes." Sammy Smooha "Ethnic groups" in Kuper;Kuper (1985)

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Table 4.17

Form of Terms used for social Classes	No. of authors	Related terms used along with Social classes in the heading	No. of authors
Social class	12	Caste	2
Social classes	3	Castes	1
Social stratification:		Caste-estates	1
Class	3	Culture	1
Classes	1	Mobility	2
Class	4	Poverty	1
Class bias	1	Social hierarchies	1
Class stratification	1	Social ranking	1
Class problem	1	Social stratification:caste	1
Class grouping	1	Social stratification:castes	1
Social classsystem	1	Social status	1
Class society	1	Social stratification:status	1
Class struggle	1	Social stratification:power	1
Class consciousness	1	Stratified community	1
Stratified society:class	1	Stratified society: status	1
Stratification dynamics	1	Stratification	1

Max Weber "Concept of class and class status" in Max Weber: the theory of social economic organization. NY, Free Press, 1947: 250-54 p.

Thomas E Lasswell Class and stratum: an introduction to concepts and research. Boston, Houghton Miffin co., 1965 :

B Hindess "Concept of class in Marxist theory and Marxist politics." in J Bloomfield ed. Class, hegemony and party. London, Lawrence & Wishart, 1977: p. 95-108

Table 4.18

Major section of the book within which the chapter on social classes is placed	Author	(Year)
Forms of social structure	MacIver	(1950)
Social structure	Merrill	(1952)
Social differentiation	Bierstedt	(1957)
Social integration	Mannheim	(1957)
Stratification	Johnson	(1960)
Social organization	Young	(1962)
	Koller	(1965)
	Goldthorpe	(1968)
Social interaction	Horton	(1964)
Groups	Muzumdar	(1966)
Social system	Wilkins	(1970)
Social inequality	Persell	(1984)
	Wallace	(1985)
	Charon	(1986)
	Shankar Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social classes

UF Class distinction
Classes, Social
Rank
Social stratification
Stratification, Social

BT Caste
Estates (social order)
Social status

NT Class consciousness
Elite (social sciences)
Labour and labouring classes
Leisure class
Middle classes
Paternalism
Poor
Upper classes
Working class Whites
Working class women

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Bourgeoisie
Caste
Class consciousness
Class imagery
Division of labour
Equality
Hierarchy
Life style
Marxist sociology
Occupation
Prestige
Profession
Proletarianization
Social closure
Social mobility
Status inconsistency
Statification

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305.5 Social classes
Class here class structure

UDC Social classes not provided in UDC

CC Y 5 By birth or status

55 .CASTE

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "G S Ghurye in his Caste and race in India (London, Routledge, 1932) discerns six fundamental characteristics of the Indian caste system:
1. The segmental division of society into distinct groups with membership determined by birth ;
2. Hierarchy according to a definite scheme of social precedence with the Brahmin as the head of the hierarchy;
3. Restriction on interdining and social intercourse arising out of notions of ritual pollution;
4. Varying civil and religious disabilities and privileges of the different segments ;
5. Restrictions on occupation; and
6. Endogamy ."

K C Rosser in Gould (1964)

b. "A form of social stratification characterized by:
1. a number of strata- generically called castes or sub-castes which,in terms of power, privilege, and esteem of stratum members, constitute a rigid hierarchy ;
2. virtual absence of interstratum vertical mobility; and
3. restrictions on social interaction between the members of particular different strata, including enforced endogamy among, and generally ascribed occupations (and sometimes even prescribed clothing and ornamentation) for given stratum members."

Hoult (1969)

c. " It includes endogamous marriage, strict rules regarding social and personal contacts, occupational homogeneity, and structured economic and ritual practices within each caste."

Christopher Bryant at. al. in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Title of the major section which includes a chapter on Caste	Chapter heading	Author	(Year)
Forms of social structure	Social class and caste	MacIver	(1950)
Social structure and Personality	Social stratification: Caste	Merrill	(1952)
Social differentiation	Class and caste	Bierstedt	(1957)
Groups	Caste groupings	Muzumdar	(1966)
(major section title not given)	Social strata: classes and castes	Basu	(1967)
Social inequality	Caste-estates and class	S Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Caste

BT Manners and customs
NT Social classes
- India

BT Brahmanism — Hinduism

RT Ethnology-India

NT India- Denotified tribes
Untouchables

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Class system
Endogamy
Ethnic group
Hierarchy
Social closure
Stratification

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.	Social classes
	305.512	Principles of stratification
	305.512 2	Caste systems
UDC	342.54	Castes
	177.5	Caste feeling
CC	Y 592	Caste

56. SOCIAL INEQUALITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Differences in social prestige, based chiefly on differences in family backgrounds, social conventions, wealth, income, political influence, education, manners, and morals , in a homogeneous society. Possession of differing degrees of social power, privilege, and influence by the diverse social groupings in society indicate the extent and kinds of social inequality. These differences in degrees of social prestige are largely transmissible from parents to children through family institutions, contacts with other persons in the same social class, and institutions of property ownership and inheritance. Racial and religious differences are of another order and typically do not correlate with social inequality. " William Cecil Headrick in Fairchild (1955)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a.

Terms used	No. of authors	Broader terms used as Section title	Author
Inequality	11	Social organization	Gorman(1971)
Equality	2	Social relations	Chambliss (1975)
Social inequality	1	Stratification and Inequality	Cole (1975)
		Social hierarchies	Warren (1977)

Table 4.19

b. Terms used within social inequality

Types of inequality	Authors: Goode	Eshleman	Tischler	Persell	Charon	Wallace
Stratification system	*		*	*		*
Race and Ethnic inequality	*	*	*			*
Gender role/ women and men	*	*	*	*		*
Social differentiation and stratification		*				
Age inequality		*		*		
Social class inequality				*	*	*
Minority Groups				*	*	
Social power					*	
Mobility (Social)						*

3. Provision in the LCSH

Equality

UF Inequality
Social equality

BT Political science
Sociology

RT Democracy
Liberty
Socialism

NT Aristocracy
Individualism
Social justice

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Capitalism
Caste
Class
Commune
Competition
Cultural deprivation
Democracy
Deprivation
Distribution of Income and wealth
Distributive justice
Dual consciousness
Educational attainment
Equalitarianism
Estates
Hierarchy
Industrial democracy
Industrial society
Justice
Life chances
Progress
Stratification

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305	Social groups General aspects: social status, role interactions, problems of social groups; discrimination against and conflict involving social groups Class here ..... social stratification, equality, inequality
UDC	001.361	Equality
	396.1	Female equality
	342.724	Racial equality
	177.5	Social inequality
CC		The term social inequality not used in CC.

57. SOCIAL MOBILITY

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "A concept used in the sociological investigation of inequality, social mobility refers to the movement of individuals between different levels of the social hierarchy, usually defined occupationally. The study of mobility looks at mobility rates, mobility patterns whether short-range between adjacent hierarchical levels or long- range between widely separated levels), who is recruited to various positions and the determinants of this selection. Inter-generational mobility, compares the present position of individuals with those of their parents, Intragenerational mobility compares the positions attained by the same individual at different moments in the course of his or her worklife." Abercrombie (1984)

b."Movement within the system of stratification ... represents a change of status and role, particularly in the occupational realm, without a change in social class position, it is called horizontal mobility. If such a change in status and role involves a change in social class position, it is called vertical mobility, with the sub-classes of upward mobility and downward mobility." William L Kolb in Gould; Kolb (1964)

c. "In modern industrial societies, there is a hierarchical arrangement of statuses in which advantages in wealth, power and esteem increase as the hierarchy is ascended. Unlike the situation in caste, estate, and earlier class systems, movement from status to status can be achieved by means, which are in the control of the person.... Within broad occupation groups there are rankings which correspond to the extent of power and responsibility and are differentially rewarded. Positions are achieved by competition, modified by patronage and nepotism." Dennis Chapman in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

P A Sorokin Social mobility. N Y, Harper, 1928:

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors	Related Terms Used	No. of authors
Social mobility	5	Education	2
Stratification and mobility	3	Work	1
Social stratification and mobility	3	Class	1
Stratification and social mobility	1		

Table 4.20

Broader Section of the book which includes a chapter on social mobility	Author	(Year)
Social structure	Parsons	(1961)
	Bertrand	(1973)
Human collectivities	Sutherland	(1961)
Social interaction	Horton	(1964)
Structural patterns	Goode	(1966)
Social organization	Kenkel	(1975)
Diversity and strain	Stewart	(1978)
Social differentiation	O'Donnell	(1985)
Social inequality	Wallace	(1985)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social Mobility

UF Mobility
BT Social groups
Social history
Sociology
NT Occupational mobility

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Anticipatory socialization
Bureaucracy
Career
Caste
Class
Educational attainment
Educational mobility
Elites
Fluidity
Gender stratification
Middle class
Migration
Occupational mobility
Occupations and careers
Service class
Social stratification
Sponsored mobility
Stratification

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.513	Social mobility
UDC		The term social mobility not used in UDC
CC		The term social mobility is not used in CC

58. SOCIAL STATUS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A position in a social group or in society. Relative position, rank, or standing. Locus in the social scale of an individual or group. Within the limits prescribed by an individual's status in society generally, he may occupy different statuses in different groups and institutions. The assignment of statuses and the definitions of their duties and rewards are crystallized in, and sanctioned by the folkways and mores..... Persons occupying social statuses in which they are instruments of group action, policy, ritual, or leadership are called social functionaries. Some of the criteria by which status is judged are leadership, dominance, ability; accomplishment, occupation, or other means of recognition designated by title, degree, membership, dress, behaviour, or other devices for securing attention." Alfred McClung Lee ; Oscar Wesley in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Status (very occasionally described as social status), role, and social position are often used interchangeably ... Status is sometimes used as synonym for prestige or honour, and by loose implication is sometimes used to denote the power, authority,rights and obligations associated with prestige." Dorrian Apple Seetser in Gould; Kolb (1964)

c. "Social status has a hierarchical distribution in which a few persons occupy the highest positions. The simplest theoretical model of the status system would be a distribution in which position was determined competitively by the possession of abilities relative to the demand for abilities in society. The institution of private property, inheritance, differential taxation, and social services all modify the form of the distribution of statuses... Social status is determined by education, income, possessions and the social valuation of occupation and of other activities in society." Dennis Chapman in G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

d. "Esteem is sometimes used synonymously with status but is better reserved for the evaluation of personal qualities and the quality of role performances; people, not positions, are held in high esteem...Evaluation and ranking of social positions follow definite principles, and reproduce a status system. The stable systems of traditional societies are called status orders. In such orders, titles, decorations, speech, and accent, education, privileges and property are testimony to the niceties of ranking , and underwrite status distinctions." Christopher Bryant in Michael Mann(1983)

e. "Ascribed status is that which is inherited, such as sex, race, or ethnicity, or over time, age, and is crucial to defining the basic patterns of people's lives. Achieved status, on the other hand, is acquired through personal effort or chance, possibly from occupational or educational attainment. Both of these types are bases for the formation of status communities." Charlotte Wolf in Kuper; Kuper (1985)

2. *Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the text-books of Sociology*

Table 4.21
Terms used for Social Status

Status	11
Statuses	2
Social status	2
Social ranking	1
Ranking	1
Position	1
Positions	1
Relationships	1
Prestige	1

Related terms used in the combined Chapter Headings along with Status/Social status

Social stratification/ Stratification	3
Class	3
Social classes	2
Social hierarchies	1
Stratified society	1
Power	2
Authority	1
Social processes	1
Control system	1
Culture	1
Culture conflict	1
Communication	1
Self	1
Identity	1

2. Terms in the Chapter-Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology (contd.)

Table 4.22

Major sections of the Text-books within which the chapter on Status/ Social Status is placed by some of the authors	Author/ Authors	(Year)
Social organization	Bierstedt	(1957)
	Young	(1962)
	Sachdeva	(1967)
	Kenkel	(1975)
Social structure	Merrill	(1952)
	Rose	(1976)
Stratification	Johnson	(1960)
Structural concepts	Scott	(1970)
Socialization	Lee	(1955)
Personality	Sutherland	(1961)
Culture and personality	Horton	(1964)
Development of social person	Acuff	(1973)
Personal and social dynamics	Goode	(1977)
Internalization of institutions	Warren	(1977)
Sociology in Principle	Perry	(1973)
Complex society	Mitchell	(1959)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social status

UF Socio-economic status
Status, Social

BT Power (Social sciences)
Prestige

SA sub-division social condition under classes of persons e.g. Student- social conditions

NT Fascism and social status
Marital status
Social classes
Social role
Speech and social status
Wit and social status

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Bernard
Class
Class, Weber on
Cooley
Esteem
Equality
Group
Influence
Interaction
Linton
Office
Ordinal scale
Position
Prestige
Rank
Role
Role structure
Simmel
Social class
Social mobility
Social stratification
Social structure
Status inconsistency

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305 Social groups
General aspects: Social status, role, interactions, problems of social groups; discrimination against and conflict involving social groups

UDC

301.172 Differentiating processes. Individuation Separation. Rank. Domination. Power. subjection. Servitude

CC Y 5 By birth or status
By Social status (CC 7)

59. ROLE

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "A role is a category of persons distinguished by a normative set of personal and behavioural attributes. Role marks the distribution of activities and of socially recognized characteristics (such as age, kinship, or lunacy) among other members of a society." S F Nadel's views in Theory of social structure. Glencoe,Ill. Free Press, 1957: p.20-44 (taken by Dorrian Apple Sweetser in Gould (1964)

b. " A social role is the expected behaviour associated with a social position. A position is simply the label or the means of identifying a particular social role, and often in the literature on the subject, the two terms are used interchangably. .. To define a social position is to state the essential or minimal features of the expected behaviour or role.. Role concept is one at the individual level, the level of interaction. It is individuals not organizations, institutions or sub-systems, who play roles and occupy positions." DJA Woodland in G D Mitchell (1968)

c. "When role and status are distinguished, various specific types and aspects of role are often delineated as follows:
1. Achieved and ascribed (the former being the behavioural manifestation of a status that can be assumed only after a potential incumbent meets particular requirements, the latter being arbitrarily assigned to an individual, frequently at birth, irrespective of desire or accomplishment);
2. Role playing(actual manifestation of behaviour associated with a status);
3. Role taking (empathic understanding of the behaviour expected of those having a particular status);
4. Playing-at-a- role (engaging in a behaviour associated with a given status without, in reality, having an ordinary, legitimate claim to the status- as in a theatrical performance);
5. Role-making (acting as if a particular role exists when, in reality, it is not yet well-defined);
6. Reciprocal roles (complementary behaviours such as those of the ideal type husband-wife);
7. Role-set (the array of roles associated with a given position);
8. Role-strain (difficulty, individuals experience in meeting their role obligations); and
9. Role vs role behaviour (the two terms when used in contrast- denoting, respectively, the A. behaviour

expected versus the ; B. behaviour actually manifested, by a person having a given status." Hoult (1969)

d. "When people occupy social positions their behaviour is determined mainly by what is expected of that position rather than by their own individual characteristics - roles are bundles of socially defined attributes and expectations associated with social positions. Role is sociologically important because it demonstrates how individual activity is socially influenced and thus follows regular patterns. Sociologists use roles as the units from which social institutions are constructed." Abercrombie (1984)

2 Terms in the Chapter-Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Role	7
Roles	4
Social roles	3
Social role	1
Role conflict	1

Accompanying terms in the Chapter Headings along with Role

Status	7
Positions	2
Culture	1
Culture conflict	1
Social processes	1
Relationships	1
Self	1
Identity	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Role - sociological aspects
Role, Social
USE Social role
UF Role, Social

BT Social psychology
Social status
NT Role conflict
Role playing
Sex role

B J Biddle; E J Thomas eds. Role theory: concepts and research. N Y, Wiley, 1966:

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Consensus	NT	Rank
	Culture		Reference group
	Institution		Self
	Interaction		Social structure
	Norms		Socialization
	Position		Status, Social

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302.15	Social role (Role theory) including role conflict
	305	Social status General aspects: Social status,role, interactions etc.
UDC		The term Role is not used in UDC in the Sociology schedule
CC		The term Role is not used in CC
	Y 5	By birth or status By social status (CC7)

60 •SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " The sociology of gender considers the ways in which the physical differences between men and women are mediated by culture and social structure. These differences are culturally and socially elaborated so that:
1. Women are ascribed specific feminine personalities and a gender identity through socialization;
2. Women are often secluded from public activities in industrial societies by their relegation to the private domain of the home;
3. Women are allocated to inferior and typically degrading productive activities;
4. Women are subjected to stereotypical ideologies which define women as weak and emotionally dependent on men." Abercrombie (1984)

SEXISM

b. " Sexist attitudes or actions are those that discriminate against men or women purely on grounds of their gender. While these may often be explicit, they may also be implicit, being an assumed and unrecognized part of the culture. For example, sociological studies of stratification have been accused of being sexist because they do not take account of women's place in the class structure." Abercrombie (1984)

SEXUAL DIVISIONS

c."Sociologists increasingly investigate the manner in which the chances and opportunities available to women differ from those open to men. In the jobs taken by men and women, for example, there is a clear division between the sexes.... Further more, women tend to occupy the lower reaches of the occupational hierarchy....Women are themselves socialized to believe that they are better suited to being housewives than seeking equality with men in employment." Abercrombie (1984)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Table 4.23

a. Terms used for Gender Roles/ Sex Role	No. of authors
Sex roles	3
Sexism	1
Sex stratification	1
Social stratification: sex	1
Sexual barriers to social mobility	1
Gender differentiation	1
Gender roles	2
Gender inequality	1
Gender role inequalities	1
Stratification : women and men	1
Inequality :Women and men	1
Discrimination against women	1
Women and society	1
Women's studies	1

b. Related terms used in the chapter headings along with Sex/ Gender roles

Sexuality	2
Sex	1
Social differentiation	1
Social mobility	1
Age stratification	1
Age differentiation	1

Table 4.24

c. Broader terms used for the sections which include a chapter on Sex roles/ Gender roles	Author	(Year)
Social differentiation	Bierstedt	(1957)
Culture and personality	Horton	(1964)
Social stratification and inequality	Cole	(1975)
Equality and inequality	Goode	(1977)
Diversity and strain	Stewart	(1978)
Stratification	Phillips	(1979)
Applications of sociology	Sherman	(1979)
Social inequality	Eshleman	(1983)
Social inequality	Tischler	(1983)
Social inequality	Persell	(1984)
Social inequality	Wallace	(1985)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Gender discrimination
USE Sex discrimination

Sex discrimination

Here are entered works dealing solely with discriminatory behaviour directed toward both of the sexes.

UF Discrimination, Sexual
Gender discrimination
Sexual discrimination

BT Discrimination
Sexism

NT Radical therapy
Sex discrimination against men
Sex discrimination against women
Sex discrimination in employment
Sex of children, Parental preferences for

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Gender stratification

RT Class
Division of labour
Domestic labour
Domestic mode of production
Dual labour markets
Educational attainment
Feminism
Gender
Maternal deprivation
Orientation to work

RT Patriarchy
Sexism
Sexual divisions
Sexuality
Social reproduction
Sociology of gender
Sociology of the family
Stereotypes
Symbolism
Women and work

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305.3 Men and women
Including transsexuality
Class here interdisciplinary works on sex role, the sexes, gender identity; adult men and women

UDC No provision for gender discrimination or sex discrimination

CC No provision in CC for sex discrimination or gender discrimination.

61. RACIAL GROUPS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A biological subdivision, based upon similarity of ancestry and consequent physical kinship. .. A variety of species. The ideal race is a group of organisms all descended from a single ancestor, or pair of ancestors, without the introduction of any external germ plasm during the entire series of generations." Fairchild(1955)

b. " A race is a sub-group of people possessing a definite combination of physical characters, of genetic origin; this combination serves, in varying degree, to distinguish the sub-group from the other sub-groups of mankind,, and the combination is transmitted in descent, providing all conditions which originally gave rise to the definite combination , remain relatively unaltered; as a rule,the sub-group inhabits, or did inhabit, a more or less restricted region." M Crogman "What do we know about race." Scientific Monthly 57, 1943: p. 97-104 (quoted by , Munro & Edmonson in Gould; Kolb (1964)

c. " Physical anthropologists, relying on morphological traits, have long divided living humankind into great geographical races (also called major races, subspecies and constellations of races). Most classifications recognized three such major (such) divisions, the Negroid, Mongoloid and Caucasoid; some investigators designated other major races, such as the Amerind and the Oceanian.... As with other living [illegible] groups, historically the classification of living Homo sapiens was based on morphological traits, such as skin colour, hair form and body size." Phillip V Tobias in Kuper; Kuper (1985) .

Margaret Mead et. al. eds. Science and concept of human race. NY, Columbia Univ. Press, 1970:

M Banton ; J Harwood The race concept. 1975 :

A Littlefield et. al. "Redifining race: the potential demise of a concept in physical anthropology." Current Anthropology 23, 1982:

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Race and race related terms are used by 48 authors in their books. These terms have been broadly classified into 6 categories like this:

Table 4.25

Term used for Racial/Ethnic Groups by 48 Authors

a. Race/ racial groups/ racial minorities	20
b. Race relations/ Race discrimination/ Racism/ Race conscious groups	14
c. Ethnic groups/ Ethnic minorities etc.	9
d. Ethnic relations /Ethnic solidarity/ Ethnicity	11
e. Minorities / Minority groups/ Minority relations	17
f. Inter-group relations/ Inter-group tension/ Prejudice	5
Total number of authors using any of these terms or related concepts out of the 87 text-books consulted	48

A detailed chart showing the authors and the terms used by them in the chapter headings of their books is presented in the pages to follow. Headings used above are generally discussed by these authors in combinations or many a times alternatively and it is not possible to completely separate the aspects or concepts an author wants to cover under the heading used by him. As such, the terms related to race and ethnic groups are being analyzed together. The concepts related to race, ethnic groups and minorities are placed by various authors within different major sections of their books, which shows the terms under which to place the concepts related to race etc. The information is presented in tabular form in the next page:

Table 4.26
Broader Sections used for the Chapter on Racial, Ethnic, and Minority Groups

Author (Year)	Heading of the Major section	Chapter Heading
MacIver (1950)	Major forms of social structure	Racial ethnic groups
Biesanz 1953	Culture and personality	Inter-group tensions
Lee 1955	Race and culture	Racial, ethnic minorities
Bierstedt 1957	Social differentiation	Colour and creed
Gisbert 1957	Agencies of social change	Race problem
Merton 1959	Demographic social structure	Sociol. of race and ethnic relations
Green 1960	Numbers and Organization	American minorities
Chinoy 1961	Social organization	Racial and ethnic groups
Sutherland 1961	Human collectivities	Race and race conscious groups
Young 1962	Social organization	Minorities
Horton 1964	Social interaction	Race and ethnic relations
Koller 1965	Problem areas in contemp. society	Minority groups
Muzumdar 1966	Groups	Race groups
McNall 1968	Social change and social conflict	Minority relations
Wilkins 1970	Changing society	Minority groups
Leslie 1973	Social organization	Minorities
Cole 1975	Social stratification and and inequality	Discrimination against Blacks
Kenkel 1975	Conflict and change	Minority group relations
Stewart 1976	Differences within societies	Racial and ethnic minorities
Hebding 1976	Social differentiation	Minority groups:relations
Rose 1976	Social structure	Race and ethnicity
Goode 1977	Equality and inequality	Race and ethnic relations
Phillips 1979	Stratification	Ethnic groups·
Sherman 1979	Applications of sociology	Race, ethnicity, racism
Eshleman 1983	Social inequality	Racial and ethnic differenti ation
Tischler 1983	Social inequality	Racial and ethnic minorities
Persell 1984	Social inequality	Minority groups
Charon 1986	Social inequality	Minorities
Wallace 1985	Social inequality	Race and ethnic relations

Table 4.27 RACIAL, ETHNIC, AND MINORITY GROUPS AND INTER-GROUP RELATIONS
A comparative study of the Terms used in the Chapter-Headings by 48 text-book authors

Text-book Author	Year	Race	Race Relations	Ethnic group	Ethnic Relations	Minorities	Inter-group Relations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MacIver	1950	Racial groups	..	Ethnic groups			
Merrill	1952	Race and social structure					
Biesanz	1953	Multi-group society	..	..	..	..	Inter-group tensions
Lee	1955	Racial minorities		Ethnic minorities			
FISR	1956	..	..	..	..	..	Prejudice
Weinberg	1956	..	Racial discrimination				
Bierstedt	1957	Colour	..	Creed			
Gisbert	1957	..	Race problem				
Gitler	1957	..	Race relations		..	..	Cultural relations
Merton	1959	..	Race relations	..	Ethnic relations		
Green	1960	..	..	..	..	America's minorities	
Chinoy	1961	Racial groups	..	Ethnic groups	Ethnic solidarity		
Sutherland	1961	Race	Race conscious groups				
Young	1962	..	..	..	..	Minorities in the stratification system	
Douglas	1964	Physical differences					
Horton	1964	..	Race relations	..	Ethnic relations		
Kar	1964	Race					
Koller	1965	..	..	..	..	Minority groups	
Goode	1966	..	..	..	Ethnic relations		
Muzumdar	1966	Racial groups					
McNall	1968	..	..	..	..	Minority relations	
Sharma	1968	Race	Racism				
Mercer	1970	..	..	..	..	Minority group relations	
Wilkins	1970	..	..	..	..	Minority groups and social organisation	
Popenoe	1971	Racial minorities	..	Ethnic minorities			
Sergeant	1971	..	Race relations	..	..	Minority problems	Inter-group relations
Acuff	1973	..	..	..	..	Minorities- social adjustment	
Leslie	1973	..	..	..	..	Minorities	
Perry	1973	..	..	..	..	Majority & minorities	
Cole	1975	..	Discrimination against blacks				
Denisoff	1975	..	..	..	..	..	Inter-group relations
Kenkel	1975	..	..	..	..	Minority group relations	
Hebding	1976	..	..	..	..	Minority group relations	
Rose	1976	Race	..	..	Ethnicity		
Stewart	1976	Racial groups	..	Ethnic groups	..	Minorities	
Broom	1977	Race	..	..	Ethnicity		
Goode	1977	..	Race relations		Ethnic relations		
Shapiro	1977	..	..	..	..	Minority relations: prejudice & discrimination	
Stewart	1978	Racial groups	..	Ethnic groups	..	Racial and ethnic minorities	
Phillips	1979	Biological structures		Ethnic groups			
Sherman	1979	Race	Racism	..	Ethnicity		
Szymanski	1979	..	Racism and capitalism				
Eshleman	1983	..	Racial differentiation		Ethnic differentiation		
Tischler	1983	Racial minorities		Ethnic minorities			
Persell	1984	..	..	..	..	Minority groups	
Wallace	1985	..	Race relations	..	Ethnic relations		
Charon	1986	..	..	..	..	Minorities and social structure	
Gordon	1988	Race	..	..	Ethnicity		
Total 48		20	14	9	11	17	5

3. Provision in the LCSH

Race

BT Physical anthropology

NT Black race
Caucasian race
Ethnocentrism
Health and race
Mongoloid race
Mortality and Race
Occupations and race

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Accommodation
Assimilation
Caste
Colonialism
Dual labour markets
Ethnic groups
Ethnicity
Ethnocentrism
Ethnos
Evolution
Ghetto
Heredity
Imperialism
Intelligence
Intelligence testing
Internal colonialism
Nationality
Plural societies
Prejudice
Racism
Slavery
Social closure
Social stratification
Stereotypes
Stigma
Underclass

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305.8 Racial, ethnic and National groups
Class here ethnology, cultural ethnology, ethnography; race relations

UDC 301.185.1 Blood related groups, consanguinity, Racial, ethnic groupings

CC Y 7 Race as a social group (CC,6)
Y,9A By Race (CC,7)

62 . RACE RELATIONS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " Cultural contacts between people of different races, involving different degrees of prejudice and conflict and often a condition of subordination, as well as the process of toleration, accommodation, and possible assimilation." Ray E Baber in Fairchild (1955)

b. "The field of race and minority group relations is constituted by the study of social contact, conflict, and accomodation among racial, nationality, religious, and language groups with particular reference to prejudice and discrimination and their causes and consequences." Arnold M Rose in Gould (1964)

c. "Interaction between ethnic groups, particularly but not exclusively racial groups; in technical publications, gradually being supplanted by the term ethnic group relations or minority group relations." Hoult (1969)

d. "The sociology of race relations comprises the following issues:
1. the study of racialist ideologies which suggest - that social inequality between ethnic groups is caused by genetic endowment ;
2. the analysis of the structures which support racism and racialist ideologies ;
3. the study of the interaction between social class ethnicity in social stratification, giving rise to both vertical and horizontal segments in the social structure of societies ;
4. the historical inquiry into the origins of race and racism, with special reference to colonialism and anti-colonialism ;
5. the study of the location of ethnic groups within the labour market ;
6. the contribution of these social, historical and cultural factors to the contemporary inequality between ethnic communities within industrial societies." Abercrombie (1984)

e. "The usual topics dealt with under this approach are economic, political, legal, and social discrimination; race prejudice; minority group relations(accomodation and protest) and institutional adjustment to discrimination and prejudice; and minority group solidarity." (topics suggested by G. Myrdal in An American dilemma. NY, Harper, 1944:)quoted in "Race and minority group relations" by A M Rose in Gould (1964)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Textbooks of Sociology

See table 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Race Relations

UF Integration, Racial
Race problems
Race question
Relations, Race

BT Acculturation
Assimilation (sociology)
Ethnic groups
Ethnology
Social Problems
Sociology

RT Ethnic relations
Minorities
Racism

NT Anti-Semitism
Blacks-Relocation
Culture conflict
East Indian-Relocation
Genocide
Intercultural education
Interracial adoption
Mass media and race relations
Race discrimination
Social service and race relations
Whites- Relocation

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Accommodation
Apartheid
Assimilation
Black
Black power
Caste
Civil rights
Colonialism
Conflict
Competition
Contact
Discrimination
Ethnic groups
Ethnicity
Ethnocentrism
Minorities
Minority group relations
Plural society
Prejudice
Race
Segregation
Slavery
Stereotype
Stratification

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 305.8 Racial, ethnic and national groups
Class here ethnology, cultural ethnology, ethnography; race relations

UDC 301.185.1 Blood related groups, consanguinity. Racial, ethnic groupings

CC Y 7 Race as a social group (CC,6)
Y,9A By Race (CC,7)

63 . ETHNIC GROUPS

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. " A social group which, within a larger cultural and social system, claims or is accorded a special status in terms of a complex of traits (ethnic traits) which it exhibits or is believed to exhibit. Such traits are diverse,.... prominent among them are those drawn from the religious and linguistic characteristics of the social group, the distinctive skin-pigmentation of its members, their national or geographic origins or those of their forebears." Melvin M Tumin in Gould (1964)

b. " Characteristics identifying an ethnic group or aggregate may include a common language, common customs and beliefs and certainly a cultural tradition, but whilst it may be a racial group, an ethnic group is not to be confused with such; a nation may consist of several ethnic groups." Duncan Mitchell (1968)

c. " Segment of a population form ethnic groups by virtue of sharing the combination of 1. common descent (real or supposed); 2. a socially relevant cultural or physical characteristic; and 3. a set of attitudes and behaviours.... A primary basis for differentiation between ethnic groups can be either cultural- such as a language, a nationality and a religion- or physical - such as skin pigmentation and body shape- or both. The distinguishing feature is considered significant in the society, and people use it in differentiating themselves from others. .. Members of an ethnic group also share certain feelings, ideas and behaviours." Sammy Smooha in Kuper (1985)

d. "A group characterized by unity of both , race and culture; now, often denotes any social group which, as part of a larger system, is perceived as being somewhat distinctive because its members adhere to a religion that is more-or -less unique to them, because of some special national origin or language, or because they are racially different from the majority." Hoult (1969)

e. "In anthropology, ethnic group is sometimes used to designate a culturally distinctive, autonomous group, but more general application is to a distinct category of the population, also sharing common cultural features and social institutions as a group." Michael P Banton in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms used in the Chapter Headings

See table 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27

3. Provision in the LCSH

Ethnic groups

Theoretical works on the concept of groups of people who are bound together by common ties of ancestry and culture. Works on the subjective sense of belonging to an individual ethnic group are entered under ethnicity. Works on the discipline of ethnology, and works on the origin, distribution, and characteristics of the elements of the population of a particular region or country are entered under ethnology with appropriate local subdivision. General works on racial, religious, ethnic, or other minority groups are entered under minorities.

UF Groups, Ethnic
BT Ethnology
NT Ethnic art
Ethnic relations
Minorities
Race relations

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Accommodation	RT	Group
	Assimilation		Internal colonialism
	Black power		Nationalism
	Caste		Plural society
	Conflict		Racism
	Ethnic relations		Social classes
	Ethnicity		Stratification
	Ethnos		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups Class here ethnology, cultural ethnology, ethnography; race relations
UDC	301.1	Blood related groups. Consanguinity. Racial ethnic groupings
CC	Y 73	Ethnological division

Van den Berghe, P L The ethnic phenomenon. NY, 1981.

"The ethnic phenomenon" Intl. Social Science Jl. 111, 1987:

64 . MINORITIES

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. " Minorities are sub-groups within a culture which are distinguished from the dominant group by reason of differences in physiognomy, language, customs or cultural pattern (including combination of any of these factors). Such sub-groups are regarded as inherently different and 'not belonging' to the dominant group; for this reason they are consciously or unconsciously excluded from full participation in the life of the culture." R A Schermerhorn These our people. Boston, D C Heath, 1949:p. 5 quoted by Preston Valien in Gould (1964)

b. "A group is a minority group if it is the object of prejudice and discrimination from the dominant group, and if the members think of themselves as a minority. It is not a minority because its members have a distinctive racial or nationality background, or because its members adopt a certain religion or language although minority status is attached to at least one of these four characteristics." A M Rose Race, prejudice and discrimination. NY, Knoff, 1951: p. 5

c. " The term minority group, sometimes minority is often used as a synonym for ethnic, racial,and religious groups." Preston Valien in Gould (1964)

d. " A minority is a group which, regardless of where it is on the class ladder, faces barriers to the pursuit of life's values that are greater than the barriers faced by persons otherwise equally qualified." J M Yinger A minority group in American society. NY, McGraw-Hill, 1965: p. 22 (quoted by Hoult (1969)

e. "In any society, a group that, because it is made up of persons having particular biological or social characteristics, is an object of prejudice and /or is subjected to negative discriminatory treatment.... similar to caste- in terms of privilege ; often used synonymously with ethnic group." Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter Headings of Sociology Textbooks

See table 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Minorities

General works on racial, religious, ethnic and other minority groups

UF Ethnic minorities
Foreign population
Minority groups

BT Ethnic groups

RT Assimilation (sociology)
Discrimination
Ethnic relations
Majorities
Nationalism
Plebiscite
Race relations
Segregation
Self-determination-National

SA individual races, ethnic groups or other minority groups and subdivisions. Ethnic relations under individual countries, cities etc.

NT Children of minorities
Church and minorities
Ethnic attitudes
Ethnic mass media
Ethnic press
Ethnic theatre
International Materials Centre-Services to minorities
Linguistic minorities
Mass media and minorities
Muslim- Non-Muslim countries
Nationalities, Principles of
Population transfer
Race discrimination
Social work with minorities

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Anti-Semitism
Assimilation
Caste
Constitutional law
Ethnic groups
Prejudice
Race
Race and minority group relations
Race relations
Sects and cults

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.089	Specific indigenous racial, ethnic, national groups
UDC	342.724	Ethnic minorities
CC	Y 58	Minority

65. SOCIAL CONTROL

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " The process by which, if a man departs from his existing degree of obedience to a norm, his behaviour is brought back toward that degree, or would be brought back if he did depart." G C Homans Human group. NY, Harcourt, 1950: p. 301 (quoted by Kurt H Wolff in Gould ,1964)

b. "The sum total of the processes whereby society or any sub-group within society, secures conformity to expectation on the part of its constituent units, individuals or groups. It exhibits two main forms:
1. Coercive control- emnates from the agencies of law and government and is accomplished by force or threat of force. The types of behaviour specifically designated for coercive control fall under the general category of crime ;
2. Persuasive control- operates through all the various agencies and instrumentalities that induce the individual to respond to the standards, wishes and imperatives of the larger social group... Law is the most concrete, explicit and obvious instrument of social control but by no means most powerful or comprehensive. Much the greater bulk of social control falls in the persuasive category, and is achieved by such agencies as suggestion, imitation, praise, blame, reward, recognition, and response." Fairchild (1955)

c. " Any social process (formal or informal, manifest or latent, coercive or persuasive) which conditions or limits the actions of individuals or groups- a definition which includes, among other conditioning-limiting factors, the socialization process whereby individuals internalize prevailing norms and values and direct their behaviour accordingly;...
Used synonymously with culture control, particularly in anthropology; as formal social control, denotes institutionalized processes or associations such as administrative law or police forces; as informal social control, denotes sociology specialty concerned with the systematic study of the conditioning-limiting factors in human society." Hoult (1969) .

d. "Social control' refers promiscuously to all constraints and patterns which generate discipline and social order, and is virtually synonymous with social organization." Paul Rock in Michael Mann (1983)

e. " Majority of the sociologists argue that social control is achieved through a combination of compliance, coercion and commitment to social values." Abercrombie (1984)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a. A chapter on social control is included in 39 books out of the 87 books examined.

Terms used to represent the concept of social Control	No. of Authors
Social control	36
Social order	3
Discipline	1
Sanctions	1
Regulation of behaviour	1

b. - Other aspects of sociology which appear along with social control in the chapter headings used, showing relation with it:

Term used	No. of authors
Deviation/ social deviation/ Deviance/ Deviant behaviour	17
Conformity	3
Aggression, conflict	1
Social problems	1
Social disorganization	1
Social stability	1

Kurt H Wolff "Social control" in Joseph S Roucek ed. Contemporary sociology. NY, Philosophical Library, 1958: 110-31p.

R Nett "Conformity- deviation and the social control concept." Ethics 64, 1953: p. 41

J R Pitts "Social control: the concept." in Intl. Encycl. of Social Sci. NY, 1968 :

2 c. Social control encompasses a large number of concepts within it, as such it was thought quite appropriate to find out who includes what within social control. The table below shows the concepts and the authors who include these aspects within social control:

Table 4.28

Who includes what within Social Control

1. Custom	Gisbert(1957), Bottomore (1962) Sachdeva (1976)
2. Law	Gisbert , Bottomore, Sachdeva
3. Morality	Gisbert, Bottomore, Sachdeva
4. Religion	Gisbert, Bottomore, Sachdeva
5. Education	Gisbert, Bottomore, Sachdeva
6. Public opinion	Bottomore , Sprott (1949)
7. Norm	Shapiro(1977), Sachdeva, S Rao(1990)
8. Values	Shapiro Sachdeva, S Rao
9. Folkways	Sachdeva, S Rao
10. Mores	Sachdeva, S Rao
11. Fashion	Sachdeva
12. Sanctions	Sahpiro S Rao
13. Conformity	Chinoy (1961), Ogburn (1947), S Rao Johnson (1960)
14. Discipline	Spencer (1871)
15. Regulation of behaviour	Bottomore
16. Social code	Sharma (1968)
17. Socialization	Gordon (1988), Haralambos (1988)
18. Social planning	Merrill (1952)
19. Prestige	Goode (1977)

Table 4.29

2 d Broader Sections/ Headings used for 'Social Control'

Author	Year	Major heading/ section title within which 'social control' is a chapter
Ogburn	1947	Group behaviour
MacIver	1950	Code and custom
Lee	1955	Institutions
Johnson	1960	Social deviation and social change
Chinoy	1961	Social order
Young	1962	Social relations
Horton	1964	Culture and personality
Goode	1966	Social processes
Muzumdar	1966	Processes
Abrahamson	1969	Contemporary society
Scott	1970	Structural concepts
Chambliss	1975	Social relations
Eshleman	1983	Individuals
Tischler	1983	Organization of society
Charon	1983	Individual
Wallace	1985	Groups

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social control
BT Social conflict
Sociology
RT Liberty
Pressure groups
NT Paternalism
Social engineering
Social norms

4. Related Terms used by Sociologists

RT Coercion
Conflict
Crime
Delinquency
Deviant behaviour
Drug addiction
Function
Law
Norm
Penology
Punishment
Religious Organization
Ritual
Sanctions
Sects and cults
Social movements
Social order
Socialization
Society
Utilitarianism
Values

4. Related Terms used by Sociologists (contd.)

RT	Criminal law	RT	Incest
	Community control		Leadership
	Criminology		Legal systems
	Deviancy amplification		Police
	Internment and custody		Prostitution
	Capital punishment		Religious organization
	Gambling		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.33	Social control
UDC		The term social control is not used in UDC
CC		The term social control is not used in CC
	Y:4:5	Prevention

66. CUSTOMS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A socially prescribed mode of behaviour, carried by tradition and enforced by social disapproval of its violation. Custom lacks the coercive backing of the state which characterizes the legal code or the extreme sanctions of the mores. Customs differ from institutions, among other ways, in their less definite recognition!" .

Mirra Komarovsky in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Denotes the behaviour patterns and thoughtways that are traditional in a given group; now particularly in sociology, largely supplanted by more technically precise terms such as norm, folkways, more and law."

Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Title of the major section which includes a chapter on Custom	Chapter heading	Author(Year)
Social structure	Social stratification: sustaining forces of code and custom	MacIver(1950)
Forms of social control	Custom and law	Gisbert(1957)
Regulation of behaviour	Custom and public opinion	Bottomore(1962)
(major headings not provided)	Law, custom and morality	Douglas (1964)
Social control	Custom, law, fashion	S Rao (1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Customs, Social
USE
Manners and customs
Here are entered general works on folkways, customs, ceremonies, festivals, popular traditions, etc. treated collectively.

3. Provision in the LCSH (contd.)

Manners and customs

UF Ceremonies
Customs, Social
Folkways
Social customs
Social life and customs
Traditions
Usages

BT Civilization
Ethnology

RT Etiquette
Rites and ceremonies

SA subdivision social life and customs under names of countries, cities, etc., and under classes of persons and ethnic groups

NT Birth customs
Caste
Dating
Festivals
Folklore
Foundation sacrifices
Funeral-rites and ceremonies
Marriage customs and rites
Mourning customs
Sex customs
Social norms
Taboo

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Convention
Culture
Fashion
Folkways
Law
Mode
More
Norm
Tradition
Value

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.37	Normative methods
	303.372	Customs and belief systems Class here values, social ethics, social justice
UDC	301.153	Socially significant processes, norms. Reactions. Defences. Influence. Custom Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism.
CC	Y:356	Custom

67. VALUES

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " The term has come to denote the shared cultural standards according to which the relevance- moral, aesthetic, or cognitive- of the objects of attitudes, desires, and needs can be compared and judged. There is the belief among those who share a set of such standards that they are valid and should be employed in valuing an object, i.e. relating it to needs, desires, or attitudes, and in evaluating an object, i.e. comparing its relevance with that of another object or other objects."
Howard Becker in Gould (1964)

b. " Any phenomenon - that has some degree of worth positive or negative- but in practice, usually the former) to the members of given group;... a phenomenon's objective meaning to the members of a group, such objective meaning making the phenomenon an object of activity for the group members (attitude, then being viewed as the subjective and individualized counterpart of value); often termed social value; in a few works, used synonymously with interest; in action theory, a conception of the desirable that establishes a general direction of action, rather than a specific objective; distinguished from belief on the grounds that values are preferences and beliefs are not; distinguished from norm in the sense that norms are fairly precise rules for behaviour, whereas values are general standards that are somewhat independent of specific situation."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used as chapter Headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	Number of authors
Values, ideologies	1
Norms and values	2
Values and Norms	6
Values	1

Out of 10 authors having the term values in their chapter heading, 8 of them use it with Norms.

Table 4.30

Title of the Major section of the book which contains a Chapter on Values

Author	Year	Title of the Major section
Goode	1966	Social Processes
Sachdeva	1967	Social control
Scott	1970	Structure
Gorman	1971	Social organization: Order and Disorder
Acuff	1973	Development of social person
Leslie	1973	Social life
Rose	1976	Culture
Shapiro	1977	Social control
S Rao	1990	Social control

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social Values
BT Conformity
Quality of life
Social groups
Values

4. Related Terms (RT) used by Sociologists

RT Attitude
Coercion
Consensus
Motive
Norm
Social Order

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.372	Customs and belief systems. Class here values, social ethics, social justice.
UDC	364.122.8	Changes in social norms, patterns, values
	17.022.1	Standards, moral values
CC	R3 7	Values

68 .NORMS.

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A norm , then is an idea in the minds of members of a group, an idea that can be put in the form of a statement specifying what the members or other men would do , ought to do, are expected to do, under given circumstances." G C Homans Human group NY, Harcourt, 1950: p. 123

b. " 1. average or modal, i.e. most typical, behaviour, attitude, opinion, or perception found in a social group;
2. a standard shared by the members of a social group to which the members are expected to conform, and conformity to which is enforced by positive and negative sanctions. " William L Kolb in Gould (1964)

c. " M Sherif (Psychology of social norms, 1956) uses it to describe the common standards or ideas which guide members responses in all established groups. Social norms are thus general percepts which being internalized or accepted by individuals, induce conformity in simple actions or in complex ethical judgements,thus increasing group unity." Briget A Pym in Duncan Mitchell (1968)

d. " A behaviour expectation, four major types of such expectations being identified usually - i.e. 1.folkways; 2. laws; 3. mores; and 4. technicways, in any society at a given time, a prevailing expectation that particular people will act or think in a defined way in certain situations; in contrast to the more general value, a fairly precise rule of conduct of thought that prevails in a particular community; in some works used synonymously with institution to denote any standardized mode of activity; contrasted with cultural alternative, which is a tolerated variation in behaviour. " Hoult (1969)

J P Gibbs Norms, deviance and social control: conceptual matters. N Y, 1981:

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a.

Terms used	No. of authors	Terms used	No. of authors
1	2	1	2
Norms	9	Norm	1
Values/Social Values	10	Social Norm	1
Folkways	2	Normative Order	1
Codes	1	Normative Integration	1
Social Codes	1		

b.

Related Terms used in the Chapter Headings along with Norm,	No. of authors	Related Terms used in the Chapter Headings along with Norm	No. of authors
1	2	1	2
Custom	4	Social Control	1
Customs	2	Sanctions	2
Law	3	Ideolcgies	1
Laws of Social Interaction	1	Public Opinion	1
Mores	2	Social Systems	1
Morality	1	Culture	1
Modes	1	Fashion	1
Modes of Social Interaction	1		

c.

Title of the Major Section of the book within which some auhtors have placed Norm, Values, Custom (chapter on)	Author	(Year)
Social Control	Gisbert	(1957)
	Sachdeva	(1967)
	Shapiro	(1977)
	Shankar Rao	(1990)
Regulation of Behaviour	Bottomore	(1962)
Social Organization	Bierstedt	(1957)
Social Organization: Order and disorder	Gorman	(1971)
Social Life	Leslie	(1973)
Structural concepts	Scott	(1970)
Culture	Rose	(1976)
Development of Social person (Socialization ?)	Acuff	(1973)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social rules
USE Social norms

Social norms

UF Folkways
Norms, Social
Social rules
BT Manners and Customs
Social Control

NT Customary law
Moral conditions

4. RT (Related Terms) Used by Sociologists

Consensus
Convention
Custom
Folkways
Institution
Law
Moral order
Mores
Normative order
Role
Sanction
Taboo
Technic ways
Tradition
Value
Anomie
Conflict
Social aspects
Conformity
Control
Deviance
Deviant behaviour
Functional analysis
Legal systems
Marxist Sociology

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.37	Normative methods Including perception of norms
	303.372	Customs and belief systems Class here values, social ethics, social justice
UDC	301.153	Socially significant processes, norms Reactions. Defences. Influence. Custom Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism
CC	R3 7	Value (in Metaphysics)

69. MORALITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The essence of the moral code and conformity thereto. Specifically, morality as regards the members of a particular society can be defined only in terms of the moral code of that society. There is no universal morality except in so far as certain items of behaviour are similarly covered in the moral codes of all societies."

Fairchild(1955)

MORALS

b. "Norms that are observed on the basis of conscience rather than because of some externally imposed sanction (i.e. norms that are accepted because it is believed that their conformity with 'right action' makes it unethical to deviate from them); sometimes used loosely as a synonym for mores."

Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Religion and morality	2
Morality and religion	1
Religion and morals	1
Religion, morality, magic	1

Terms used in the major section which includes a chapter on morality	Author	(Year)
Institutions promoting richer living	Barnes	(1942)
Forms of social control	Gisbert	(1957)
Regulation of behaviour	Bottomore	(1962)
Social control	Sachdeva	(1967)
Social institutions	Shankar Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Moral conditions
UF Morals

BT Social history
Social norms

SA subdivision Moral conditions under names of countries, cities etc.

NT Crimes without victims
Sex customs

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Culture
Custom
Folkways
More
Morals
Norm
Social norms

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.37	Normative methods Including perception of norms
UDC	301.153	Socially significant processes, norms. Reactions. Defences. Influence. Custom. Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism
CC	Y:45R4	Moral

70. PUBLIC OPINION

1. Definition, Explanation, and Usage

a. "The attitude of a significant portion of a population toward any given proposition, based upon a measurable amount of factual evidence, and involving some degree of reflection , analysis and contradistinction to public sentiment, which is essentially a matter of emotion, and may and does exist without any factual basis whatsoever."

Fairchild (1955)

b. "Public opinion is usually defined functionally as the opinion/s of a public, i.e. a group whose membership is defined only by a shared concern for the subject of the opinion/s."

D C Watt in Gould (1964)

c. "Depending upon context and relative to given issues: 1. the variety of opinions expressed by members of a given public, or 2. consensus on the part of a substantial number of people, or 3. a summarization of publicly expressed opinions."

Hoult (1969)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors
Public opinion	5
Related terms used in the Headings along with public opinion	
Social control	1
Communication	1
Consensus	1
Customs	1

Barnes (1942) highlights prejudice, propoganda, and censorship as key factors in moulding public opinion. Sprott (1949) treats public opinion as a form of social control. Eldridge (1950) includes it within 'social interaction and social processes'. Bottomore (1962) includes customs and public opinion within the major section 'regulation of behaviour.'

It is worth to be noted that, out of 87 authors considered, no author has included a chapter on public opinion in his book since 1965.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Public opinion

UF Opinion, Public

BT Liberty of conscience
Political psychology
Political science
Social psychology

RT Attitude (psychology)
Press
Propaganda
Public relations
Publicity

SA subdivision attitudes under (c) classes of persons and ethnic groups.

NT Knowledge, Sociology of
Polemics
Rumour
Social pressure

-Research
USE Public opinion polls

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Attitude research
Poll
Psephology
Public
Questionnaire
Sampling
Survey

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.38	Public opinion Class here attitudes,.attitude formation and change
UDC	301.153	Socially significant processes, norms. Reactions. Defences. Influence. Custom. Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism
CC	Y: 37	Opinion The term public opinion is not used.

71. SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The phrase 'sociology of law' means the study of law and legal institutions with their social context, as distinguished on the one hand from an analytical study of norms, and on the other hand, from a purely philosophical or sociological approach."
W Friedman in Gould (1964)

b. "Involves the study of how social conditions influece the making and enforcement of law. For Marxists, the law ultimately serves the interests of the dominant class by, for example protecting property rights, whereas Weber argued that a stable system of abstract, general law was a requirement of capitalism."
Abercrombie (1984)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Law	5
Law and justice	1
Sociology of law	2
Legal institutions in transition	1
Judiciary	1
State	1

Broader Terms used for the section Headings where a chapter on law/ Sociology of law is shown	Author (Year)
Social institutions	Mitchell (1959); Broom (1977) Green (1960)
Sociology of institutions	Merton(1959)
Regulation of behaviour	Bottomore (1962)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology of law
USE
Sociological jurisprudence

UF Law. Sociology
Law and society
Society and law
Sociology of law

BT Jurisprudence
Sociology

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Criminal statistics
Criminology
Deviant behaviour
Legitimacy
Property
State
Symbolic interactionism
Law

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.25	Judicial institutions
UDC		The terms Sociology of law or Sociological jurisprudence are not used in UDC
CC		The term sociology of law or sociological jurisprudence not used in CC.

72. CONFORMITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Correspondence of behaviour or condition to some recognized pattern, norm or standard; compliance to a cultural or other dominant standard or relatively rigid model. A policy of conformity, in social control, means a pattern of controls obviously or deliberately directed at bringing variants into line with the mode, or with some criterion, or at keeping in line those already conforming."
Thomas Dowes Elliot in Fairchild (1955)

b. "For the contemporary sociological application of the term (conformity), 'to conform is to comply with any usage or practice. It's simplest definition is implied in the words 'We attempt to find out what is being done and we do it'. (J J B Morgan Psychology NY, Rinehart, 1947: p. 146)
P Halmos in Gould (1964)

c. "When a group of individuals react repeatedly in a characteristic way to a stimulus situation, we infer that the members of the group have an established social attitude in relation to it. This characteristic reaction of groups of people is sometimes called 'conforming behaviour'. M Sherif and H Cantril Psychology of ego-involvements. NY, Wiley, 1947:p. 29
(quoted by P Halmos in Gould ,1964)

d. "In any given society at a given time, thinking and doing that is in accordance with relevant prevailing values; suggested by R Merton as one of five major adaptations to cultural values, such conformist adaptation being one of full acceptance of both the values and the institutionally approved means to achieve the values; among social critiques , often used as a pejorative."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Conformity and Deviance	5
Social control and Conformity	3
Conformity	1
Groups and Conformity	1
Conformity and Deviant Behaviour	1
Social conformity and Deviance	1

Table 4.31

Broader Sections/ Headings used for Conformity

	Author	(year)
Group behaviour	Ogburn	(1947)
Groups and their influence on behaviour	Cole	(1975)
Individual integration: alienation and belonging	Gorman	(1971)
Individual in Society	Rose	(1976)
Personality and social system	Parsons	(1961)
Personality structure	Phillips	(1979)
Personal and social dynamics	Goode	(1977)
Social action	Rocher	(1972)
Social control	S Rao	(1990)
Social Deviation and Social change	Johnson	(1960)
Social order, Deviance and change	Chinoy	(1961)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Conformity

UF Counter-culture
Non-conformity
Rebels (social psychology)
Social conformity

BT Attitude (psychology)
Liberty
Social acceptance

RT Compliance
Deviant behaviour
Individuality
Influence (psychology)

NT Dissenters
Persuation(psychology)
Social values

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Adjustment
Deviant behaviour
Innovation
Rebellion
Retreatism
Ritualism

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.32 Socialization
Including social learning
Class here conformity

UDC The term Conformity in the sociological context is not used in UDC

CC The term conformity is not used in CC

73. DEVIANCE

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. " The concept of deviance implies the concept of order. We have at the back of our minds the notion of a social system with its normative regulations and deviance is the departure on the part of participants from culturally expected rules of conduct." WJH Sprott Science and social action. Glencoe,Ill. Free Press, 1956: p.104 (quoted by H Himmelweit in Gould (1964)

b. "Behaviour which violates institutionalized expectations - that is, expectations which are shared and recognized as legitimate within a social system." A K Cohen "Study of social disorganization and deviant behaviour in R K Merton et. al. eds. Sociology today. NY, Basic Books, 1959: p. 462 (quoted by Himmelweit in Gould (1964)

c. "We must recognize that we can not know whether a given act will be categorized as deviant until the response of others has occured. Deviance is not a quality that lies in the behaviour itself, but in the interaction between the person who commits the act and those who respond to it." H S Becker Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance. Glencoe,Ill. Free Press, 1963: p. 130

d. "Behaviour departs from, or conflicts with standards which are socially or culturally accepted within a social group or system." H Himmelweit in Gould (1964)

e. "A word without a single agreed meaning, though most uses centre on deviation from social rules or norms which carries disrepute, stigma or disapproval and which therefore, evokes attempted social control over it." Paul Rock in Michael Mann (1983)

f. "Criminology has historically been largely concerned with the infraction of legal norms, whereas deviancy research has taken a much broader definition of deviance as any socially prescribed departure from normality. Thus, many different forms of behaviour may be socially condemned or challenged even though the behaviour is not specifically illegal-'foul language,''bad company' etc. " Abercrombie (1984)

D Downes; P Rock Understanding devinace. Oxford, 1982:

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

'Deviance' related terms are used as a heading by 44 out of 87 authors. The terms used and the number of authors who have used these terms is as follows:

Term used	No. of authors
Deviance	30
Deviant behaviour	14
Conformity	6
Social conformity	2
Social deviation	5
Deviants	1
Social deviance	1
Deviancy	1

Other aspects of sociology, shown in relation to 'Deviance' as evidenced by the titles adopted for chapter headings:

Heading used as Deviance and ..	No. of Authors	Heading used as Deviance and	No. of Authors
1	2	1	2
Social control	17	Social structure	1
Social change	4	Crime	1
Socialization	4	Roles and attitudes	1
Social disorganization	4	Norm	1
Social order	3	Resocialization	1
Social problems	2	Stigma	1

Major aspects of sociology within which 'deviance' is placed by authors is as follows, which shows the major section of the book under which the topic is shown:

Table 4.32

Broader Terms used for Deviance

Broader section	Chapter Headings	Author	(year)
Personality	Socialization and social deviation	Ogburn	(1947)
Socialization	Deviants	Lee	(1955)
Culture and socialization	Deviance	Leslie	(1973)

(contd.)

Table 4.32 (contd.)

Broader Terms used for Deviance (contd.)

Heading of the major Section	Chapter Heading	Author (Year)
Applications of sociology	Deviant behaviour	Merton(1959)
Social dynamics	Deviant behaviour	Young (1962)
Culture and personality	Social control and social deviation	Horton (1964)
Social processes	Deviance and social control	Goode (1966)
Social change	Deviant behaviour	Sachdeva(1967)
Social change and social conflict	Crime and deviance	McNall (1968)
Social action	Deviance	Rocher (1972)
Social relations	Deviant behaviour	Chambliss (1975)
Conflict	Deviancy	Kenkel (1975)
Differences	Social deviance	Stewart (1975)
Individual	Deviance	Charon (1986)
Individual	Deviance	Rose (1976)
Individual	Deviance	Eshleman (1983)
Social disorganization	Deviance and stigma	Warren (1977)
Organization of society	Deviant behaviour	Tischler (1983)
Groups	Deviance	Wallace (1985)
Social control	Deviance	Shankar Rao (1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Deviant behaviour

UF Deviancy

Social deviance

RT Collective behaviour

Conformity

Social adjustment

NT Crime and criminals

Criminal behaviour

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Abnormal	RT	Gang
	Addiction		Labelling theory
	Adjustment		Moral panic
	Anomie		Norm
	Career		Social adjustment
	Collective behaviour		Social integration
	Conformity		Social deviance
	Criminology		Social disorganization
	Delinquency		Social pathology
	Delinquent drift		Social problems
	Deviancy		Stereotype
	Deviancy amplification		Sub-culture
	Deviant		Symbolic interactionism
	Differential association		Vice

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 302.5 Relation of the individual to society

302.54 Response of individuals

302.542 Deviation
Class here madness considered as a form of interaction of individuals with society

303.32 Socialization including social learning
Class here conformity

UDC The term deviation, or social deviance not used in the UDC.

CC The term deviance or social deviance not used in the Colon Classification.

Y 6 Abnormal and defective

Y:42 Degeneration

Y:45 Crime

74.CRIME

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The study of crime and delinquency is an interdisciplinary inquiry which brings together the theoretical and methodological insights of sociology, economics, political science, psychology, and law. The field consists of two inter-related but separable areas of concern: 1. the development and implementation of laws which define acts and people as criminal or delinquent; and 2. the social, psychological and biological forces that cause people to commit acts of crime and delinquency."
William J Chambliss in Kuper (1985)

b. "Any behaviour which, in a given time and place is prohibited by applicable statutory law." Hoult (1969)

c. "No matter what the degree of immorality, reprehensibility, or indecency of an act, it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the criminal law."
E Sutherland; D Cressey Principles of criminology 7th ed. Chicago, Philadelphia, J B Lippincott, 1966:p.4
(quoted by Hoult)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors
Crime and delinquency	4
Criminology/ Criminological research	3
Crime	2
Crime and law	1
Crime and punishment	1
Crime and deviance	1
Crime and the state	1
Social pathology	1

Related terms used	
Delinquency	1
Delinquency and anti-social behaviour	1
Juvenile delinquency	1

Broader terms used as Section heading which includes a chapter on Crime	Author	(year)
Applications of sociology	Merton	(1959)
Social institutions	Green	(1960)
Social problems	Koller	(1965)
Social conflict	McNall	(1968)
Changing society	Wilkins	(1970)
Social deviation	Bertrand	(1973)
Social disorganization	Warren	(1977)
Social control	O'Donnell	(1985)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Crime and criminals

UF City crime
Criminals
Criminology
Urban crime

BT Criminal justice, - Administration of
Deviant behaviour
Social ethics
Sociology
Vice

SA headings beginning with the word criminal

NT Aged offenders
Alchoholism and crime
Alien labour criminals
Assassins
Atrocities
Bravos
Commercial criminals
Computer crimes
Conspiracies
Crime and age
Crime and superstition
Crime prevention
Delinquents
Female offenders
Gangs
Hoodlums
NT Illegitimacy and crime
Juvenile delinquency
Narcotics and crime
Organized crime
Prostitution
Rehabilitation of criminals
Rogues and vagabound
Rural crimes
Sex offenders
Smugglers
Suburban crimes
Swindlers and swindling
Thieves
Violent crimes
War and crime
War criminals

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Criminal law
Criminal responsibility
Criminology
Delinquency
Deviance
Labelling theory
Punishment
Social control
White collar crime

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	364	Crime
UDC	301.151.56	Anti-social drives. criminal instincts
CC	Y:45	Crime

75. DELINQUENCY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Failure of an individual to perform a socially designated task; violation of a social obligation. The judicially accepted distinction between a criminal act and a delinquent act is inherent in the theory that juveniles are not motivated by the same responsible considerations as are assumed to actuate adults. Legally and sociologically the distinction is justified by a recognition of the need for differential treatment of juvenile offenders."
James M Reinhardt in Fairchild (1955)

b. "In the most general sense, any behaviour which, although prohibited by applicable statutory law in a given time and place, is regarded as less serious than behaviour classifiable as crime; usually appears as juvenile delinquency and, as such, denotes legal violations by children or youths, such violations would consisting of behaviours which be punishable as crime if they were committed by adults; sometimes used in a way which implies inclusion of violations- by children or youth- of all prevailing norms, whether or not such norms may be embodied in statutory law."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Delinquency	5
Sociology of delinquency	1
Juvenile delinquency	1

Broader terms used as section Headings which contains a chapter on Delinquency	Author	(Year)
Changing society	Wilkins	(1970)
Social Disorganization and Social Deviation	Bertrand	(1973)
Social Disorganization	Warren	(1977)
Social stability and Control	O'Donnell	(1985)
Social Disorganization and Social problems	Shankar Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Delinquency not used in LCSH

Delinquents

UF Delinquent classes

BT Crime and criminals

NT Delinquent girls
Education and crime
Incorrigibles (Juvenile delinquency)
Social work with delinquents and criminals

-Education

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Adolescence
Crime
Criminology
Delinquent area
Deviant behaviour
Differential association
Pachuco
Gang
Labelling theory
Social problems
Sub-culture

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	364.36	Delinquency
UDC	343.22	Delinquents
	343.914	Female delinquency
	343.915	Juvenile delinquency
	376.58	Juvenile Delinquents
CC		The term delinquency, not used in CC.

76. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A decrease of the influence of existing rules of social behaviour upon individual members of the group." W T Thomas; F Znaniecki Polish peasant in Europe and America Boston, Badger, 1920 : p.2

b. " Any disturbance, disruption, conflict, or lack of consensus within a social group or given society, which affects established social habits of behaviour, social institutions, or social control,so as to make relatively harmoniously functioning impossible without some significant intermediate adjustments... A certain amount of social disorganization is present at all times, but in general sociological practice, the concept (social disorganization) is applied , whenever these disrupting forces exceed or threaten those making for social stability. The term is also applicable to ideational conflict. These in turn,may be considered as the counterpart of other cultural disturbances. Since old habits and institutions become vested with sanctity, any social change is certain to divide society into conflicting groups, those who believe in the validity of the status quo and those which insist upon altering old institutions to meet present needs. The division of opinion or lack of consensus is in itself a disruptive force as well as, an evidence of lack of harmony or of social disorganization. " Mabel A Elliott in Fairchild (1955)

c. "It is any kind or degree of weakening or disruption of the pattern of social relations which constitute a society, an association, or any social system." Robert E L Faris in Gould (1964)

d. " Social disorganization is the condition which prevails to the degree that a group loses control over its sub-parts; sometimes briefly defined as a disruption in a community's established social relationships; sometimes appears as the name for the sociology specialty concerned with the study of social problems,...contrasted with social organization when the latter is defined as a condition of value agreement among the participants of a given society; sometimes used synonymously with social pathology and with social problem(s)." Hoult (1969)

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION (contd.)

e. "Often cited as an implicit or explicit cause of delinquency, crime and other forms of pathology. Generally it refers to the disturbance of pattern, tradition and discipline which accompanies or composes social change . ....Disorganization is akin to anomie, it is the result of social displacement, a new brutality, unfamiliar practices and a dislocation between economic and social life. It leads to drunkenness, crime, cruelty and the breakdown of stable family life." Paul Rock in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms used in the Chapter/ Section headings of Text-bboks

Terms used	No. of authors
Social disorganization	8
Disorganization	1
Social disorder	1
Family and community disorganization	1

Related terms used in the headings along with social disorganization

Deviant behaviour	3
Social problems	3
Social deviation	1
Social control	1
Social order	1

Major section of the text-book within which Social Disorganization is placed

Title of the major section	Author	(Year)
Socio-cultural change	Ogburn	(1947)
Applications of sociology	Merton	(1959)
Deviance	Chinoy	(1961)
Social change	Sachdeva	(1967)

Only few authors make social disorganization a major section and Barnes, and Warren discuss the following aspects within it:

Barnes (1942)	Warren (1977)
Marriage disorganization	Deviance
family disorganization	Stigma
Primary group disintegration	Crime
Community disorganization	Delinquency

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term Social disorganization is not used in LCSH.

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Anomy	RT	Social disintegration
	Degeneration		Social deviance
	Disintegration		Social organization
	Deviance		Social pathology
	Deviant		Social problems
	Function		Suicide
	Organic analogy		
	Social deterioration		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

The term social disorganization is not used in DC

DC	302.542	Deviation
	303.6	Conflict
	302.17	Social dysfunctions
	362	Social welfare problems and services
	303.45	Social change : Deterioration and decay

UDC	301.174	Disintegrating processes. Decay. Collapse. Destructive factors

The term social disorganization, not used in UDC

CC	Y: 4	Social pathology
	Y:42	Degeneration

The term social disorganization, not used in CC

77. SOCIAL CONFLICT

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Both,conflict and competition, are forms of interaction, but competition is a struggle between individuals,or groups of individuals, who are not necessarily in contact and communication, while conflict is a contest in which contact is an indispensable condition. Competition is unconscious, conflict is always conscious. Both competition and conflict are forms of struggle. Competition,however is continuous and impersonal, conflict is intermittent and personal." R E Park; E W Burgess Introduction to the science of sociology. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1921: p. 574 (quoted in Gould 1964)

b. "Conflict may be defined as 'a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aim of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or eliminate their rivals.' " Louis A Coser Functions of social conflict. Glencoe,Ill. Free Press, 1956: p. 8 (quoted in Gould 1964)

c. " A process-situation in which two or more human beings or groups seek actively to thwart each other's purposes, to prevent satisfaction of each other's interests, even to the extent of injuring or destroying the other.... Conflict may exist in varying degrees of intensity and severity, and with reference to objects of varying degrees of importance. It may be organized or unorganized, transitory or enduring, physical, intellectual, or spiritual." Fairchild (1955)

d. " The social interaction process wherein two or more individuals or groups seek consciously either to block one another in reaching a goal or to injure, defeat, or even annihilate one another; often viewed as a particularly severe form of competition, although the latter is more normatively regulated and , by definition, can not involve the use of force or violence; contrasted with cooperation." Hoult (1969)

e. " Social scientists are interested in two aspects of conflict: how conflict relations permeate and shape all aspects of human interaction and social structure (that is , a conflict perspective to social life) and how a conflict or other theoretical perspective helps elucidate the genesis, escalation, de-escalation, and outcome and consequences of wars, revolutions, strikes and uprisings." Louis Kriesberg in Kuper (1983)

2. Terms used in the chapter headings of the text-books of Sociology

Calverton (1937) thought social conflict as a major section of sociology and used it in the modern usage of social disorganization. Goode (1966) makes the heading as ' management of stress in social systems'. McNall (1968) associates social conflict with social change and social movements. Kenkel (1975) relates it to minority group relations and deviancy. Charon (1986) has related social conflict with social change and Social movements. A summary of the terms used by some of the authors is presented below:

Terms used	No. of authors
Social conflict	3
Conflict	3
Conflict and tension	1
Contradictions	1
Stress in social systems	1
Some other related terms used in the headings	
Revolution	4
Change/ social change	2
Social movements	2
Aggression	1
Social control	1

As stated above also, Kenkel sub-divides social conflict and includes 1. minority group relations ; and 2. deviancy: going beyond the norm,within conflict.

Major section of the book within which social conflict is placed	Author (Year)
Social processes (for stress in social system)	Goode(1966)
Social change and social conflict	McNall (1968)
Historical process	(Chambliss (1975)
Dynamic nature of society	(Charon (1986)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Conflict, Ethnic USE Ethnic relations
Conflict, Inter group USE Intergroup relations
Conflict, Interpersonal USE Interpersonal conflict
Conflict, Social USE Social conflict

Social conflict

UF Class conflict
Class struggle
Conflict, Social
Social tensions

BT Social psychology
Sociology

RT Interpersonal conflict

NT Conflict management
Conflict of generations
Social control
Social Darwinism

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Competition
Conflict -political aspects
Conflict resolution
Cooperation
Development of sociological thought
Game theory
Marx's theory of history and society
Marxism
Social control
Social process
War

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.6 Conflict

Class conflict in a specific area of social relations with the subject in sociology, e.g. racial conflict 305.8

UDC 301.162.2 Estrangement relationships. Antagonism. Confrontation. Quarrel

301.174 Disintegrating processes. Decay. Collapse. Destructive factors. Corruption. Betrayal

CC The term social conflict is not used in Colon Classification scheme.

George Simmel "Sociology of conflict" Amer. Jl. of Sociol. 9, 1903-4: 490-525

Max Weber "Concept of conflict" in Max Weber: the theory of social and economic organization. NY, Free Press, 1947: 118-20

Pondy, Louis R "Organizational conflict : concepts and models." Admn. Sci. Qly 12, Sept. 1967: 296-320

R Collins Conflict sociology. N Y, 1975:

J Rex Social conflict: a conceptual and theoretical analysis. London, Longman, 1981:

78 • CROWD

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "a crowd is a relatively unstructured and temporary aggregation of people who:
1. are in physical proximity ;
2. have a common focus of attention; and
3. engage in much interaction with one another.
All of which lead crowd members, relative to one another, to feel close rapport and to be highly suggestible and therefore strongly inclined to engage mutually and spontaneously in non-rational action. In some analysis, types of crowds are delineated- namely a. the active crowd;b.the expressive crowd, often termed dancing crowd ; the casual crowd;4 the conventional crowd. Sometimes used as a general term inclusive of all human aggregations such as the audience, mob, public, social movement, and unorganized masses."

Hoult (1969)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	No. of authors
Crowds and publics	1
Crowd as collective behaviour	1
Crowd behaviour	1
Herd, crowd	1
Sociology of groups: crowd	1
Masses	1

Broader Terms used as section Headings which includes a Chapter on Crowd	Author	(Year)
Group behaviour	Ogburn	(1947)
Forms of social structure	MacIver	(1950)
Social integration	Mannheim	(1957)
Crowd	Merrill	(1952)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Crowds
BT Social psychology
RT Collective behaviour
Riots

NT Demonstration
Mobs
Spectator control
- Psychology
USE Collective behaviour

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Audience
Collective behaviour
Mass
Mass society
Mob
Public
Social movements
Milling

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	302. 33	Social interaction in abstract and temporary groups Examples: audience, bus passengers, communities of interest, crowds, mobs
UDC	301.182	Loose, amorphous, transitory, short-lived formations. Crowd. Mob. Mass society
CC		The term Crowd is not used in CC

79. COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The behaviour of a group, when it is of such a nature as to give the appearance of arising from unity of attitude, feeling and motivation. The type of behaviour consistent with the analogical concept of the group as an organism." Fairchild (1955)

b. " 1. A particular type of relatively spontaneous group action;
2. The essence of collective behaviour as a sociological phenomenon , is the emotionalized mass attempt to resolve widespread feelings of dissatisfaction, such attempts being exemplified in crazes, fads , panics, mobs, riots, and revolutions; considerable agreement that given types of group behaviour are properly classifiable as collective behaviour only to the degree that they are- among other characteristics- uninstitutionalized, although some observers include, as legitimate examples of the phenomenon, organized social movements and conventionalized crowds such as audiences; some authors, following the lead of H Blumer, differentiate between the less structured and the more structured forms of collective behaviour, terming the two terms, respectively, elementary collective behaviour and social movements; sometimes used synonymously with terms collective dynamics, mass behaviour, and mass phenomena." Hoult (1969)

c. " By'collective behaviour' sociologists now mean the mobilization of a mass of people to change the general structure of society. Such movements to change society as a whole include both secular movements of social protest and religious attempts to change society, for example millenarianism. The most influential general theory of collective behaviour is that of N Smelser (1962), which draws particular attention to the importance of'generalized beliefs' and values in directing social movements in periods of rapid social change and political disruption." Abercrombie (1984)

Herbert Blumer "Collective behaviour" in A M Lee ed. Principles of sociology. 2nd ed. NY, Barnes & Noble,1955:

N J Smelser Theory of collective behaviour. NY, Free Press, 1962:

B E Aguirre ; E L Quarantelli "Methodological, ideological and conceptual -theoretical criticisms of collective behaviour." Sociological Forum 16, 1983:

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

a. Out of 87 text-books seen only 26 have a chapter related to the concept of collective behaviour. The terms used for the concept are as follows:

Term used	No. of authors
Collective behaviour	15
Collective behaviour and social movements	6
Group behaviour / Group mind	3
Crowd as collective behaviour/ Crowd behaviour	2
Collective behaviour and mass communication	1
Human nature and collective behaviour	1
Near groups and collective behaviour	1
Collective behaviour as social change	1

b. Table 4.33

Major Section Headings used for the Term Collective Behaviour

Major section of the book within which Collective behaviour is a part/chapter/ constituent	Author	(Year)
Social interaction	Horton (1964); Eldridge	(1950)
Human collectivities	Sutherland	(1961)
Social organization	Sachdeva	(1967)
Order and change	Popenoe	(1971)
Individual in society	Acuff	(1973)
Social units	Leslie	(1973)
Sociology in principle	Perry	(1973)
Trends in societies	Stewart	(1976)
Deviance and change	Hebding	(1976)
Diversity and strain	Stewart	(1977)
Social change	Persell(1984); Phillips	(1979)
Living in groups	Wallace	(1983)

L M Killian "Theory of collective behaviour: the main stream revisited." in H Blalock ed. Sociological theory and research. NY, 1980:

J Lofland "Collective behaviour: the elementary forms" in M Rosenberg ; R Turner eds. Social psychology: socielogical perspectives. N Y, 1981:

J M Weller; Quarantelli, E L "Neglected characteristics of collective behaviour." Amer. Jl. of Sociol.79, 1973:

c. Some of the sub-divisions of collective behaviour indicated by these authors in the form of chapter headings are as follows:

Sub-division of collective behabiour	Authors (Year)
Social interaction	Ogburn (1947)
Crowds and public	Ogburn ; Merrill (1952); Popenoe(1971) Broom (1977)
Social control and conformity	Ogburn
Public opinion	Eldridge (1950); Popence ; Broom
Social movements	Merrill; Lee(1955); Popenoe
Social movements as social change	Broom
Collective groupings	Lee
Propaganda	Broom

3. Provision in the LCSH

Collective behaviour

UF Behaviour, Collective
Crowd behaviour
Crowds-Psychology
Mass behaviour

BT Disasters
Social action
Social psychology

RT Crowds
Deviant behaviour
Violence

NT Demonstration
Mass suicide
Panic

4. Related terms used by Sociologists

RT Attitude change
Brain washing
Cohesion
Collective dynamics
Crowds
Crowd behaviour
Demonstration
Deviant behaviour
Fad
Fashion
Mass behaviour
Mass phenomena
Mass society
Social action
Social control
Social interaction
Social movements
Social organization
Social psychology
Violence

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.484	Purposefully induced change Including dissent, radicalism Class here social innovation, social reform, social reform movements
UDC	301.182	Loose, amorphous, transitory,short-lived formations, Crowd. Mob. Mass society
CC		The term collective behaviour is not used in the Colon Classification

80. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " Collective enterprises to establish a new order of life. They have their inception in a condition of unrest, and derive their motive power on one hand from dissatisfaction with the current form of life, and on the other hand, from wishes and hopes for a new scheme or system of living.... as a social movement develops, it takes on the character of a society. It requires organization and form, a body of customs and traditions, established leadership and enduring division of labour, social rules and social values- in short, a culture, a social organization and a new scheme of life." B H Blumer "Collective behaviour" in A M Lee ed. A new outline of the principles of sociology. NY, Barnes and Noble, 1946: p. 199 (quoted by Preston Valien in Gould (1964)

b. " Denotes a concerted and continued effort by a social group aimed at reaching a goal/s common to its members. More specifically, the effort is directed at modifying, maintaining, replacing or destroying an existing social institution. The term is also used to denote the group so engaged. This general information leaves open the question, e.g. of degrees of organization and continuity or of clarity of purpose- all of which may vary from one social movement to another or within any one social movement in the course of its history." Preston Valien in Gould (1964)

c. " Scholarship in the twentieth century has pluralized the term, removed its historical connotation and applied it to a variety of social phenomena, from unstructured collective behaviour, to cults and religious sects, to issue oriented protest movements all the way to organized revolutionary groups. The only common denominators in the variety of definitions employed is that social movements are uninstitutionalized groups in some insurgent relationship to existing society, involving unmediated bonds between leaders and followers." Sidney Tarrow in Kuper;Kuper (1985)

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

a. A chapter on 'Social movements'is included in the sociology text-books by 16 authors. Various terms used by these authors to represent the concept of 'social movements' are like this:

Term used	No. of authors
Social movement	4
Social movement and/or collective behaviour	6
Social conflict and social movements	2
Social movement and pressure groups	1
Social movements and revolution	2
Protest movement	1
Social change and social movement	1

b. Major section/ heading within which social movement is placed:

Title of the major section of book	Author (Year)
Social change(5 authors)	McNall (1968);Rocher (1972); Rose (1976); Tischler (1983); Persell (1984)
Dynamic society	Charon (1986)
Collective behaviour (3 authors)	Merrill (1952); Lee (1955) Popenoe (1971)
Social organization	Sachdeva (1967)
Deviance	Hebding (1976)
Living in groups	Wallace (1983)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social movements

BT Social history
Social psychology

NT Anti-imperialist movement
Anti-nuclear movement
Anti-smoking movement
Civil rights movement
Gay liberation movement
New age movement
Peace movements
Survivalism
Welfare rights movement
White supremacy movements

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Social movements

RT
- Anarchism
- Civil disobedience
- Collective behaviour
- Communism, International movement
- Conservation
- Crowd
- Falangism(Spanish Fascist group)
- Fascism
- Ideology
- Imperialism
- Interest groups
- International relations, Ideological aspects
- Latin-American Political movements
- Mass phenomena
- Mass society
- Militarism
- Millenarism
- National socialism
- Nationalism
- Nativism and revivalism

RT
- Norm oriented movement Organizations
- Pacifism
- Pan movements
- Political participation
- Political parties
- Political sociology
- Radicalism
- Religion
- Revolution
- Sects and cults
- Social organization
- Social reform
- Socialism
- Syndicalism
- Totalitarianism
- Urban social movement
- Utopianism
- Voluntary associations
- Zionism

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.484 Purposefully induced change
Including dissent, radicalism
Class here social innovation, social reform, Social reform movements

UDC The term social movements is not used in UDC.

CC The term social movements is not used in CC.

81. SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. "Social change denotes an observed difference from antecedent states of the social structure, institutions, habits, or equipment of a society in so far as it is: 1. the outcome of legislative or other overt measures to control conduct or ; 2. the product of a change either in a specified sub-structure or dominant sector of social existence, or in the physical or social environment ; or 3. the repercussive effect of social actions persued in conformity with the systematically related modes of fulfilling needs and meeting expectations which prevail in a society." Tom Burns in Gould and Kolb (1964)

b. "Usually applies to modifications in social relationships or in culture, the former often being termed 'social change' and the latter 'cultural change - but since the two types of change are interdependent, the term socio-cultural change is increasingly used both in sociology and anthropology; as social change, the sociology specialty particularly concerned with the systematic study of variation in social and cultural system." Hoult (1969)

c. "The most important transformations in social structure have probably been the technological revolution produced by the adoption of sedentary agriculture, the organizational revolution that accompanied the rise of states, and the much more recent, still unfolding, transformation of thought, technology and politics encompassed under the term modernization." Daniel Chirot in Kuper and Kuper (1985)

2. Headings as used in the text-books of Sociology

Acuff, Ogburn, Young, Horton, Valdes, Abrahamson, Perry and Kenkel use the heading 'Social and Cultural change' and O'Brien, Merrill and Mercer as 'Social Change and Social Planning'. The term 'Social Change' is used as a major heading by the highest number of text-books (35 authors) and 25 of them placing it as a last section of the book. Ogburn uses the heading 'Socio-cultural Change' and includes innovation, social disorganization and adjustment within it. MacIver treats it as one of the two main parts of sociology, the other being social structure and includes biological (which in turn includes demographic), technological, cultural factors, and evolution and progress within it. Chambliss divides social change into

evolution, revolution and social movements. Cole thinks,it is change from simple to complex societies. Kenkel brings the concepts of conflict and change together. Goode explains it in the form of urbanization, population growth, industrialization, and socio-political changes. Phillips thinks collective behaviour as a major part of social change. Tischler puts social movements, collective behaviour, demography and ecology within social change. Wallace enumerates political institutions, education, population and environment, and urbanization and modernization within the major heading Social Change.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social Change

Here are entered works on the theory of social change. Works on the history of social structure, institutions, interaction, stability, problems, change etc. treated collectively are entered under social history.

UF Change, Social
Cultural change
Cultural evolution
Cultural transformation

BT Anthropology
Progress
Social sciences
Sociology

RT Social evolution

NT Agriculture- social aspects
Community Development
Cultural lag
Culture Diffusion
Economic development- Social aspects
Industry- social aspects
Institution building
Social Darwinism

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Automation
Conflict theory
Cooperation
Coup
Culture change
Elitism
Evolutionism
Historical Materialism
Industrialization
Innovation
Marx
Mode of production
Modernization
Protestant ethic thesis
Revolution
Science, sociology of
Secularization
Transportation
Underdevelopment

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

Decimal Classification

303.4 Social Change

Use 303.4 for social evolution in the broadest sense, as the sum total of good and bad (progressive and regressive), fast and slow changes taking place over time. Use 303.42 for detailed analysis of gradual (evolutionary) change as such. Use 303.44 for the study of social evolution considered as constant upward progress or improvement. Class social change in a specific aspect of society with the subject in sociology, e.g. changes in religious institutions 306.6

Universal Decimal Classification

No provision for social change in UDC

Colon Classification

No provision for Social change in the CC, neither in Sociology schedule nor in the scheme anywhere else.

References on the concept of social change:

E B Sheldon; W E Moore eds. Indicators of social change: concepts and measurements. N Y, 1968:

Guy Rocher "The concept of social change" in A general introduction to sociology. London, Macmillan, 1972: 338-40p.

A D Smith The concept of social change: a functionalist theory of social change. London, Routledge, 1973 :

R Scruton Meaning of conservatism. London, 1980.

82. EVOLUTION / SOCIAL EVOLUTION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The development, planned and unplanned, of culture and forms of social relationships or social interaction. The processes of social revolution are conceived to be more or less analogous to those of biological evolution....i.e., variation, struggle for existence, selection and adaptation; but they are identical with these processes. The term evolution differs from progress in that the former does not necessarily imply change for the better, or even increase in complexity. It is usually understood to refer, but not exclusively, to the long run aspects and consequences of social change, and to those which may be regarded as cumulative or irreversible, rather than repetitive.."

Floyd N House in Fairchild (1955)

b. "The term comes to denote movement of an orderly nature which is productive of change of a novel kind. More specifically it denotes the process of change through which something new is produced in a continuous way as not to violate the identity or individuality of the original entity."

R V Sampson in Gould (1964)

c. "Orderly change, or a process of growth, in which each new stage of a phenomena is a further development, but not a denial, of that which preceded it; inclusive of change deliberately brought precipitous change associated with revolution; in some works general evolutionary theory is distinguished from special or partial theories."

Hoult (1969)

R C Levontin "Concept of evolution" in Intl. Encycl. of Social Sciences 1968.

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Social evolution	4
Evolution	1

The chapter on evolution is included in the major section Social change by MacIver (1950); Gisbert (1957); Bottomore (1962); and Parsons (1961).

3. Provision in the LCSH

Evolution

BT Heredity

RT Man-Origin

NT Behaviour evolution
Human evolution
Social evolution
Women evolution

-Religious aspects

UF Evolution and religion
Religion and evolution

BT Religion and science

NT Bible and evolution

4. RT (Realted Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Culture
Differentiation
Division of labour
Ecology
Genetics
Integration
Intelligence
Man, origin
Organic analogy
Population genetics
Progress
Race
Revolution (contrasted to)
Social change
Social Darwinism
Social reform
Sociobiology
Urban ecology

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.42	Gradual (Evolutionary) change
UDC	575.8	Evolution
CC	G: 66	Evolution

83. PROGRESS / SOCIAL PROGRESS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

Social progress

a. "Social change or movement in the direction of some recognized and approved goal....Sheer change, even though of an evolutionary character is not necessarily progress....Nearly all sociologists hold that social progress must be defined in terms of control- control over physical nature, on the one hand, and control over human nature and human relations, on the other. The only improvement in human relations which man knows evidently must come through the improvement of culture. Whether anything like general progress is possible, depends upon our answer to the question whether a general high level of culture is possible for the whole of mankind."

Fairchild (1955)

Progress

b. "Change in a desired direction; change that produces a condition or a phenomenon defined as an improvement over a previous condition or phenomenon."

Hoult (1969)

c. "If progress means development in a desirable direction, then what seems desirable to some, may seem undesirable to others. Although several attempts were made to define 'progress' objectively, the concept had to be abandoned for sociological use."
R Bierstedt Social order Bombay, Tata McGraw-Hill, 1957: p. 557

d. "Key elements in this tradition (of evolution and progress) were the beliefs that organisms were intrinsically bound to improve themselves, that changes were progressive and often radical and sudden, and that acquired characters could be transmitted genetically."

Adam Kuper in Kuper (1985)

D Seers "Meaning of development" in D Lehmann ed. Development theory: four critical studies. London, 1969.

L Sklair Sociology of progress. London, Routledge, 1970.

Robert A Nisbet History of the idea of progress. N Y, Basic Books, 1980.

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Progress	2
Social progress	2
Change, development, progress	2
Social change and progress	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Progress

UF Social progress
BT Civilization

RT Regression (civilization)
Social stability

NT Cultural lag
Science and civilization
Social change
Social systems- Growth

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Civilization
Cultural evolution
Evolution
Evolutionary theory
Social telesis

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.44	Growth and development Class here progress, specialization
UDC	330.341.1	Technical progress
CC	R4 96	Ethics - Progress, Perfection

R M MacIver ; C H Page "The place of the concept of progress in sociology." in Society: an introductory analysis. London, Macmillan, (1950) 1974: 615-20

84. REVOLUTION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The term is used by most modern authors to denote: sudden, radical changes which take place both in political and social conditions, that is when an 'established'government (as well as a social and legal order) is suddenly, sometimes violently, replaced by new one ."

J S Eros in Gould (1964)

b. " A relatively complete and usually sudden, change in a total system, especially a social system or in some major part of such a system; in strict usage, a radical alteration in the bases of legality; sometimes denotes virtually total change in a particular area of life, e.g. the sexual revolution; contrasted with the selected change associated with social reform and with the orderly change associated with evolution".

Hoult (1969)

c. "In everyday usage, a revolution is any sudden, usually violent, change in the government of a society. However, social scientists regard such events as 'palace revolutions' or 'coups d'etat, reserving the term 'revolution' for a total change in the social structure, of which political changes in the government are only a manifestation. The explanation of revolution may be political (for example, the failure of governemnt to fulfill electoral commitments or to function adequately); economic for example the combination of long-term poverty and short term failures); or sociological (for example, the curtailment of social mobility."

Abercrombie (1984)

I Kramnick "Reflection on revolution: definition and explanation in recent scholarship." History and Theory 2, 1972: 26-63

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Only four out of eighty seven authors devote a chapter to revolution in their sociology textbooks. Most of the authors associate revolution with social movements and social change.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Revolution/s

UF Insurrections
Political science
Rebellions

BT History
Political science
War

RT Government, Resistance to

SA subdivision History-Revolution (date) under names of places e.g.,France-History-revolution 1789-1799; United States-History-Revolution-1775-1783

NT Civil war
Counter revolutions
Coups d'etat
De facto doctrine
Europe-History-1848-1849
Imaginary revolutions
Insurgency
Legitimacy of governments
National liberation movements
Peasant uprisings
Permanent revolution theory
Revolutionary ballads and songs
Revolutionary poetry
State of siege
-Philosophy

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Citizenship
Conflict theory
Contradiction
Evolution
Institutionalization of conflict
Marxist sociology
Peasants
Political violence
Purges and terror
Radicalism
Rebellion
Relative deprivation

4. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.64	Civil war and revolution
UDC	323.27	Revolution
CC	W.81	Revolution

85. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

1. Definition, Expalanation, Usage

a. " Technology is the combination or totality of techniques employed by a people or at a given period for the purpose of adaptation to their bio-physical environment. More broadly , it includes elements of social organization such as cooperation, division of labour, management etc.... Technological change is shown to be an enduring force of history, through the increasing differentiation in the form of tools and implements used by man,the constant additions to the range of inventions, the gradual increase in empirical knowledge and the resulting greater ability in utilizing and exploiting the natural environment for his needs. Factors making for technological change may be migration, or change of locality, and chages in techniques, and knowledge,through inventions within the group, or the introduction of new techniques from without."/Samuel Joseph in Fairchild (1955)

b. "Science is the institutionalized search for truth, while, technology is practical application of discoveries. There is constant interaction between science and other institutions. Attitudes and policies of government, business, education, and religion determine the level of support of scientific work. Meanwhile, developments drastically modify all other institutions." Horton (1964:, p. 282)

2. Terms in the Chapter headings used in the text-books of Sociology

a. Terms used	No. of authors
Technological factors of Social Change	1
Technology and Social change	1
Technology, Economy	1
Technology	1
Technological society	1
Technology and civilization	1
Science and Technology	1
Sociology of science	1
Science	1
Innovation	1
Industrialization	2
Industrialization and social change	2
Industry and social change	1

b. Related terms appearing in the Headings along with Science and Technology	
Education	1
Transformation from traditional to modern society	1
Traditional society	1
Population, resources	1
Urbanization and social change	1

c. Broader terms in the form of major sections within which the chapter on science and technology is placed	Author	(Year)
Social change	MacIver	(1950)
Social change	Gisbert	(1957)
Social change	Rocher*	(1972)
Social change	Goode	(1977)
Social institutions	Chinoy	(1961)
Social institutions	Goldthorpe	(1968)
Social institutions	Persell	(1984)
Social organization	Horton	(1964)
Social organization	Rocher*	(1972)
Sociology of institutions	Merton	(1959)
Socio-cultural change	Ogburn	(1947)
Economy	Biesanz	(1953)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology of science
USE
Science-social aspects

Works on the impact of science on modern society and the sociology of science. Works on the role of science in the history and development of civilization are entered under science and civilization

UF Science and society
Sociology of science

NT Science indicators

Science and civilization

Works on the role of science in the history and development of civilization. Works on the impact of science on modern society and the sociology of science are entered under : Science-social aspects.

UF Civilization and science
History and science
Science and history
Science and society

BT Progress

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Science / Sociology of science

RT Diffusion
Ethnomedicine
Innovation
Knowledge, sociology of -
Technology

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	306.45	Science Class here works contrasting the scientific and the humanistic cultures
	306.46	Technology
	303.483	Development of science and technology
UDC		The terms are not included in the sociology schedule of UDC
CC		The terms are not used in the Sociology schedule of the CC

86. INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "In any given society, a stage of social-technological development- or movement toward such a stage- characterized particularly by assembly-line mass production in large factories employing extensive power-driven machinery and a specialized work force with a finely wrought division of labour, and characterized also by urbanization and by highly mechanized methods of communication and transportation"

Hoult (1969)

b. "Industrialization is meant to denote a phase in economic development in which capital and labour resources shift both relatively and absolutely from agricultural activities into industry, especially manufacturing. The rise in the factory system, increasing urbanization, and movement from rural areas, partly describe the nature of the process. Agricultural employment undergoes an absolute decline as the rapid growth of productivity, coupled with the relatively slow growth in demand for agricultural output, generate 'surplus labour' in the agricultural sector. The expanding industrial sector in turn, pulls in the surplus agricultural employment as the output of industry takes on increasing importance."

John Cornwall in Kuper (1985)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors	Term used	No. of authors
Industry	1	Social aspects of industry	1
Industry and social change	1	Related Terms used	
Industrialization and social change	1		
Industrialization	1		
Industrialization and imperialism	1	Industrial sociology	3
Industrial man	1		
Evolution of industry	1		

B Hoselitz "Main concepts in the analysis of the social implications of technical change." in B Hoselitz; W Moore eds. Industrialization and society. Mouton, UNESCO, 1966.

Broad Terms used as section Headings which includes a Chapter on industrialization	Author	(Year)
Economic institutions	Barnes	(1947)
Social change	Gisbert	(1957)
Social change	Goode	(1977)
Social relations	Chambliss	(1975)
Social system	Wilkins	(1970)

The chapter on industrial sociology is placed within 'applications of sociology' by Sherman (1979).

3. Provision in the LCSH

Industrialization

Works on the industrialization of individual countries or regions are entered under the name of the area followed by the subdivision industry.

UF Industrial development

BT Economic development
Economic policy
Industry

RT Technical assistance

NT Developing countries
Space industrialization
Territorial production complexes
United Nations economic assistance
United Nations technical assistance

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT De-industrialization
Division of labour
Industrial revolution
Industrial society
Post-industrial society
Underdeveloped areas
Urbanization

RT (contd.)
Automation
Deindustrialization
Economic growth
Enterpreneurship
Labour force
Modernization ; Workers

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 303.483 Development of science and technology
The term industrialization is not used in sociology schedule

UDC Not used in sociology schedule

CC The term industrialization not used in CC.

87.HUMAN ECOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Human ecology may be defined as the study of relations between human groups (or populations) and their environments....most definitions agree that human ecology includes the study of two aspects of group structure, both of which depend strongly on sustenance relations between man and physical environment, namely spatial structure and the division of labour." James A Quinn in Gould (1964)

b. " It explores how man distributes himself in geographic space. Ecological units such as cities are formed when men distribute themselves over land areas to realize some advantage. These advantages are economic (to be near a supply of a natural resource), health and recreational (a salubrious climate), transportation (a natural crossroads), and the like" Alvin L Bertrand Basic sociology. (1967)

c. " In sociology, the specialty concerned with the systematic study of the spatial aspects of human life, with particular reference to the effects of competitive and cooperative processes on the distribution and organization of physical phenomena such as neighbourhoods, streets, shopping areas, churches, and the like; sometimes termed social ecology." Hoult (1969)

L L Bernard "A classification of environments." American Jl. of Sociol. 21, 1925: 318-32

Marston Bates "Human ecology" in A L Kroeber ed. Anthropology today. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1953: 700-713

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-bboks of Sociology

a. Various chapter headings used by the authors are like this:

Terms used as chapter Heading to represent the concept of Human ecology	No. of authors
Human ecology	6
Demography/ population and Ecology	4
Human ecolology and population/demography	3
Ecological aspects of community	2
Community and human ecology	1
Man and ecology	1
Human ecology and change	1
Ecology and urbanization	1
Population, urbanization and ecology	1
Human ecology and environmental problems	1

b.

Terms used to represent the concept of environment	No. of authors
Heredity and environment	4
Society and environment	2
Organism and its physical environment	1
Environment and accommodation	1
Population and environment	1

c. Within which major heading or section to place Human ecology ? A compilation of the Major sections where human ecology is placed by some of the authrs:

Title of the major section	Chapter hedding	Author
Community	Ecological aspects	Merrill '52
Social organization	Ecology	Chinoy '61
Social change	Heredity and env.	Gisbert '57
	Demography and Ecol	Tischler '83
	Population and Environ.	Wallace '85
Social organization	Human ecology	Young '62
Social problems	Human ecology and Environmental problems	Bertrand '73
Physical structure	Human ecology	Phillips '79

2.d. Title of the individual chapters within human ecology where, it is a major section. The tabulation shows the aspects which form part of human ecology according to these authors:

Sub-chapter headings within human ecology	Ogburn ('47)	Lee ('55)	Young ('62)	Horton ('64)	Eshleman ('83)
Communities	*			*	*
Ecology		*			
Population		*		*	*
Dominance		*			
Migration and mobility		*			
Succession		*			
Rural (human ecology)			*		
Urban (human ecology)		*			

3. Provision in the LCSH

Human ecology

UF Ecology- social aspects
Ecology, Human
Ecology, Social
Environment
Environment, Human
Human environment
Social ecology
Survival (Human ecology)

BT Ecology
Human biology
Social sciences

RT Anthropo-geography
Conservation of natural resources
Environmental policy

NT Closed ecological systems
Community life
Environmental archeology
Environmental health
Environmental indexes
Hazardous geographic environments
Human settlements
Landscape assessment
Man-influence of environment
Man-influence of nature

NT (contd.)
Population
Quality of life
Social psychology
Survival skills
War-environmental aspects
- Moral and ethical aspects

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Balance of nature
Cities
Commensalism
Dominance
Environment
Epidemiology
Hunting and gathering
Invasion
Succession
Suicide
Urban ecology
Zonal hypothesis

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	304	Factors affecting social behaviour
	304.2	Human ecology Class here anthropogeography, ecological anthropology, human geography
UDC		The term human ecology is not used in UDC Ecology is 591.5 .
	301.161	Socially significant milieu
	343.97	Social environment
CC		The term Human ecology is not used in CC.
	U 47	Human geography
	G:55	Environment

88. ENVIRONMENT

1. Definition, Exolanation, Usage

a. "The individual's invironment has been classified as physiographic, bionomic, economic, cultural (material and non-material, institutional and symbolic), and personal-social. In groups, each person is part of each other person's personal-social environment. A group as a whole is environed as is an individual, and also by other groups. Environment is also definable as the field of adjustment of any responsive organism from molecule to United Nations. As such it merges with the ecological idea of habitat."

Thomas Dowes Elliot in Fairchild (1955)

b. "All the external conditions, physical and socio-cultural, which can influence an individual or a group; sometimes used to denote physical sorroundings as distinguished from the sociocultural; when employed in the general sense, often used synonymously with milieu." Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Society and environment	2
Heredity and environment	4
Total environment and accommodation	1
Organism and its physical environment	1
Human ecology and Environmental problems	1
Population and Environment	1

MacIver (1950) includes adaptation, heredity, geography, and land within 'society and environment'. Gisbert (1957) places heredity and environment within 'agencies of social change'. Wallace (1985) also thinks population and environment a part of social change or factors of social change. Bertrand (1973) enumerates human ecology and environmental problems within the broader section 'social problems'.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Environment

USE
Ecology

UF Balance of nature
Environment

NT Human ecology
Urban ecology

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

Ecology, and also Environment

RT Balance of nature
Commensalism
Cities
Dominance
Epidemiology
Habitat
Heredity
Hunting and gathering

NT Invasion
Milieu
Social situation
Succession
Suicide
Urban ecology
Zonal hypothesis

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	304	Factors affecting social behaviour
	.2	Human ecology Class here anthropogeography, ecological anthropology, human geography.
UDC	372.32	Environment
	574.2	Organisms and environment
	301.161	Socially significant milieu
	343.97	Social environment
CC	Y:81	Habitat
	G:5	Ecology
	G:55	Environment

89. GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Those natural phenomena that affect the origin or development of physical or social life, such as climate, temperature, seasons, sunshine, rainfall, floods, droughts, soil, minerals, topography, land or water formations, altitude, lattitude, longitude. Recent knowledge concerning the mechanism of heredity shows that some factors in the geographic environment assist and that others harm or prevent the development of hereditary traits."

Oscar Wesley in Fairchild (1955)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Geographical factor	2
Geography	2
Natural condition of Human Society : Geographical	1

Ogburn (1942) enumerates culture, biological factors and geographical factors as the three main aspects of a society. Bierstedt (1957) also includes geographical and biological factors and also demographic factors as the main three natural conditions of human society. Eldridge (1950) highlights the near relation of geographical factors and culture. Goode (1977) considers geography as a significant aspect of social life and thinks it a deciding factor for the type of social organization.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Human geography
USE
Anthropogeography

UF Cultural geography
Environment
Geographical distribution of man
Geography, Cultural
Geography, Human
Geography, Social
Human geography
Social geography

BT Geography

RT
Human ecology

NT Geography, Political
Human settlements
Land settlement patterns
Man-Influence of climate
Man-migration
Population geography
Regionalism

4. RT (Related Terms) used by sociologists

Out of the eight dictionaries consulted only Fairchild (1955) uses the term Geographic environment, as such terms related to it are not available.

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	304	Factors affecting social behaviour
	304.2	Human ecology
	304.23	Geographical, space, time factors including territoriality, time management.
UDC	308	Social geography
	301.193	Synthetic and geographical trend
CC	U 47	Human geography

90. COMMUNITY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " A community is not only a collection of people, but it is a collection of institutions. Not people, but institutions, are final and decisive in distinguishing the community from other social constellations." Robert E Park Human Communities. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1952: p. 66 (quoted in Hoult (1969)

b. " A sub-group having many of the characteristics of society, but on a smaller scale, and with less extensive and coordinated common interests. Implicit in the concept of 'community' is a territorial area, a considerable degree of interpersonal acquaintance and contact, and some special basis of coherence that separates it from neighbouring groups. The community has more limited self-sufficiency than society, but within those limits has closer association and deeper sympathy. There may be some special bond of unity, such as race, national origin, or religious affiliation." Henry Pratt Fairchild (1955)

c. "A Community is functionally related aggregate of people who live in a particular geographical locality at a particular time, share a common culture, are arranged in a social structure, and exhibit an awareness of their uniqueness and separate identity as a group." D E Mercer American community. NY, Random House, 1956: p. 27

d. " An interdependent collectivity of persons living permanently in a geographically limited area which serves as a focus for a major portion of the residents' daily life;
usually involves people who share a common culture, although sometimes applied to collectivities- e.g. the prison community- where the cultural similarity of the participants may be minimal; although sometimes used to denote entire nations, usually applied only to relatively small areas and numbers of people, the maximum of the latter sometimes being designated as the number who can maintain face-to-face relationships with one another;
sometimes denotes specialized groupings (i.e., the academic community) set off from society at large by the unique ways of doing and thinking that are maintained by the group members;

G A Hillery "Definition of community: areas of agreement." Rural Sociology. 20, 1955: 11-23

although sometimes loosely used synonymously with group, society, social organization, and social system,usually differentiated from such terms on the grounds that they do not, as community almost always does- by definition- necessarily involve a limited territorial setting." Hoult (1969)

e. " 1. The quality of appertaining to or being held by all in common; joint or common ownership, tenure, liability, etc. ;

2. Common character; quality in common;commonness; agreement; identity.;

3. A body of people organized into a political, municipal or social unity ;

4. The body of those having common or equal rights or ranks as distinguished from the privileged class; the body of commons; the commonality ."

Oxford English Dictionary

Norbert Elias "Towards a theory of communities." in C Bell; H Newby eds. Sociology of Community London, 1974:

Ernest Gellner "Concepts and community." in Relativism and the social sciences. London, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1985: 167-86

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

A total of 28 authors devote a chapter or section of chapter to the concepts related to community/communities. Following table shows the terms used by some of the authors:

Term used	No. of Authors	Term used	No. of Authors
Community	9	Rural community	1
Communities	5	Urban community	1
Community and		Folk society	1
Ecology	4	Societies-comparative	
Social institutions	2	study	1
Individual	1	Community organization	1
Geography	1	Social process in	
Human ecology	1	communities	1
Population	1	Tribal community	1
Urbanization	1	Community power	1
Urban development	1		
Community organization			
and behaviour	1		

The following statement shows the major section/ heading of the book within which some authors place the chapter on community/ communities:

Title of the major section/ heading of the book	Author	(Year)
Human ecology and population	Ogburn	(1947)
Social structure	MacIver	(1950)
Social organization	Chinoy	(1961)
	Young	(1962)
	Tischler	(1983)
Human ecology	Horton	(1964)
	Eshleman	(1983)
Continuity and change	Rose	(1976)
Groups	Phillips	(1979)

How some auhtors provide a sub-division of the chapter on community/ communities or associate the concept with other terms within this major section is shown in the table below:

Table 4.34

Term used to sub-divide the section on community	MacIver	O'Brien	Merrill	Chinoy	Sutherland	Scott
Community as place	*					
Community as sentiment	*					
Intercommunal differences	*					
Social system	*	*				
Urbanization	*	*		*		
Ecological aspects	*	*	*	*	*	
Integrative processes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Socialization processes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Status processes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Power processes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adaptive processes	*	*	*	*	*	*

3. Provision in the LCSH

Community

Here are entered works on geographically defined social units within a larger society, served by an aggregate of institutions, economically self-sufficient, and characterized by close contacts and common interests and activities.

BT Cities and towns
Human settlements
Sociology
Sociology, Rural

NT Artists and community
Community life
Community organization

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Association	RT	Ecology	RT	Social organization
	City		Gemeinschaft		Social system
	Conflict		Group		Society
	Deviant behaviour		Neighbourhood		
	Disasters		Norm		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	307	Communities
UDC	301.185	Organically developed groups, communities
	301.185.2	Local community. Spatially determined groups
	301.185.3	Temporal community. Contemporaneity
CC	Y 3	By residence (rural, urban, city, nation)
	Y:81	Habitat

91. RURAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Rural sociology has been regarded as somewhat marginal to the main theoretical interests of both sociology and anthropology, until recently. It seemed of little interest to general sociology. Rural sociology has, it seems, lost the grounds for claiming to be a distinctive discipline with its own special object of investigation and mode of explanation."
Norman Long in Kuper (1985)

b. "The sociology specialty concerned particularly with the systematic study of human life in rural areas and with the ruralization process, in some senses, contrasted with urban sociology." Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Rural community	2
Rural sociology	1
Village community	1
Folk-communities	1
Modern farmer	1
Farmer in an industrializing world	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Rural sociology
USE
Sociology, Rural

Works on the social organization of rural areas

UF Rural sociology
BT Sociology
NT Agriculture-Social aspects
Community
Rural development- Social aspects
NT (contd.)
Rural population
Urbanization

H Newby "Rural sociology: a trend report "
Current Sociology 28, 1980 : full issue

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Agricultural economics
Agriculture
Cooperatives
Modernization
Peasants
Rural planning and development
Ruralization ; Rural communities
Urban sociology

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	307.72	Rural communities Class here rural sociology, rural villages including plantations considered as communities
UDC	911.373	Rural settlements
	(1-22)	Village communities
CC	Y 31	Rural residence

92.URBANIZATION

1. Definition, Explanation , Usage

a. "When non-urban persons acquire the roles, style of life , symbols, forms of organization, and cultural artifacts characteristic of the city, and when they come to share the meanings, values, and perspectives that are characteristically urban, we can say that they are experiencing the process of urbanization."
Noel P Gist; Sylvia Fleis Fava Urban society. 5th ed. N Y, Thomas Y Crowell, 1964: p. 271
(quoted by Hoult , 1969)

b. "The sociological use of the term is broader, encompassing the notion of a social process which at once is the cause and consequence of a change in man's ways of life, and in which conscious and deliberate planning assumes a greater and greater role.... .. Louis Wirth argues that the city, characterized by size, density, and heterogeneity is the main determinant of various kinds of social behaviour. In the urban areas, we find increasing secondary group relationhsips, voluntary associations, a plurality of norms and vagueness with respect to their definition, increasing secularization and segmentary roles."
G Duncan Mitchell (1968)

c. "Refers properly to a growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban centres of a particular size." Abercrombie (1984)

Louis Wirth "Urbanism as a way of life." in P K Hatt; A J Reiss Jr. eds. Cities and society. N Y, Free Press of Glencoe, 1957:

Philip M Hauser "Urbanization: an overview " in Philip Hauser; Leo F Schnore eds. Study of urbanization. NY, John Wiley, 1965:

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

Out of 87 textbooks seen, 28 contain a chapter related to the concept of urban community and related aspects.

Most of the authors prefer to use unique terms to represent the concept which is evident from the terms lised below:

Table 4.35

Terms used to represent the concept of urban community, urbanization etc.	No. of Authors
Urbanization	13
Urban community	5
City	4
Cities	1
City planning	1
Urban sociology	2
Urban living	1
Urban development	1
Suburbanization	1
Rural-urban contrast	2

Major sections of the book within which the chpter on urban community/ urbanization is placed by some of the authors:

Title of the Major section of the book within which Urbanization/ urban community is included	Author (Year)
Social structure	MacIver (1950)
Social planning	Merrill (1952)
Social differentiation	Bierstedt (1957)
Demographic social structure	Merton (1959)
Communities	Sutherland (1961)
Human ecology	Sachdeva (1967)
Social organization	Chinoy (1961); Leslie (1973)
Changing society	Wilkins (1970)
Conflict and change	Kenkel (1975)
Sources of change	Stewart (1978)
Social change	Goode(1975); Persell(1984); Wallace (1985)

Related terms used in the chapter headings along with urbanization, or urban community are like this:

Term used	No. of authors
Social change	3
Population/demography	3
Ecology	2
Community change	1
Folk	1
Industrialization	1
Modernization	1
Region	1
Rural trade area	1
Stratification	1

3. Provision in the LCSH

Urbanization

UF Cities and towns, movement to
Urban development
BT Cities and towns
Social history
Sociology, Rural
Sociology, Urban
Urban policy

RT Rural -urban migration

NT Detribalization

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT City
Community
Demographic transition
Ecology
Human settlements
Industrial society
Migration
Modernization
Residential analysis
Residential mobility
Rural sociology
Rural -urban continuum
Urban areas
Urban community
Urban geography
Urban planning
Urban society
Urban sociology
Urbanism

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	307.76	Urban communities. Class here urban sociology, interdisciplinary works on cities
UDC	364.122.5	Urbanization
CC	Y 33	Urban residence

93.URBAN SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Urban sociology is the sociological study of cities, city life or urbanism or selected topics in this field." Gideon Sjoberg in Gould (1964)

b. " A branch of sociological studies focusing primarily on urban aspects of man's social life and thus related to most other branches of the subject without always very clear distinctions. It ranges from studies, of city life, ancient, medieval, and modern often comparative studies, to small scale studies of human interaction in urban communities." Geoffrey D Mitchell (1968)

c. "Sociology specialty concerned particularly with the systematic study of human life in cities and with the urbanization process ; in some senses, contrasted with rural sociology." Hoult (1969)

d. "The scientific study of the socio-economic [illegible] adaptations and adjustments induced by the concentration of population within limited geographical area." Fairchild (1955)

2. Terms in the Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

'Urban sociology' term is used as a chapter heading only by 2 authors out of the 87 books studied. The terms used are as follows:

	No. of authors
Urban community	5
Urban sociology	2
Urban living	1
Rural-urban contrast	2
Urban development	1

Merton includes the article by Sjoberg on "Comparative urban sociology" in the book edited by him. The other author Sergeant (1971) merely mentions 'urban sociology' under the ' aspects of society which have yielded to empirical investigation' .

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology, Urban

UF Urban sociology

RT Cities and towns

NT Aerial photography in urban sociology
City and town life
Community development, Urban
Community power
Interviewing in urban sociology
Urban ecology
Urban policy
Urban renewal
Urbanization

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Ecology
Rural
Rural sociology
Urban community
Urban society
Urbanism
Urbanization

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	307.76	Urban communities Class here urban sociology, interdisciplinary works on cities
UDC		Urban sociology is not used in UDC
CC		The term urban sociology is not used in CC.
	Y 33	Urban residence

94. MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Medical sociology covers a variety of topics:

1. the sociology of the healing professions;
2. the sociology of illness, illness behaviour and 'help-seeking' behaviour ;
3. medical institutions and health service organizations;
4. social factors in the aetiology of illness and disease;
5. social factors in fertility and mortality;
6. social factors influencing the demand for and use of medical facilities;
7. the sociology of doctor-patient interaction;
8. the social effects of different medical systems, such as between private and public provision of health care; and
9. international pattern of illness and health services. "

Abercrombie (1984)

b. " Medicine, sociology of ; medical sociology : the study of the form and influence of medicine as ideology and of its practitioners as a powerful professional organization enjoying a privileged status in the process of constructing knowledge of what constitutes health and illness in society. It overlaps with the sociologies of knowledge, power and occupations... A more subversive set of concerns, perhaps more appropriately incorporated within the sociology of health, is the development of alternative accounts of the causes, form and nature of sickness in society."

Nicky Hart in Michael Mann (1983)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Medical sociology	3
Sociology of medicine	1
Population and health	2
Health and welfare	1

Merton (1959) includes sociology of medicine within sociology of institutions.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Sociology of medicine not used in LCSH

Medicine, Social

USE

Social medicine

UF Medical care-Social aspects
Medical sociology
Medicine-Social aspects
Medicine, Social

BT Public health
Public welfare
Sociology

RT Medical ethics

NT Family-Health and hygiene
Medical cooperation
Medical social work
Medical sociologists
Social psychiatry
Transcultural
Medical care

SA Subdivisions Patients- Social conditions and social aspects under individual diseases,e.g. Cancer patients- social conditions and subdivisions social aspects and sociological aspects under medical topics e.g. Heart transplantation-Social aspects ; Hospitals-Sociological aspects

4.RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Clinical sociology
Demography
Epidemiology
Gerontology
Health care systems
Medical anthropology
Morbidity
Public health
Sick role
Sociology of Health and illness

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 306.461 Medicine
Class here the sociology of medicine, of health, of illness

UDC 364.444 Social medicine

CC The term sociology of medicine or social medicine have not been used in CC.

95. POPULATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. " Demography is the size, territorial distribution, and composition of population, changes therein, and the components of such changes, which my be identified as natality, mortality, territorial movement (migration) and social mobility (change of status).
P M Hauser; O D Duncan The study of population. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1959: p. 31

b. "Demographic analysis is confined to the study of components of population variation and change. Population studies are concerned not only with population variables but also with relationships between population changes and other variables- social, economic, political, biological, genetic, geographical and the like. The field of population studies is at least as broad as interest in the determinants and consequences of population trends."
P M Hauser; O D Duncan ibid p. 2

c. "Demography is concerned with the numbers of populations, changes in numbers, and the way in which such changes come about, e.g. by an excess of births over deaths, or by migration. It also deals with the division of populations into certain sub-groups, by sex, age, and marital status and changes in these structures. The methods used are primarily quantitative and statistical, and special techniques have been evolved to deal with demographic data. However, demography is sometimes taken to include the study of long-term population movements and theoretical speculations about the causes of such movements."
E Grebenik in Gould (1964)

d. " Intellectual discipline whose practitioners are concerned with the statistical study of population, special emphasis being given to birth, death, and migration rites; compound phrases are used to designate special aspects of demography-e.g., in descriptive demography the geographical distribution of aspects of population are described, and in formal demography (also termed pure demography, theoretical demography, or population analysis) the statistics of population change are studied in abstraction from concomitant social factors, interaction between such factors and population being the concern of what is sometimes termed economic demography , social demography, or population study; a specialty discipline in sociology and statistics." Hoult (1969)

e. "Demography is a very technical and highly mathematical study of the vital statistics of human population (especially birth, death, and migration) as well as of the characteristics of population structure (including age, sex , and marital status) as they contribute to an understanding of population chage." H. Stanford ed. World's population problem and growth. NY, OUP, 1972: p. 4

2. Chapter Headings used in the text-books of Sociology

34 authors prefer to use the term ' Population' and 11 use 'Demography'. Eight of these authors bring the concepts of population and ecology together and make the headings 'Population and Ecology' or 'Demography and Ecology'. Other terms used as headings along with population/ demography are : social structure, communities, social groupings, resources, urbanization, technology, health, environment, and also beggary. Eldridge (1950), Merton(1959), Broom (1955), Sutherland(1961), and O'Donnell treat the topic as a major heading and sub-divide it further. Unexpectedly, large number of authors keep the chapter on population under the major section 'Social change', as follows:

Author	Year	Major section	Chapter
1. Gisbert	1957	Social change	Population
2. Kenkel	1975	Conflict and change	Social demography
3. Goode	1977	Social change	Population growth
4. Stewart	1978	Sources of change	Population trends and consequences
5. Eshleman	1983	Human ecology and Change	Population and Health
6. Tischler	1983	Social change	Demography and ecology
7. Persell	1984	Social change	Population and Health
8. Wallace	1985	Social change	Population and Environment

In addition to these , some of the other authors place the chapter on population under various major section / heading as follows:

Author	Year	Major section	Chapter Heading
Lee	1955	Human ecology	Population
Horton	1964	Human ecology	Population
Sachdeva	1967	Human ecology	Population
Bierstedt	1957	Natural conditions of human society	Demographic
Young	1962	Social Organization	Population and Resources
Koller	1965	Problem areas in contemporary societies	Demography
Bertrand	1964	Social problems	Demography and Population problems
McNall	1968	Association	Population

3. Provision in the LCSH

Population

Here are entered works on the characteristics of human population, especially with reference to the size and density, growth, distribution, migration, and vital statistics, and effects of these on social and economic conditions.

UF Population, Human

BT Economics
Human ecology
Sociology

RT Demography
Malthusianism

NT Baby boom generation
Birth intervals
Census
Cities and towns-growth
Contraception
Demographic transition
Education-Demographic aspects
Households
Human population genetics
Human settlements
Man- migrations
Migration, Internal
Mortality
Population biology
Rural population
Stable population model

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Census of population	R T	Population and resources
	Demographic transition		Population policy
	Demography		Population projections

Demography

UF Historical demography

BT Social sciences

RT Population

Vital statistics

SA subdivision Population under names of countries, cities etc.

NT	Cohort analysis	NT	Mortality
	Communication in demography		Population density
	Demographers		Population geography
	Demographic anthropology		Population policy
	Demographic transition		Population psychology
	Education- demographic aspects		Sex distribution(Demography)
	Family demography		Stable population model
	Fertility, Human		Technological innovations- Demographic aspects
	Linguistic demography		War -casualties (statistics etc.)

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT	Aging	RT	Fertility
	Birth rate		Mortality
	Cohort		Nuclear family
	Death rate		Population study
	Demographic transition		

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	304.6	Population. Class here demography, demographic anthropology, population geography
UDC	312	Demography. Population statistics. Vital statistics
CC	YT	Demography (CC 7)
	Y:5	Demography (CC 6)

96. MIGRATION

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "Migration manifests four distinct forms- invasion, conquest , colonization, and immigration."
Fairchild (1955)

b. "Denotes geographical movement of relatively settled people, especially those making a comparatively permanent change of residence; two major forms, internal (migration within the boundaries of a nation) and external or international (migration across the boundary of a nation) ;called emigration if viewed in terms of the place or nation of origin, and immigration if viewed in terms of the place of destination; differentiatied from horizontal mobility, the ecological concept denoting more or less daily movement between place of residence and job location."
Hoult (1969)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Migration	2
Migration and mobility	1
Man as a migrant	1

Eldridge (1950) places migration within the major section 'Population traits and trends'. Lee (1955) names the broader section 'Human ecology. O'Donnell (1985) calls migration as 'social aspects of population'.

T Hagerstrand "On the definition of migration." Scandinavian Population studies 1, 1969.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Migration

Works on the movement of population from one section to another section of the same country. Works dealing with migration from one country to another or from one section of a country to another country or to a section of another country are entered under Emigration and immigration

UF *Internal migration*
Mobility

BT Colonization
Emigration and immigration
Man-migrations
Migrant labour
Population
Population geography

NT Cities and towns-growth
Forced migration
Labour mobility
Residential mobility
Rural -urban migration
Student mobility
Urban-rural migration
-Sex differences

4. RT(Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Assimilation
Mobility
Movement
Population distribution
Refugees
Residential mobility
Urbanization

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	304.8	Movement of people
	304.83-89	Migration
UDC	325	Migration
	325.11	Internal migration
	591.543.43	Seasonal migration
	711.13	Population movement, distribution, densities
CC	U 4	Anthropogeography
	U 42	Migration

97. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The most general, formal and stable patterns of behaviour are called social institutions. Accordingly, social problems may be conveniently classified in terms of disapproved deviant behaviour in each institution." G Lundberg et. al. Sociology. 3rd ed. NY, Harper , 1963: p. 649

b. "Any situation which is regarded by a significant number of the members of a group , as a threat to one or more of the group's basic values and which is believed to be remediable by collective action; as social problems, often appears as the name for the sociology specialty concerned with the study of problem areas such as crime, war, disease, poverty, race relations; sometimes used synonymously with social disorganization and with social pathology." Hoult (1969)

c. "Sociology of social problems attempts to describe and explain how new definitions of social problems emerge, how troublesome persons or social arrangements are identified, how institutions are created to deal with them. The field has largely abandoned the attempt to explain deviant behaviour and social disorganization. Rather it is attempting to explain how society through an essentially political process, discovers and invents its problems. " Malcolm Spector in Kuper (1983)

2. Chapter Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Out of the 87 text-books studied only 11 authors include a chapter on social problems in their books. Out of them 10 use the term social problems and only one expresses it as 'problem of problems'. Some of the related terms used by these authors along with social problems are Social disorganization (3 authors) Deviant behaviour/ deviance (2 authors) and Social change (1 author). Chapter headings used as sub-divisions of social problems, provided by only two authors are as follows:

Table 4.36

What is included as social problems	Lee	Koller
Problem families	*	*
Children	*	
Youth	*	
Adults	*	
Minorities : Racial, ethnic, class	*	*
Community problems	*	
Society problems	*	
Social planning	*	
Demography		*
Gerontology		*
Crime		*
Urbanization		*

Major headings used within which social problems is a chapter :

Title of the Mjaor section	Author (year)
Social change	Merrill (1955) ; Sechdeva (1967)
Applied sociology	Bottomore (1962)
Social disorganization	Bertrand (1973)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social problems

UF Reforms, social
Social reforms
Social welfare

BT Social history
Sociology

NT Buddhism and social problems
Church and social problems
Parasitism (Social sciences)
Race relations
Social action
Social ethics

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Addiction
Alchoholism
Anomy
Conflict
Criminology
Delinquency
Deviancy amplification
Deviant behaviour
Divorce
Labelling theory
Mental health
Poverty
Social disorganization
Symbolic interactionism
Unemployment

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 362	The term social problems is not used in the Sociology schedule in DC. 362 is Social welfare problems and services
UDC 304	Social questions in general. Critiques of social organization. Reforms. Practical social problems. Social policy
CC Y:4	The term social rpoblems is not used in CC Social pathology ircludes intemperance, degeneration, destitution, social evil and crime.

98. SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The intellectual discipline concerned with the systematic study of the social and psychological aspects of the aging process in man; term suggested by C Tibbits to denote the specialty which concentrates on studying the changes of status and role- and the personal and social adjustments thereto- experienced by individuals who are undergoing the aging process in a given sociocultural setting....; often simply referred to as gerontology."
Hoult (1969)

Aging

b. "Current interest in aging and gerontology has been stimulated by the growing proportion of the aged in the population of industrialized societies and by the public concern with the aged as a social problem.....Social gerontology is concerned with aging as :
1. a contingent process relating to the social and demographic structure of human groups;
2. as an aspect of personal status in the life cycle;
3. as the dynamic component of stratification in terms of generational membership;
4. as a contemporary social problem raising questions about exploitation, victimization and stigmatization."

2. Terms in the Chapter-headings used in The Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Gerontology	1
Old age	1
Agism	1
Aging	1
Aged	1

Terms used in the Major section which contains a chapter on Aging	Author	(Year)
Problem areas in contemporary society	Koller	(1965)
Applications of Sociology	Sherman	(1979)
Social institutions	Wallace	(1985)
Social problems	Shankar Rao	(1990)

3. Provision in the LCSH

Aged

Here and with local subdivision are entered works on the condition of the aged in general and in particular places. Works on the discipline of gerontology are entered under gerontology.

UF Aging persons
Elderly persons
Old persons
Senior citizens

BT Adulthood

RT Old age

NT Aging

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Age organization
Demographic transition
Demography
Generation
Health care systems
Life cycle
Nuclear family
Old age assistance
Social problems
Sociology of medicine

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	305.26	Late adulthood (gerontology-social aspects)
UDC	613.98	Gerontology
	362.6	Welfare of the aged, elderly, old people.
CC	Y13	Old person

99. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

1. Definition, Explanation and Usage

a. " The deductive phase of scientific sociology. The accurate and precise use of sociological generalizations to assist in the solution of social problems. The application of sociological laws and principles to particular cases. Applied sociology may be an instrument of either social reform or social engineering." Fairchild (1955)

b. "Using the findings of sociological inquiry to help in implementing given policy or to achieve desired social change most efficaciously." Hoult

2. Terms in the Chapter-Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology

Term used	Authors	(Year)
Applied sociology	Valdes	(1965)
	Bottomore	(1979)
	Shankar Rao	(1990)
Applications of sociology	Merton	(1959)
Uses of sociology	Cole	(1975)
Role of sociologists	Cole	(1975)

Table 4.37

Sub-divisions of the Major section Applied Sociology

Headings used	Merton	Bottomore	S.Rao	Cole
Social disorganization	*			
Deviant behaviour	*			
Mental illness	*			
Criminological research	*			
Mass communication	*			
Social system	*			
Sociology as a teaching enterprise	*			
Social policy		*		
Social planning		*		
Social problems		*		
Problems of order			*	
Uses of sociology				*

3. Provision in the LCSH

The term Applied sociology is not used in LCSH

4. Related terms used by Sociologists

RT Social engineering
Social reform

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC 360 **Applied Sociology**

UDC The term Applied sociology is not used in UDC

304 Social questions in general. Critiques of social organization. Reform. Practical social problems. Social policy

CC YZ — Social work
The term Applied sociology is not used in CC

100.SOCIAL PLANNING

1. Definition, Explanation, Usage

a. "The interactional process - investigation, discussion, agreement - of projecting order upon human relationships; it involves a number of people reaching agreement as to what may be in human relations; to prepare a program for any body or organization."
Frederick E Lumley in Fairchild (1955)

Social policy

b. "The term social policy is not used technically, but rather merely describes the policies of governments in respect to a range of social services. Thus, matters pertaining to health, education, housing, social insurance and national assistance are to be included under this description."
D. Duncan Mitchell (1968)

2. Terms used in the Chapter-headings in the Text-books of Sociology

Terms used	No. of authors
Social change and Social planning	3
Societal planning	1
Social control and Social planning	1
Social policy and Social planning	1
Social policy	1

Bottomore (1962) treats social planning as a part of applied sociology and places it along with social problems.

3. Provision in the LCSH

Social planning

USE

Social policy

UF National planning
Social planning
State planning

BT Planning
Social history

RT Economic policy
Family policy

SA Social policy under names of countries, cities etc.

NT Aged- Government policy
Christian- Democracy
Deaf- Government policy
Economic security
Education and state
Housing policy
Institution building
Land reform
Medical policy
Nutrition policy
Population policy
Social action
Social legislation
Urban policy
Welfare economics
Welfare state

4. RT (Related Terms) used by Sociologists

RT Idealization
Social administration
Social engineering

5. Provision in the Classification Schemes

DC	303.484	Purposefully induced change Including dissent, radicalism Class here social innovation, social reform, social reform movement
UDC	304	Social questions in general. Critiques of social organization. Reforms. Practical social problems. Social policy
CC		The term social policy or social planning, not used in CC

4.4 Justification for Relative Placement

The arrangement of the main concepts of sociology has been made by considering a number of factors, like arrangement of these concepts in textbooks, and the general tradition of their placement in relation to other concepts. Guidance has not been taken from the existing classification schemes and other bibliographic information retrieval tools, as the ultimate aim is to compare the arrangement adopted, with that of information retrieval tools. The sections that follow explain the scope of each major category and all the 100 concepts, and tries to explain their relationship with the categories and concepts placed immediately before and after them. The short note against each category and concept provides some of the broad considerations on the grounds of which the relative placement has been proposed.

4.41 Placement of Major Categories

Major categories have been arranged on the basis of following considerations :

0. History, Theories and Methods

History, theories and methods constitute the basic background for understanding a discipline and its concepts. Most of the sociologists and some classification schemes agree about the placement of these major categories in the beginning of any arrangement of sociological concepts.

I. Social Organization

The prerequisites of organization and basic forms of organization have been placed within this category. Some of the constituents of social organization are individual, personality, biological and sexual factors which decide the form of organization. Organization is manifested in the form of social processes, like social relations, interaction, socialization, communication, and formation of groups and associations. Out of

32 definitions of sociology examined in this chapter (later on) 11 authors metion organization, social organization, 15 include society, 7 include social life, 14 include social relations, 17 include social interaction and 9 include groups. Social organization encompasses all these.

II. Social Institutions

Many sociologists define sociology as the study of social institutions. Many a times, social organizations and institutions are used as synonymous terms. The category has been given the second highest significance by the textbook authors, and only next to social organization. A number of major categories shown separately after this section, are also social institutions, but for separate identification are not included within this category. We can identify most of the concpets used in sociology as social institutions.

III. Sociology of Education, Culture and Religion

In an arrangement of the major categories of sociology, social institutions include family, political and economic institutions, and also education, , culture, religion, and social control in the form of norms and values. Thus the major category on social institutions must be followed by these institutions. Education, culture and religion have been placed together, as culture and religion form a major part of education, education is deemed to be a form of acculturation and socialization, and religious beliefs are formed and moulded very much, in the cultural and educational environment an individual gets. The level of education, cultural variation, and religious beliefs also contribute to social differentiation and inequality, which is a part of social structure. Education, culture, and religion also play their part in social control. For example, customs, values, norms and morality, included as social control devices are a part of culture and very much culture-specific.

Education and religion are included as social institutions by the highest number of textbook authors. Among 26

authors out of 87 seen who provide subdivisions of social institutions, 22 include religion and 21 include education as a social institution. However, it is helpful to make a separate category for these, as both are closely related to culture also. Thus, this major catagory follows immediately the major category on social institutions.

IV. Social Structure

Organization of the constituents of society into hierarchical patterns is termed as social structure, but sociologists are not unanimous about the scope and appropriate usage. Some of them have included organization, institutions, stratification, social control and even conflict within it. To some extent, deviance, disorganization and conflict are also deemed to be manifestations of dissatisfaction by individual or groups, with the existing social structure of differentiation and inequality. Education, culture and religion also contribute in creating hierarchical and differentiating structures and social control is the vehicle of maintaining the status quo. Keeping these points in view, Social structure has been placed in between education, culture, and religion on the one side, and social control and deviance on the other. Social structure is deemed by many, as the initiator of social change and progress also, hence that section also follows.

V. Social Control and Deviance

Education, culture and religion play their part as informal controls, and deviance is seen as non-conformity with norms, values, and other forms of social control. While deviance is violation of accepted codes of behaviour, crime is violation of socially accepted as well as legally prescribed written codes. Social control includes customs, values, norms, and law which are a part of culture and on the other hand, social control has direct relation with deviance, disorganization, and social conflict as social disorganization, conflict

and collective behaviour are also explained as the inadequacy or failure of the control system.

VI. Social Disorganization and Conflict

The mechanism of social control is created and enlarged to contain or eliminate disorganization, deviance and conflict. Disorganization and conflict are also treated as precursor to social change, revolution and progress. Social disorganization is included as a social problem by many sociologists, but generally these are not placed within one category, for the simple reason that, while social disorganization is one of the major concern of the sociologists , social problems is not.

VII. Social Change

Social change may involve change in any aspect of the social system, like change in social institutions, change in social structure, or change in social control. Cultural change is sometimes mentioned separately from other changes, and if both are to be mentioned together, the term socio-cultural change is preferred. Scientific and technological change may either bring social change or can also be result of social change. Thus, this major category has been placed at the end of all the categories where change is involved.

VIII. Human Ecology and Population

Human ecology and population are part of sociology, as far as they influence all other aspects of social organization. This major category of sociology is neither,part of organization, nor institutions, social structure, social control or even disorganization. But to some extent associated by sociologists with social problems and also with social disorganization and conflict. Human ecology, urbanization, and growth of population bring changes in cultural values, religious beliefs and also may be responsible for deviance, crime and delinquency. Keeping these points in view, the major category

is placed in between the two major categories of social disorganization and social problems.

IX. Social Problems

Sociologists concern is limited to- how social problems are designated ; under what type of social conditions social problems arise; how social systems deal with social problems and; not the problems themselves or their solution. A number of social problems are associated with and enumerated under different major categories- like poverty within economic institutions; social inequality and race relations under social disorganization; and deviance and crime with social control. Some sociologists, however, prefer these aspects of sociology within social problems. It appears, for want of some agreement on the interest of sociologists about the status of 'social problems' in sociology, the concept is always relegated to the position of last section in the sociology textbooks and given meagre space, as seen in the present study that only 11 out of 87 books, taken for the study have a chapter on social problems.

4.42 Factors considered for Relative Placement of Each Concept

0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS

1. Sociology

In an arrangement of the main concepts of a subject, general aspects of the subject have to be dealt in the beginning. Many sociologists term these aspects as the perspective, nature and range of sociology. Here provision needs to be made, as to how the subject differs from other social sciences.

2. Scope of Sociology

Scope is also expressed by the synonymous terms like field, coverage, subject matter, and boundaries. Textbook authors make a separate heading for scope, but the aspects covered under it can be included within the subject itself,

the concept can be provided in the scope note to the main heading 'sociology'. In any case, it is essential that some provision is made for these asepcts in the beginning of the subject, before going to the core concepts of a discipline.

3. History of Sociology

When we discuss scope, it is not complete, unless history of the discipline is also traced. Scope emerges in the early developmental stages of a discipline and changes occur in it continuously. We conceptualize the present status of a discipline by evaluating the contribution made by the 'masters' of the subject in its various stages of development.

4. Theories

History of a subject is the history of theoretical development in it, as such theories form part of the history of a subject. Timasheff writes " A science is mature if it has a solid foundation for the construction of theories. This solid foundation is a set of commonly accepted and well defined concepts, in terms of which the theories could be couched." (1)

Selltiz et.al. say "the intention of a theory in modern science is to summarize existing knowledge, to provide an explanation for observed events and relationships, and to predict the occurence of as yet unobserved events and relationships on the basis of explanatory principles embodied in theory." (2)

5-6 Research Methods and Scientific Method

An analysis of chapter headings shows that many authors make sociological theory and research methods a combined heading. Theories and methods are closely

linked,as without the use of scientific method, neither the theories can be generalized nor their verification is possible.

I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

7. Social Organization

Social organization has been treated as a synonymous term to sociology by a number of sociologists and authors like Inkeles, Johnson, Charon, Durkheim, and others include social organization as the main factor in the study of sociology, while defining it. It is the broadest concept among sociological concepts and encompasses all other concepts which we generally include within the mainstream sociology. All those concepts of sociology, which can be grouped within some major categories like social institutions, education, culture, religion, social control and devinace, and social structure are forms of social organization in some form or the other. Thus , all these major categories follow social organization in the arrangement.

Hoult defines organization as "the totality of normatively regulated and patterned interrelationships among the sub-unit of a group." (3)

Faris explains social organization as " it denotes a relatively stable set of functioning interrelations among component parts (persons or groups)... (4)

Organization includes processes of organization, components of organization, factors that influence organization and some preliminary forms of

organization like groups and associations. However, we study the individual groups and associations under 'social institutions';'cultural and religious groups'; and class groups and racial groups, under 'social structure'.

8. Social System

For a large number of sociologists social system and social organization are synonymous terms. Some authors use it from the system point of view. It may not be possible to differentiate social system from social organization, but it is proper to provide a category for the literature appearing on society as a system. Parsons (social system, 1951) uses social system for social organization or society. J McIntyre (1966) sees social system from the system point of view. Roland Robertson (1968) distinguishes social system from cultural system and personality system, and Hoult (1969) is of the opinion that the term is used synonymously with social organization.

9. Society/ Social Life/ Social Order

Organization and system are a prerequisite for society which is also termed as social life and social order. Various authors include, culture, social interaction, socialization, groups, communication, and social control etc. within society, but the terms society, social life, social order still remain undemarcated, as such, are deemed to a great extent synonymous, that even the LCSH has avoided these terms for being used as subject headings. Some

authors use social order in the sense of social control also. C Arnold Anderson (1964) calls social order as patterns of regular structure occuring or resulting from human interaction..

10. Social Processes

Russell L Langworthy (1964) thinks social processes denote social interaction. All forms of interaction are grouped under the broad category social processes, and these interactions are the basic requirement of any organized life called social organization.

11. Social Relations

All social processes involve social interaction, but interaction is only one aspect of social relations. Non-interaction is also a relation, hence, social relations is a broader term and precedes social interaction. For many authors it is synonymous with social interaction, and they use either of the two terms. An observation of the aspects included within social relations by sociologists shows that they include groups, values, roles, association, deviance, social control and social inequality. Out of these aspects, deviance and social control are included by some other authors within social interaction.

12. Social Interaction

Some of the major aspects of social interaction are communication, cooperation, conflict, competition etc. Social interaction is also a broad concept, and groups, associations, family, role , culture, social

control, disorganization, and social conflict are associated with social interaction.

13. Individual

Individual to individual interaction is the basis of social relations of all types called social processes. It is the psychological needs of the individuals which make him to lead social life, as such, individual is the basis of social organization, society and social life.

14. Personality

When we consider individual as a concept in social organization, we are mainly concerned with personality aspect, and that also in two ways. First, how personality is shaped within the social organization and culture of which he is a part, and second, how the psychological aspects of individual and his personality, form the basis of social interaction as well as, whole social organization.

15. Attitude

Attitude can be seen in two says in sociological context. First, attitude of the individual which is a part of personality, and the second, is attitude of the group as a whole. Forms of social interaction mainly depends on the psychological make up of the individuals. Out of the 87 textbook's contents classified, only one author has a chapter on social psychology. Other authors include these aspects within the headings like, attitudes, motivation, human nature, mass mind, motivational system

etc. Attitude of the groups in various situations is to be placed with that category, like racial attitudes in race relations; group attitudes in public opinion; and group behaviour related to conflict,in social disorganization.

16. Biological Determinism

Biological determinism has been defined as 'the biological basis of all forms of social behaviour, including sexual... behaviour.' (Gregory 1978). Hoult (1969) sums up the views of biological determinists that 'human behaviour is basically a function of inborn physical characteristics! Many authors prefer to use the term heredity in place of biological aspects. Heredity and environment are given equal importance in shaping the individual personality and resultant social organization.

17. Sexuality

The biological aspects of sexuality are a part of individual and his personality. Sexuality is seen as a psychological aspect of individual's inherent instinct to propogate the generations to come, and this instict takes the shape of family, the basic form of association and the beginning of social organization. Formation of pairs, formation of family, and the customs regarding partner selection are a form of social organization and many social institutions take shape to regulate biological sexuality.

18. Socialization

Most authors associate socialization with personality. It is also related with acquisition of culture, and its various forms like customs, norms, and values; and with family as family's main function of socialization. Education is treated as formal socialization, and socialization by family as nonformal. Socialization is related to sexuality as a means of regulating it. Individual is prepared through socialization for an organized life called social organization.

19. Communication

Communication is seen in the context of socialization and education, and is a part of individual's interaction with others as an expression of social life. Culture and customs and other organized ways of life, are communicated from generation to generation and from one individual to another, which give birth to social relations, social interaction, and social organization. Thus, communication seems to be an indispensable part of social organization, although some sociologists place it along with culture also.

19.a. Symbolism

Symbolism is treated as a part of mythology. and customs. Symbols are a medium of communication, thus related to cultural institutions and language. 'Use of emblems or expressive actions aids in the maintenance of the collective, by arousing responses which increase solidarity and cohesion ', solidarity and cohesion being part of social organization.

20. Groups

Fairchild (1955) defines groups as 'persons between whom exists a psychic interaction' thus showing the relation of group with social interaction. Abercrombie (1984) defines as "collectivities of individuals who interact and form social relationships.' Gisbert, Horton, Hebding, Goode, Eshleman, and Tischler include groups within social organization, MacIver,and Bertrand within social structures, Young within social relations,and Persell within social life.

21-22. Primary Groups/ Small Groups

Hoult defines primary groups' as "members who maintain intimate, cooperative, and usually face to face relationships with one another." Small groups and primary groups are treated by many as synonymous. Family is a primary group and play groups are small groups, as an example.

23. Associations

Fairchild defines associations as "fundamental relationship which unites individuals into groups ", but MacIver says "It is a group organized for the persuit of an interest." Hoult says . "Association is defined as a general term inclusive of any group,organized to persue a special interest." Some authors, however,use associations and groups synonymously, while for others, associations and institutions are synonymous.

II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

24. Social Institutions

Social organization is a broader concept and social institutions are a part of it. Organization is visualized in the form of social institutions. Louis Schneider (1964) says ' institutions may be said in general ,to represent the modus operandi of associations.' Organization is an abstract concept like social system, groups and associations, but these are seen in the form of social institutions like family, political institutions, and economic institutions, social structure and social control. Social institutions constitute most of the subject matter of sociology, that is why, most of the sociologists ,while defining sociology, say it is the study of society or social system or social organization, and a major part of these are social institutions.

25. Kinship

Ely Chinoy (1967) says ' The family must be seen as part of a larger whole, the kinship system. The latter consists of a structure of roles and relationships based upon blood ties (consanguinity) and marriage (affinity) that bind men, women and children into an organized whole.' Kinship involves rules of descent, succession, inheritance, marriage and family norms and behaviour.

26. Family

Family is the basic multifunctional social

institution. While discussing social institutions kinship, family, and marriage is dealt first by most of the sociologists. In fact,family represents political, economic, cultural and educational institutions in one, on a smaller scale. It also represents social structure and social control.

27. Marriage

Family system came into existence long before any other social system. Marriage system evolved quite late chronologically. The system can be seen in two ways, first is to give stability to the family system and the other is to regulate sexual relations in the family.

28. Political Institutions

Political institutions are a larger unit than family and regulate and control most of the other type of social institutions.

29. Government

Many sociologists use the term government in place of political institutions. Among the political institutions government is the first concept that is dealt by any sociologist.

30. Formal Organizations

Formal organizations are also termed complex organizations.'Formal groups are found in complex organizations such as government bureaucracies,large business and industrial enterprises, military establishments and universities.'

31. *Bureaucracy*

Bureaucracy ia a formal organization. It is defined as 'an organization whose structure and operations are governed to a high degree by written rules'

32- 33. Authority ; Power

Notmany explanations are available as to whether, authority bestows power or power bestows authority. Bureaucracy exhibits power and authority as the executive wing of the government. Power and authority are also discussed in tho context of status and role as part of social structure.

34. Leadership

Leadership is associated with groups, elites, authority, decision making, power, status and role. Many authors prefer to associate the concept of leadership with social psychological aspects only. Some other sociologists see it in the form of role of the individual in the group. The term can also be associated with status and role, which is a part of social structure.

35. War

War is seen as conflict between nations, and the broader concept for it is international relations. Koller (1965) treats war among the 'problem areas in contemporary society'.

36. Economic Institutions

'Economic system is... frequently used to denote the web of economic interaction controlled and

regulated by institutions.' 'Often termed one of the major institutionalized aspects of human society (the other aspects being the family, religion, education, and government).'

37. Work

Analysis of textbooks of sociology shows that some authors use the chapter heading as economic institutions and others use'work' . It appears, by work they mean economic activity.

38. Division of Labour

Division of labour denotes specialization, and task differentiation. Work organization in modern industrial societies is governed by division of labour.

39. Occupation / Sociology of occupations

Sociology of occupations relates to the ' studies dealing with the problem of how occupational structure and particular occupations articulate with other aspects of society, like family, the economy, the educational system and social stratification.' The explanation above justifies placement of the concept of occupations after division of labour and before education, and social stratification.

40. Industrial Sociology

Industrial sociology is defined as ' social relationship in work situations.' It is also explained as the study of social structure of work organizations.

41. Capitalism

Defined as 'private ownership and control of the means of production (capital) and distribution, capitalism , can be described as the product of division of labour and industrialization.

42. Poverty

Explained as 'scarcity of the means of subsistence' poverty, is related to wealth . Possession of wealth is prosperity and non-possession by an individual or society is termed poverty. Some sociologists would like to include it within social inequality and some others as a social problem. But it seems proper to place poverty, in the context of economic condition.

43. Leisure

Most of the sociology text-book authors prefer to make a combined heading as 'work and leisure'. Leisure includes within it, recreation, sports etc. It is considered as part of economic institutions 'as leisure activities are supposed to reenergize the work-force for increased production.

III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RELIGION

44. Sociology of Education

'The process of education is thought of sociologically as the transmission of culture, with its elements of preservation, dissemination and innovation.' It is also described as ' the acculturation of the newer and/or younger members of society by the elder.' Education is seen sociologically as'social control to achieve better personality development.'

45. Culture

Tylor (1871) says ' Culture includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.' Thomas Ford includes values, norms, institutions and artifacts within culture. Generally, social institutions, and social control are also treated as parts of culture.

46. Sociology of Art

Art, aesthetics, music are included under this category. Sociology of art involves the 'development of a methodology for the study of the institutions and practices of cultural production.'

47. Sociology of Knowledge

'Sociology of knowledge is concerned with the way in which systems of thought.... are conditioned by other social facts.'

48. Ideology

The aggregate of ideas, beliefs and modes of thinking, characteristic of a group' is termed ideology. Beliefs, attitudes and opinions which form a set are called ideology. Theory of knowledge is broader concept of ideology.

49. Magic

Magic and religion both are concerned with supernatural forces, and both are based on beliefs and practices. Magic is treated as precursor to religious beliefs, thus associated with the animistic stage of belief in the supernatural.

50. Sociology of Religion

Sociology of religion is explained as 'the scientific study of the ways in which society, culture, and personality influence religion (as well as the ways in which religion affects society, culture and personality)' Religion is also a factor when we consider it in the context of social control, socialization, regulation of behaviour and social change.

IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

51. Social Structure

Not many sociologists agree on the scope and exact meaning of the term social structure in sociology. In defining it, they show its relation with occupations, offices, inequality, classes, age and sex distributions, roles, norms and values, elites, and pattern of social conflict. The concept is treated so broadly by many sociologists that even social organization, social order, social system, formal and informal organizations and institutions are also included as part of social structure. Library of Congress List of Subject Headings (LCSH) uses it for (UF)'social organization.' Culture, religion and social control are deemed to maintain stability in the social structure, and dis-equilibrium in it, termed disorganization, conflict etc.

52. Social Differentiation

Non-hierarchical differences among the populations such as ethnic, religious, and linguistic, are termed social differentiation. But many sociologists use social differentiation and social stratification, interchangeably. Parsons and Stewart show social structure as a part of social differentiation.

53. Social Stratification

Social stratification is hierarchical ranking in terms of power, privilege, and prestige. Three major types of stratification generally identified are : class, estate, and caste. LCSH uses 'social classes', for 'social stratification'. Decimal classification also treats stratification a sub-heading of social classes.

54. Social Classes

Social classes are identified on the basis of power, income, wealth, prestige, occupational prestige, style of life and educational level. 'A social class may include members of different ethnic groups, and an ethnic group may include members of different social classes.' A majority of authors make the heading ' stratification: class/ status/ power, but many others make it a sub-heading of social organization or social inequality. LCSH makes it a sub-heading of social status.

55. Caste

Caste is defined as the 'segmental division of society into distinct groups with membership determined by birth.' It is a form of social stratification and social classes are formed on the basis of caste. LCSH treats caste a part of manners and customs.

56. Social Inequality

Social inequality is explained as 'differences in social prestige, based chiefly on differences in family backgrounds, social conventions , wealth, income, political influence, education, manners and morals'. These, parent to child transmissible attributes make diverse social groupings in society, to possess 'differing degrees of social power, privilege, and influence.'

57. Social Mobility

'A concept used in the sociological investigation of inequality, social mobility refers to the movement of individuals between different levels of social hierarchy, usually defined occupationally'. It is also explained as 'movement within the system of social stratification'.

58. Social Status

'Some of the criteria by which status is judged are leadership, dominance, ability and accomplishment, occupation, or other means of recognition designated by title, degree, membership, dress, behaviour, or other devices for securing attention.' It is also explained as denoting 'the

power, authority, rights and obligations associated with prestige'.

59. Role

'A social role is the expected behaviour associated with a social position.' Roles are bundles of socially defined attributes and expectations associated with social positions. Social status is a broader term for role, and most of the sociologists use these concepts together as status and role. Role is also associated with social control, as each individual abides by the role of his position, and ' it demonstrates how individual activity is socially influenced and thus follows regular patterns.'

60. Sociology of Gender

'Sociology of gender considers the ways in which the physical differences between men and women are mediated by culture and social structure'. The discrimination or differentiation against men or women purely on grounds of their gender, is the subject matter of sociology of gender. It is also expressed as sex roles and gender roles, sexism , and sexual divisions.

61. Racial Groups

'A biological subdivision, based upon similarity of ancestry and consequent physical kinship 'or 'a group of organism all descended from a single ancestor, or pair of ancestors'. is called a racial group. It is also explained as

'classification of living homo sapiens on the grounds of morphological traits, such as skin colour, hair form and body size.' Many sociologists consider race differences as a part of social inequality.

Sociologists provide a heading as race or racial groups in their text-books, but race as such is not the concern of sociologists, they are mainly concerned with the impact of racial differences on social organization, and race relations.

62. Race Relations

Race and minority relations is the study of social contact, conflict, and accommodation among, racial, nationality, religious, and language groups with particular reference to prejudice and discrimination and other causes and consequences.' Race relations is also treated by some sociologists as a social problem.

63. Ethnic Groups

' A primary basis for differentiation between ethnic groups can be either cultural- or physical such as skin pigmentation, and body shape or both.' Other criteria on which ethnic groups are classified are religion or linguistic groups, national or geographic origin etc.

64. Minorities

'A minority is a group, regardless of where it is on the class ladder, faces barriers to the persuit of life's values.' 'A group is a minority

group if it is the object of prejudice and discrimination for the dominant group.' The term is often used as a synonym for ethnic, racial, and religious groups'. Ethnic groups is a broader term for minorities.

V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE

65. Social Control

'Social control refers to all constraints and patterns which generate discipline and social order, and is virtually synonymous with social organization.' Socialization process, communication, social institutions, education, culture, religion, and morality, values, norms, custom, and public opinion, all are forms of social control, in addition to the formal laws. Enforcement of discipline, sanctions and other types of regulation of behaviour in various forms is also social control. Social control is patterned according to education, culture and religion in a society and intensity of social control also depends on the volume of deviance and disorganization prevalent in a social system.

66. Customs

Customs are defined as 'socially prescribed mode of behaviour, carried by tradition and enforced by social disapproval of its violation'. The concept of custom is related to culture and religion and also to deviance if violated norms are a part of customs.

67. Values

Social control has been used as the broader term for values by maximum number of sociologists, and most of them make the heading as 'values and norms'. This shows the relation of values with social control and norms. Values are general standards whereas norms are fairly precise rules for behaviour.

68. Norms

To understand the scope of norms, the scope of values also needs to be kept in mind. 'What the members would do, ought to do, are expected to do, under given circumstances, are norms. Norms induce conformity ; according to norms members are expected to conform as such, norms are a form of social control. Most of the authors, associate norms with customs, and the broader term used for norms are manners and customs, and social control, the former used by LCSH.

69. Morality

Morals are defined as ' norms that are observed on the basis of conscience. Textbook authors place morality within social control, or regualtion of behaviour. The concept is closely related to religion also as such, most of the authors, title their chapter headings as ' religion and morals'. LCSH uses social norms as the broader term for moral conditions.

70. Public Opinion

Public opinion in the sociological context is concerned with its impact on individual's decision for a particular action, when it acts as the regulation of behaviour, Individual behaviour is shaped, or

postponed for fear of public opinion. All these factors suggest that public opinion forms a part of social control as far as its use in sociology is concerned.

71. Sociology of Law

Sociology of law is defined as'the study of how social conditions influence the making and inforcement of law'. Sociology of law also tries to see how the formal control in the form of law is a reflection of the informal controls of customs, values and norms. Sociology of law is also associated with the control of crime and social disorganization.

72. Conformity

Thinking and doing according to the relevant prevailing values is conformity. Conforming behaviour is regulated behaviour and non-conforming behaviour labelled as deviance. Conformity is also regarded as the success of socialization. In social psychology conformity is associated with attitudes.

73. Deviance

'Deviance is departure from culturally expected rules of conduct.' It is called behaviour which violates institutionalized expectations. Deviance is also explained as 'deviation from social rules or norms which carries disrepute, stigma or disapproval and which therefore, evokes attempted social control over it. Some sociologist call it ' socially prescribed departure from normality'. Thus,the concept of social control and deviance are closely interlinked.

74. Crime

Deviance is a broader term for crime on account of the fact that, any 'departure from culturally expected rules of conduct is deviance, but 'it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by law'. Crime is defined as 'behaviour prohibited by applicable statutory law'. The concept of crime is closely related to social control and also to social disorganization and conflict. Some authors however would like to include crime under the major section 'social problems'.

75. Delinquency

Violation of law by children and youth is termed delinquency, and is treated as deviance. The violation of law in this case is ' regarded as less serious than behaviour, classifiable as crime.' Delinquency is also associated with social disorganization. Like crime, it is also placed by some sociologists under the major section 'social problems'.

VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT

76. Social Disorganization

'Disruption in a community's established social relationship' or 'any disturbance, disruption, conflict, or lack of consensus within a social group' is termed as social disorganization. 'Often cited as an implicit or explicit cause of delinquency, crime and other forms of pathology' social disorganization leads to drunkenness, crime, cruelty, and the breakdown of stable family life'. The term is used synonymously with social pathology or social

problems. While social disorganization is one of the major concerns of the sociologists, social problems are of marginal interest to them.

77. Social Conflict

Social disorganization may be reflected in various forms and one of these is social conflict. Wars, revolutions, strikes, uprisings, struggle, tension, and stress in social system are grouped under the broad term social conflict. Like social disorganization, some sociologists place social conflict under the major heading 'social problems'.

78. Crowd

'Crowd is a general term inclusive of all human aggregations such as the audience, mob, public, social movement, and unorganized masses.' Crowd and collective behaviour are used sometimes interchangeably.

79. Collective Behaviour

Collective behaviour is expressed in the form of crazes, fads, panics, mobs, riots and revolutions. It is also explained as 'mobilization of a mass of people to change the general structure of society. Crowd behaviour is a type of collective behaviour. Collective behaviour is seen from the point of view of social psychology, social action and social change.

80. Social Movements

Social movements are a form of collective behaviour. In it 'the effort is directed at modifying, maintaining,replacing,or destroying an existing social institution.' It is also explained as 'collective enterprises to establish a new order of life.' Social movements may result in disorganization, conflict or bring change and progress. It is also associated with change in religious beliefs and practices, revolution, and also as a part of social problems and social planning.

VII. SOCIAL CHANGE

81. Social Change

'Social change involves an observed difference from antecedent states of the social structure, institutions, habits or equipment of a society. , social relationship or in culture'. Thus,social change may involve change in any major aspect of organization, culture, institutions etc. but it is directly related to progress, social planning, social control, disorganization, conflict, and social movements.

82. Evolution

'Evolution is change, but not necessarily for the better, or even increase in complexity.' It may be regarded a change which is 'cumutative, or irreversible, rather than repetitive'.'Conceived to be more or less analogous to that of biological

evolution: i.e. variation, struggle for existence, selection and adaptation.

83. Social Progress

'Progress is a change in the desired direction; change that produces a condition or a phenomenon defined as an improvement over a previous condition or phenomenon'. Progress is also associated with civilization, industrialization and urbanization. It may be considered in the context of social planning also.

84. Revolution

'Revolution is generally associated with political revolution, but in sociological context it is defined as ' a relatively complete and usually sudden change in a total system,especially a social system or in some major part of such a system'. Sometimes used for sudden political changes only, but usually taken to be change in a total system. Occasionally, war is associated with revolution and made a broader concept to it, as done in LCSH.

85. Scientific and Technological Change

Science and technology is associated in most works with education, culture, knowledge and sometimes seen in contrast to religious beliefs, but as far as sociologists are concerned, they see it from the point of view of its impact on other socio-economic changes and vice versa. 'Attitude, and policies of government, business, education, and religion,determine the level of support of scientific

work. Meanwhile, developments drastically modify all other institutions.' Scientific and technological change in sociological context is considered in association with cooperation, division of labour, management, migration, and change in techniques and knowledge etc.

86. Industrialization

Industrialization is defined as mass production with the help of 'specialized work-force with a finely wrought division of labour, and characterized also by urbanization and by highly mechanized methods of communication and transportation'. The concepts related to industrialization are work, capitalism, division of labour, social classes, alienation, and urbanization.

VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION

87. Human Ecology

Human ecology is the ' study of relations between human groups (or populations) and their environments.' It is'concerned with spatial aspects of human life... effect of competition and cooperative processes on the distribution and organization of physical phenomena such as neighbourhoods, streets, shopping areas, churches and the like.' Some textbook authors like Gisbert, Tischler, and Wallace treat it as a part of social change. Some authors use the term 'population and environment'for human ecology.

88. Environment

'All the external conditions, physical and socio-cultural, which can influence an individual or group' is considered as environment. Sociologists study environment in the context of human ecology, and this aspect includes socio-cultural and man-made environment , like urban growth, industrialization, and social conflict resulting in deviance, alienation and crime etc.

89. Geographic Environment

Geographical factors that influence human social organization and institutions, as well as social behaviour is included in the geographic environment. It is regarded as one of the three main factors which shape a particular society, others being biological and demographic factors.

90. Community

Community is identified by a geographical or territorial area, common culture, and face to face relationships among members. An individual gets the environment of the community in which he is socialized. This environment differs from community to community. Each community has a specific type of social organization , which is the result of spatial human settlements.

91. Rural Sociology

Rural sociology is'concerned with .... human life in rural areas and with the ruralization process'. It is also termed as rural community studies, village community, folk community, and also peasants and

farmers study.

92. Urbanization

'Growth in the population of a country's population living in urban centres' and the consequent 'increasing secondary group relationships, voluntary associations, a plurality of norms... (and) increasing secularization and segmentary roles' is called urbanization. In the recent literature in sociology, urbanization is deemed as a part of social change. Urbanization includes urban growth and its social consequences.

93. Urban Sociology

Urban sociology is best described as 'human interaction in urban communities' and also ' urban aspects of man's social life'. It is also called study of urban communities. Urban growth and its regulation is also studied by geographers, city planners etc. but human interaction and the development of new type of social structure, and norms and values, quite different from rural societies is the concern of sociologists only.

94.. Medical Sociology

Some of the major concerns of medical sociology are the study of ' medical institutions and health service organizations.'. It also concentrates it attention on 'the sociology of doctor-patient interaction' and 'development of alternative accounts of the causes,form and nature

of sickness in society'. For these reasons, medical sociology has direct relation with human ecology, and population (including social factors in fertility and mortality).

95. Population

'Population studies are concerned with relationship between population changes and other variables- social, economic, political, biological, genetic, geographical and the like'. A majority of the sociologists deal with population as a part of social change and also of human ecology. Text-books authors generally place human ecology and population together and make the chapter Headings like 'ecology and population' or 'demography and ecology'.

96. Migration

Migration 'denotes geographical movement of relatively settled people', in this way, it is the concern of population geographers also. Political scientists are interested in the political migration and the problem of refugees, invasion, conquest, colonization and immigration. Sociologists are interested in the causes and consequences of migration, problem of assimilation, the question of minorities in the place of settlement, social adjustment of immigrants etc. Population experts are interested in migration as far as it affects the balance of population in some areas and concentration in some others.

IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

97. Social Problems

'Social problems' is explained as the 'sociology specialty concerned with the study of problem areas as crime, war, disease, poverty, race relations'. Some sociologists define it as 'disapproved deviant behaviour in each institution'. But the recent view is that ' the field has largely abandoned the attempt to explain deviant behaviour and social disorganization. Rather it is attempting to explain how society through an essentially political process, discovers and invents its social problems'. Sociologists generally treat social problems as a part of social change, social disorganization or applied sociology.

98. Social Gerontology

Social gerontology is the study of the social and psychological aspects of the aging process in man, and the personal and social adjustment problems experienced by the aged, such as exploitation, victimization and stigmatization. It is considered as one of the social problems and also as an aspect of applications of sociology .

99. Applied Sociology

Use of sociological generalizations to assist in the solution of social problems is the field of study, called applied sociology. It may be an instrument of either social reform or social

engineering. Applied sociology uses sociological generalizations to deal with the problems of social disorganization, deviant behaviour, mental illness, crime, and social conflict. It helps in framing social policy and social planning.

100. Social Planning

Social planning is associated with social control, social policy and social change. It is also explained as 'projecting order upon human relationships'. Social planning is also termed social engineering, and is associated with welfare economics, welfare state, urban policy, social legislation, population policy, state planning, and social innovation , etc.

4.5 Relative Significance Categorization

Collection of terms provided in 8 dictionaries of sociology/ social sciences enabled to get about 5000 terms, but it is not possible to include all the terms used in a discipline, in any information retrieval tool. As such, the designers of information retrieval tools are required to identify some concepts of each discipline, that need to be included as major categories or main headings in these tools. This identification also ensures that no significant concept remains unincluded.

In the present study, main concepts of sociology were identified on the basis of the terms used for them in the chapter headings by atleast 3 authors. This enabled to obtain a list of 100 main concepts. But even in this case, it may not be possible to include all or most of these as main headings in an information retrieval tool pertaining to sociology. As such, it was felt necessary to devise a method, through which some concepts out of these could be identified as relatively more significant than others. The second objective of this identification was to evaluate some of the existing information retrieval tools with regard to the provision in them, for some relatively more significant concepts of sociology.

While classifying the chapter headings used in 87 textbooks, it was observed that some concepts are used by upto 60 authors, while others, even by only 3 authors. Treating the terms or their synonyms used by only a few authors, equivalent to the terms or their synonyms used by even upto 60 authors, was not felt proper. In the same way, merely counting the number of authors having a chapter on a concept and deciding the significance of a concept on this basis was also not found suitable. In this case, an author devoting one fifth (1/5) of his book to a concept and another author devoting one thirtieth (1/30) of his book to the same concept would have been counted equal. Thus, counting the number of authors having a chapter

on a concept, was adjudged a crude method to decide the popularity or significance of that concept, among sociology textbook authors, and it was decided to take into account the proportion of the textbook, that has been devoted to a concept by each author.

While collecting the data about chapter headings and the terms used in them, the chapter number used for that heading as well the total number of chapters in the book of that author was also noted for all the 87 textbooks taken for the study. Where an author has a section as well as a chapter under it on a concept, both have been shown but while adding the proportion only main section has been counted. This data enables to find out the total number of chapters and the proportion used by an author to that concept. Addition of this proportion for all the textbooks enabled to find out the relative significance given to that concept by all the authors studied.

To expalin the procedure, it will be appropriate to examine a sample page of the classified chapter headings, showing the basic data used in this study:

52. SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1.	1957.	Social Differentiation	(Bierstedt 5/6)
2.	1959.	Social Differentiation and Stratification	(Merton 19/25)
3.	1962.	Differentiation and Leadership*	(Young 25/26)
4.	1965.	Differentiation and variation in social structures *	(Parsons 2/5)
5.	1971.	Social Differentiation	(Sergeant 2/6)
6.	1976.	Social Differentiation	(Hebding 4/5)
7.	1976.	Differences within societies	(Stewart 2/5)
8.	1983.	Social Differentiation and Stratification	(Eshleman 8/20)
9.	1985.	Social Differentiation	(O'Donnell 4/9)
10.	1990.	Social Differentiation and Stratification	(S Rao 13/30)

The basic data collected in the form of above table, for all the 100 concepts can be interpreted and expalined in the following way:

1. Out of 87 textbooks seen, only 10 have a chapter on social differentiation;

2. Out of 10 authors 6 make 'social differentiation' a major section of their book and subdivide this major section into chapters. Such chapter headings are shown as underlined ;
3. The chapter heading number 1 above is the 5th major section in the textbook by Bierstedt, published in 1957. Thus,he has devoted one sixth (1/6) portion of his book to social differentiation;
4. As indicated by these chapter headings, where some authors combine two concepts together in the form of a heading, social differentiation is associated with stratification, social structures,and leadership ;
5. Out of 10 authors, 7 use the term 'social differentiation,' and one uses 'differences within societies' and 2 use 'differentiation' ;
6. The chapter heading number 2 'social differentiation and stratification' in the book of Merton occupies one twenty fifth (1/25) portion of his book, and if we require the portion for 'social differentiation'and 'social stratification' separately, it will be half of 1/25, i.e. 1/50th portion of the book for each of the two concepts. This combined heading for two concepts, is also included under the concept 'social stratification'. Such concepts in combined chapter headings included and counted in their respective places are shown with a star (*) above them.
7. Among the books taken for this study, a chapter on'social differentiation' was included in any book for the first time in 1957, and no book included a chapter on this concept during the period 1976 to 1983.
8. Out of 87 books the proportion of chapter headings devoted to the concept of social differentiation is as follows:

Bierstedt	1/6	0.1667	Hebding	1/5	0.2000
Merton	1/25/2	0.0200	Stewart	1/5	0.2000
Parsons	1/5/5	0.1000	Eshleman	1/20/2	0.0250
Young	1/26/2	0.0192	O'Donnell	1/9	0.1111
Sergeant	1/6	0.1667	S Rao	1/30/2	0.0167

9. As the total of such proportion for all concepts is 114.3602, and the proportion for social differentiation is 1.0253 (taken for 1.0254 due to approximation), if we want to express it in the form of percentage, we can say that 0.8966 per cent of the headings in the 87 textbooks of sociology have been used for social differentiation.

The proportion of headings for each concept out of 87 book was obtained in this manner. This proportion enables us to arrange all the identified concepts accoring to the relative significance given to them by all the 87 authors combinedly. The results obtained out of this method appear to be better than the crude method of deciding the relative significance, on the basis of the number of authors having a chapter heading on a concept. However, the significance value calculated in this manner is not meant to express the exact importance/ relevance/value of a concept in sociology but only indicates the relative preference or significance given to each concept by these authors combinedly by adopting it as a chapter heading.

In the absence of any reliable alternative, this method serves the purpose of identifying some relatively more significant concepts, out of all the main concepts identified earlier. All the main concepts can be arranged in the descending order of their significance also. The results obtained through categorization, in fact, take into consideration, and is able to depict in quantifiable form, the 'educational and scientific consensus' as suggested by Bliss and also 'currency' suggested by Ranganathan, in the form of use of these concepts among a large number of sociologists.

The identified concepts have been grouped into three significance categories, while retaining them in the classified order and within their major categories. It is to be emphasized here again that, the purpose of this categorization is not to evaluate a concept itself, but its 'use', 'popularity', and

Table No. 4.39

100 Main Sociological Concepts Grouped into three Categories according to their Relative Significance

	Significance Level											
	above 0.7			between 0.3 to 0.7			Below 0.3					
Sl. no.	Concept	No. of Authors	Signi-ficance	Sl. no.	Concept	No. of Authors	Signi-ficance	Sl. no.	Concept	No. of Authors	Signi-ficance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0. HISTORY, THEORY, METHODS												
1.	Sociology/	22										
2.	Scope	17	3.0277									
3.	History of Sociology	8	0.8310									
4.	Theories of Sociology	17	1.5087									
5.	Research Methods	34	2.6350	6.	Scientific Method	8	0.4699					
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION												
7.	Social Organization	31	4.7906	8.	Social Systems	3	0.4160					
9.	Society/ Social Life	20	1.9610	9a.	Social Order	9	0.5243					
10.	Social Processes	15	1.4594									
11.	Social Relations	13	1.1410									
12.	Social Interaction	24	1.8078									
13.	Individual											
14.	Personality	31.	2.6977	15.	Attitudes	6	0.5638					
				16.	Biological Determinism	12	0.5428	17.	Sexuality	5	0.1542	
18.	Socialization	51	3.7337									
19.	Communication	16	0.9467									
20.	Groups	34	2.7087					21.	Primary Groups	4	0.1744	
				22.	Small Groups	8	0.4625					
				23.	Associations	11	0.6832					
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS												
24.	Social Institutions	41	5.5380	25.	Kinship	9	0.4660					
26.	Family	60	3.2195	27.	Marriage	18	0.5757					
28.	Political Institutions	47	2.9881	29.	Government	10	0.4525					
				30.	Formal Organizations	13	0.6928					
				31.	Bureaucracy	12	0.5823	32.	Authority	4	0.0939	
33.	Power	20	0.8614					34.	Leadership	3	0.0959	
								35.	War	4	0.1723	
36.	Economic Institutions	39	2.3235	37.	Work	10	0.4492	38.	Division of Labour	3	0.1560	
								39.	Occupation	4	0.2424	
								40.	Industrial Sociology	5	0.2977	
								41.	Capitalism	4	0.2186	
								42.	Poverty	4	0.2068	
				43.	Leisure	7	0.3074					
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION; CULTURE; RELIGION												
44.	Sociology of Education	48	2.8657									
45.	Culture	59	4.9952					46.	Sociology of Art	5	0.2455	
								47.	Sociology of Knowledge	3	0.0902	
								48.	Ideology	4	0.1967	
								49.	Magic	3	0.0875	
50.	Sociology of Religion	48	2.7768									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE ; RACE RELATIONS											
51.	Social Structure	23	2.1703								
52.	Social Differentiation	10	1.0253								
53.	Social Stratification	51	2.9682								
54.	Social Classes	31	0.9125					55.	Caste	4	0.0902
56.	Social Inequality	13	1.4898	57.	Social Mobility	13	0.4865				
58.	Social Status	15	0.8382	59.	Role	17	0.3514				
				60.	Sociology of Gender	16	0.5698				
61.	Racial Groups	17	0.9153								
62.	Race Relations	25	1.0559	63.	Ethnic Groups	10.	0.4977				
64.	Minorities	22.	0.8391								
V. SOCIAL CONTROL; DEVIANCE											
65.	Social Control	39	2.3428					66.	Customs	5	0.2931
								67.	Values	10	0.2982
				68.	Norms	14	0.5505	69.	Morality	5	0.1097
								70.	Public Opinion	6	0.2727
				71.	Sociology of Law	10	0.4856	72.	Conformity	11	0.2804
73.	Deviance	46	2.1384	74.	Crime	14	0.6522	75.	Delinquency	8	0.1986
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION; CONFLICT											
				76.	Social Disorganization	11	0.6262				
77.	Social Conflict	9	0.7417	78.	Crowd	6	0.3564				
79.	Collective Behaviour	26	1.9044								
80.	Social Movements	16	0.7419								
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE											
81.	Social Change	58	8.0708					82.	Evolution	5	0.1630
								83.	Progress	7	0.2081
								84.	Revolution	4	0.1630
85.	Scientific and Technological Change	19	0.7316	86.	Industrialization	8	0.3161				
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION											
87.	Human Ecology	22	1.6740	88.	Environment	10	0.4181	89.	Geographic Environment	5	0.2320
90.	Community	26	1.69[illegible]					91.	Rural Sociology	7	0.2728
92.	Urbanization/										
93.	Urban Sociology	28	1.5310	94.	Medical sociology	7	0.3994				
95.	Population	46	3.0431					96.	Migration	4	0.1734
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS											
97.	Social Problems	12	0.8299					98.	Social Gerontology	5	0.2171
				99.	Applied Sociology	7	0.6131				
				100.	Social Planning	7	0.3359				
Total Concepts 44			92.4827		26		13.8473		30		5.4888
Miscellaneous concepts not enumerated above									47		2.5414
Cumulative Total									147		114.3602

Table 4.39

Proportion of Significance given to Major categories by 87 textbook authors

Sl. no.	Major Category	Proportion of Significance	Percentage	Radius Value for circular representation*
0.	History, Theories, Methods	8.4723	7.4	1.64
I.	Social Organization	24.7698	21.7	2.81
II.	Social Institutions	19.9400	17.4	2.52
III.	Education, Culture, Religion	11.3360	9.9	1.90
IV.	Social Structure, Race Rel.	14.2102	12.4	2.13
V.	Social Control, Deviance	7.6282	6.7	1.56
VI.	Social Conflict, Disorgan.	4.3706	3.8	1.18
VII.	Social Change	9.6525	8.4	1.75
VIII.	Human Ecology, Population	9.4431	8.3	1.73
IX.	Social Problems	1.9960	1.8	0.80
X.	Other Miscellaneous concepts not included above	2.5414	2.2	0.90
	Total	114.3602	100.0	6.03

* $r = \sqrt{\frac{area}{\pi}}$ Where proportion of significance assumed as area of that category for circular representation.

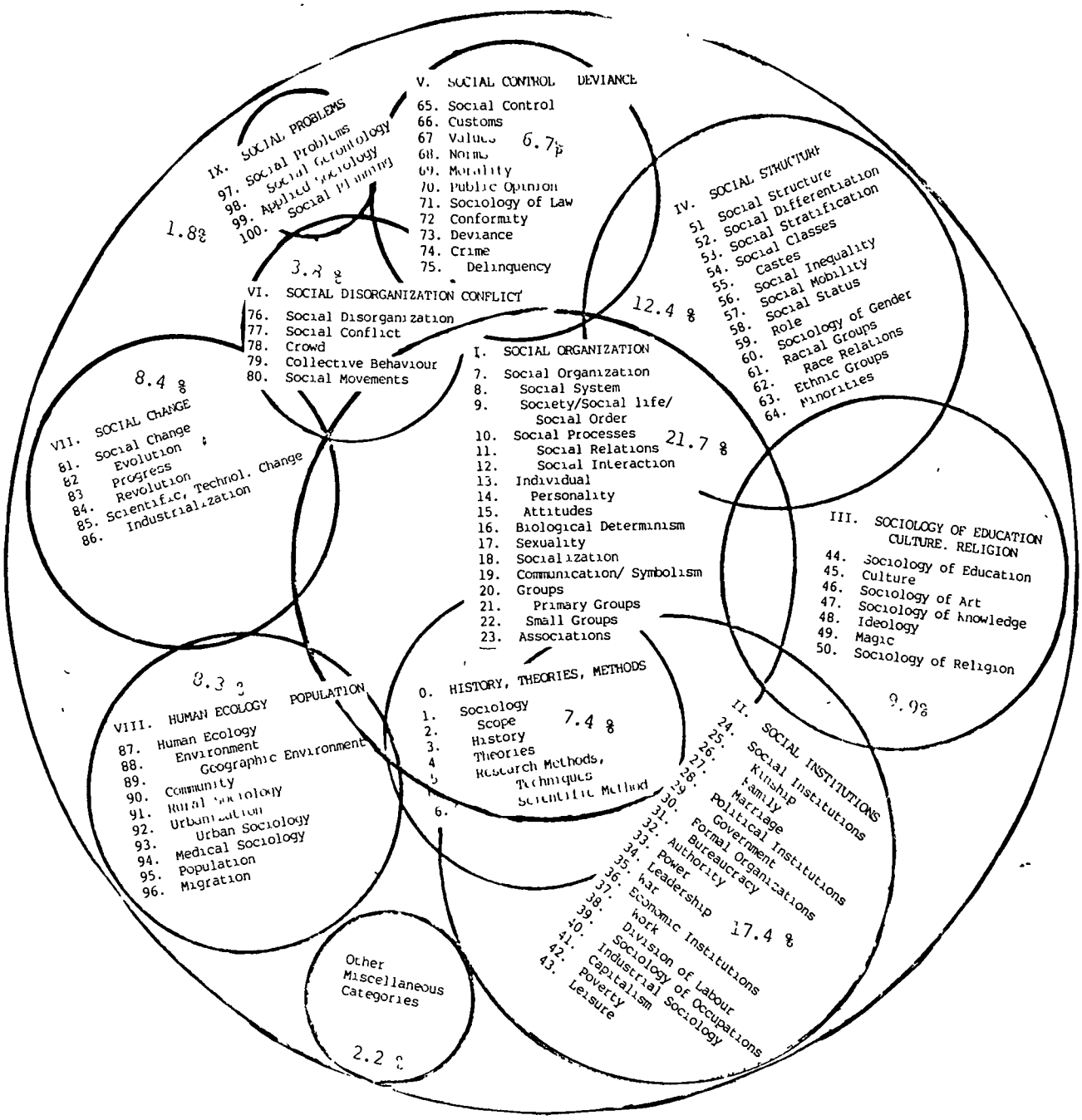

Chart 4.40

Major Sociological Categories in the form of Constellation of Circles Proportionate to the Significance given to them by 87 Text-book authors

'consensus' among sociologists. The concepts identified as most significant through categorization, can also be used as a criterion for evaluating the classification schemes, as to which extent they have been able to take into consideration and include the concepts or their equivalent terms as main headings.

Among the 100 main concepts of sociology , social change with a significance value of 8.0708 emerges as the most significant concept, and magic with a value of 0.0875 as the lowest. For easy comparability and presentability in a tabular form while retaining the concepts in their classified order, it was felt appropriate to make three 'level of significance categories'. The rule of equal intervals was not applied here, instead the intervals were derived in such a way that all the most significant concepts are included in the first category, according to their value. The result of categorization is as follows:

Category	Significance in Sociology	Value range	No. of Concepts
I	High	above 0.7	44
II	Medium	between 0.3 to 0.7	26
III	Low	below 0.3	30

This categorization according to significance, clearly indicates the concepts that belong specifically to sociology, and also the concepts of other disciplines that sociology tries to analyze and interpret.*

	Main Concepts of Sociology	Main Concepts of other Disciplines dealt in sociology also	
Category	I	II	III
	Organization Institutions Culture Social structure Collective behaviour Population etc.	Government Bureaucracy Law Crime Environment Medical sociol. etc.	Leadership War Occupation Industrial sociology Capitalism Ideology etc.

* only some concepts shown, for example.

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3. Thomas Ford Hoult "Social organization" in Dictionary of modern sociology. Totowa, NJ, Littlefield Adams, 1969:

4. Robert E L Faris "Social organization (sociology)" in Julius Gould; W L Kolb eds. Dictionary of social sciences. London, Tavistock, 1964: p. 661

Note: 1. List of references for 32 definitions of sociology provided immediately after analysis of the concept 'sociology' in the section 4.3 ;

2. A number of authors have been referred in the section '4.4 Basis and Justification for Relative Placement'. All these references have been taken from the section '4.3 Analysis of individual Concepts through Definition, Explanation and usage' hence not repeated here. Most of these quotations are taken from the dictionaries of sociology for which list is being provided separately, and as the terms are in an alphabetical sequence in these dictionaries, the page reference was felt unnecessary.

CHAPTER V

REPRESENTATION IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL TOOLS

5.1 Guidelines and the Criteria

Representation of the universe of knowledge and its concepts in the information retrieval tools and the form of terms to be used, has been of constant concern of classificationists and other individuals and groups working in this field. Ranganathan defined the terminology of a scheme for classification as " the system of terms in a language, denoting or meaning the classes of the scheme, the language being the natural one or the jargon of a profession or trade." (1) Again he writes "Terminology is the system of terms used to denote- that is to name- the classes or ranked isolates in a scheme for classification." (2) From the terminological point of view Riggs writes "Although a word may have several senses, only one of them is intended, when it is used as a term. Hence, a word is term only when it designates one of it's possible meanings." (3)

Ranganathan has suggested four canons for terminology: 1. Canon of currency; Canon of reticence; Canon of enumeration and; Canon of context , denoting the use of terms which are in current use among the specialists of the field; are uncritical; express or denote the link of a term with other terms in the chain; and enumeration of terms in specific context, leading to non-repetition of terms already enumerated in the hierarchy above, thus satisfying the law of parsimony. (4)

According to the Classification Research Group (5) an essential tool in constructing any retrieval system is a classification of knowledge. The purpose of this classification is to provide schedules in which the most useful generic relations of each unit term are displayed. The main interest of CRG has been to consider how such a classification should

be constructed. The CRG commenting on the existing general classification schemes wrote :

1. The schedules provide insufficient detail;
2. Revision and extension are too slow;
3. The schemes often disagree as to the correct placing of subjects;
4. Many classes are a heterogeneous jumble of teneously related items ;
5. The occurence of subjects in more than one class is not satisfactorily dealt with;
6. Phenomena whose relations with existing knowledge are uncertain, can not readily be accommodated; and
7. New classes of knowledge, which developed from new phenomena or by growth within an existing class can not readily be accommodated.

CRG is of the view that " Taking all such criticism into account, there is no existing set of general schedules which is satisfactory, nor is there one which can be made satisfactory by a simple process of extension and revision. The Group has found the need for a prior discussion of principles by which classification schedules may be constructed to serve the purpose defined above.... The Group, after a long period of theoretical discussion, is now undertaking a detailed practical examination of a series of subject fields. In doing this, we will have the double purpose of further developing principles, and of constructing satisfactory schedules.

The CRG is convinced that many weaknesses of existing classifications and other methods of information retrieval are due to an insufficiently searching consideration of principles on the part of their makers." (6)

Commenting on the situation Grolier writes " One must have a unified terminology and this terminology does not exist even now. Almost every author has his own terminology and to reconcile these terminologies and to say what is hidden behind the various terms which have been adopted, is not easy thing. So, in this respect we have no science: we are in the situation of chemistry before Lavoisier or physics before Newton." (7)

Lancaster provides some requirements that seem to be of most importance in a controlled vocabulary for information retrieval, some of which are as follows:

1. It should have "warrant" derived from the terminology of the literature and the information needs of the actual users or potential users;
2. It should promote consistency in indexing and searching by the control of synonyms, near synonyms, and quasi-synonyms;
3. It should reduce terminological ambiguity through the separation of homographs and through the definition of terms whose meaning or scope would otherwise be unclear ;
4. It should also assist the indexer and searcher in the selection of the most appropriate terms needed to represent a particular subject through its hierarchical and cross reference structure. (8)

The points raised above by various authors are also enumerated to some extent by Susan Bury .(9) Writing on the criteria to judge a successful classification scheme, on the terminology aspect Wynar writes " It (the scheme) must employ terminology that is clear and descriptive, with consistent meaning for the user and the classifier. The arrangement of terms in the schedule and the index should help reveal the significance of the arrangement. The terms themselves should be unambiguous and reasonably current, correctly identifying the concepts and characteristics present in the material being classified. (10) Kaula also emphasizes the use of current terms in classification scheme, and revision of the schemes to remove the obsolete terms.(11)

In the light of the guidelines about the terminological aspect of a scheme for classification , some of the points have been isolated, on the basis of which some major schemes taken for the present study, have been scrutinized.

Criteria adopted for evaluation of the Schedule for Sociology in some of the Schemes for classification with regard to the terms used and major categories and headings adopted:

1. Arrangement of the major categories;
2. Coverage of main concepts as headings in the schedule and number of headings adopted as direct headings, i.e. not mentioned in the scope notes;
3. Main concepts of sociology available in the schedules of other subjects;
4. Terms used and the use of singular or plurals;
5. Use of phrases or single terms;
6. Treatment and placement of terms generally appearing as pairs in the literature;
7. Scattering of related Concepts;
8. Scope note;
9. Placement of multiple concepts within the same class;
10. Hospitality through gap device;
11. Scheme's suitability for classifying micro-documents; and
12. Non-specific headings.

5.2 Representation in Dewey Decimal Classification

5.21 Arrangement of Major Categories

302 Social Interaction is the first major section in 300 social sciences. Sociology and anthropology is 301 and is subdivided into 302 to 307. Leaving apart the section on 'History, theory, and methods' in any arrangement of the major sections / categories of a subejct, like sociology, it is appropriate to enumerate or place the most significant aspect of the subject first. In sociology, society; social life; social organization, arethe basic aspect of the subejct. Sociologists generally define sociology as the study of social organization. Other aspects like social interaction;

Table 5.1

HEADINGS USED IN TEXTBOOKS, AND EQUIVALENT OR OTHER MAIN HEADINGS PROVIDED IN THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Textbook Headings 1	Significance 2	Class no. 3	Headings used in DC(20th edition) 4
0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS			
1-2. Sociology/ Scope	3.03	301	Sociology and anthropology class here interdisciplinary works on society
3. History of sociology	0.83	301.09	History of sociology
4. Theories of sociology	1.51	301.01	Theories of sociology
5. Research methods	2.64	001.42	Research methods. Class here research methods not otherwise provided for
6. Scientific method	0.47		Scientific method
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION			
7. Social organization	4.79		
8. Social system	0.42		
9. Society/ Social life	1.96	301	Sociology and anthropology Class here interdisciplinary works on society
Social order	0.52		
10. Social processes	1.46		
11. Social relations	1.14	302.5	Relation of the individual to society
12. Social interaction	1.81	302.3	Social interaction within groups
		302.4	Social interaction between groups
13. Individual/			
14. Personality	2.70		
15. Attitudes	0.56	303.38	Attitudes, attitude formation and change
16. Biological determinism	0.54	304.27	Factors affecting social behaviour - Biological factors other than human
		304.5	Genetic factors Class here sociobiology (biosociology) the study of the genetic bases of human social behavior
17. Sexuality	0.15	306.7	Class here interdisciplinary works on sex, sexual love, sexual relations
18. Socialization	3.73	303.32	Socialization including social learning Class here conformity
19. Communication/ Symbolism	0.95	302.2	Communication Class here interdisciplinary works on communication, mass communication
20. Groups	2.71	305	Social groups General aspects: Social status, role, interactions, problems of social groups; discrimination against and conflict involving social groups
21. Primary groups	0.17	302.34	Social interaction in small(primary) groups Groups small enough for all members to engage in face to face relationships at one time
22. Small groups	0.46	302.34	Social interaction in small(primary) groups
23. Associations	0.68		
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
24. Social institutions	5.54	306	Culture and institutions Institutions: patterns of behavior in social relationships
25. Kinship	0.47	306.83	Types of kinship systems Examples: matrilineal, patrilineal, totemic
		305.9	(groups of)Persons by kinship characteristics

Table 5.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (contd.)			
26. Family	3.22	306.8	Marriage and family
		306.85	The family Including the non-consanguinal family Class here interdisciplinary works on the family
27. Marriage	0.58	306.81	Marriage Class here interdisciplinary works on marriage
		306.7	Institutions pertaining to relation of the sexes Class here interdisciplinary works sex, sexual love, sexual relations
28. Political Institutions	2.99	306.2	Political institutions Institutions maintaining internal and external peace
29. Government	0.45	306.23-25	Governmental institutions
30. Formal organizations	0.69	302.35	Interaction in hirarchically organinized (complex) groups. Class here bureaucracies, organizational behaviour
31. Bureaucracy	0.58		
32. Authority	0.09	303.36	Coercion Examples: authority, punishment, restraint, threat
33. Power	0.86	303.3	Coordination and control Class here power, policy formulation
34. Leadership	0.10	303.34	Coordination and control Leadership Including influence, cooperation
35. War	0.17	303.66	War Including pacifism, sociology of war
36. Economic institutions	2.32	306.3	Economic institutions Social arrangements for production, distribution Class here economic anthropology; economic sociology; sociology of economic development, of consumption
37. Work	0.45	306.36	Systems of labor Class here sociology of work, industrial sociology
38. Division of labor	0.16	306.368	Nonagricultural occupations Class here division of labor
39. Occupation	0.24	305.9	Occupational and miscellaneous groups
40. Industrial sociology	0.30	306.36	Systems of labor Class here sociology of work, industrial sociology
41. Capitalism	0.22	306.342	Capitalism (free enterprise)
42. Poverty	0.21	305.569	The impoverished
		362.5	Poor
43. Leisure	0.31	306.4812	Leisure Class here free time
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION; CULTURE; RELIGION			
44. Sociology of education	2.87	306.4	Cultural institutions
		370.19	Educational institutions, sociology of education
45. Culture	5.0	306	Culture and institutions Culture: the aggregate of society's beliefs, folkways, mores, science, technology, values, arts
		301.7	Nonliterate societies
46. Sociology of art	0.25	306.489	Sociology of arts and crafts
47. Sociology of knowledge	0.17	306.42	Sociology of knowledge Class here the sociology of intellectual life, of information
48. Ideology	0.20	320.5	Political ideologies
49. Magic	0.09	306.4	Cultural institutions Class here popular culture Including the sociology of witch crazes, magic, symbols, eating habits, body shape
50. Sociology of religion	2.78	306.6	Religious institutions To be classed here, the institutions must be considered from a secular, nonreligious viewpoint Class here sociology of religion

Table 5.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE ; RACE RELATIONS			
51. Social structure	2.17		
52. Social differentiation	1.03		
53. Social stratification	2.97	305.512	Principles of stratification
54. Social classes	0.91	305.5	Social classes Class here class struggle
55. Caste	0.09	305.512 2	Social classes Principles of stratification Caste system
56. Social inequality	1.49	305	Social groups Class here.... social stratification, equality, inequality
57. Social mobility	0.49	305.513	Social mobility
58. Social status	0.84	305	Social classes General aspects: social status, role...
59. Role	0.35	302.15	Social role (role theory)
60. Sociology of Gender	0.57	305.3	Men and women
		305.4	Women
		305.2	Age groups
61. Racial groups	0.92	305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups
62. Race relations	1.06		
63. Ethnic groups	0.50		
64. Minorities	0.84		
		305.7	Language groups
		305.6	Religious groups
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE			
65. Social control	2.34	303.33	Social control
66. Customs	0.29	303.372	Customs and beliefs
		306.9	Institutions pertaining to death Class here interdisciplinary works on death
67. Values	0.30	303.372	Customs and belief systems Class here values, social ethics, social justice
68. Norms	0.55	303.37	Coordination and control normative methods
69. Morality	0.11		
70. Public opinion	0.28	303.38	Coordination and control Public opinion Class here attitudes, attitude formation and change
71. Sociology of law	0.49	306.25	Judicial institutions
72. Conformity	0.28	303.32	Socialization Including social learning Class here conformity
73. Deviance	2.14	302.542	Deviation Class here madness considered as a form of interaction of individuals with society
		306.1	Subcultures Examples: counter culture drug culture
74. Crime	0.65	364	Crime
75. Delinquency	0.20	364.36	Delinquent children

Table 5.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT			
76. Social disorganization	0.63	302.17	Social dysfunctions Dysfunctions affecting a substantial part of society, e.g. mass hysteria, crazes, examples apathy, fear, panic Class here social psychoanalysis
77. Social conflict	0.74	303.6	Conflict also 303.69 conflict resolution
78. Crowd	0.36	302.33	Crowds, mobs
79. Collective behaviour	1.90		
80. Social movements	0.74	303.484	Purposefully induced change including dissent, radicalism Class here social innovation, social reform, social reform movement
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE			
81. Social change	8.07	303.4	Social change
82. Evolution	0.16	303.42	Gradual (evolutionary) change
83. Progress	0.21	303.44	Growth and development Class here progress, specialization
84. Revolution	0.16	303.64	Conflict- civil war and revolution
85. Scientific and technological change	0.73	303.483	Development of science and technology
		306.45	Science and technology as cultural institutions
86. Industrialization	0.32		
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION			
87. Human ecology	1.67	304	Factors affecting social behavior
		304.2	Human ecology
88. Environment	0.42		
89. Geographic environment	0.23	304.22	Geographical, space, time factors
90. Community	1.70	307	Communities
		307.1	Communities-planning and development
		307.2	Communities-population
		307.3	Communities- structure
		307.7	Specific kinds of communities
91. Rural sociology	0.27	307.72	Rural communities class here rural sociology, rural villages
92. Urbanization/			
93. Urban sociology	1.53	307.76	Urban communities Class here urban sociology, interdisciplinary works on cities
94. Medical sociology	0.40	306.461	Medicine Class here the sociology of medicine, of health, of illness
95. Population	3.04	304.6	Population Class here demography, *demographic anthropology, population* geography
96. Migration	0.17	304.8	Movement of people
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS			
97. Social problems	0.83	362	Social problems
98. Social gerontology	0.22	362.6	Social gerontology
99. Applied sociology	0.61		
100. Social planning	0.34	361.25	Class here policy, planning

social relations; individual and personality; communication; socialization; and the process of formation of groups are contributory factors to social organization. Thus social organization is a better first heading than social interaction adopted by DC. Even if we go through sociology textbooks 51 chapters are devoted to social organization and society and only 24 to social interaction.

303 Social Processes

Social processes is the second major category. Accommodation, assimilation, competition, cooperation and conflict are generally described as the form of social processes. Russell Langworthy (12) says "Social process is seen (by some sociologists) to be social interaction." DC includes control, social change and conflict, the three major sections of sociology within social processes, although they are themselves major categories of sociology as social control; social change; and social disorganization and conflict. Even if we go by the relative significance calculated in the previous chapter for each of the 100 concepts, we can decide whether Social processes can be made a significant major category ?

Concepts	No. of Chapters	Significance
Social change	59	8.07
Social control	41	2.34
Social processes	15	1.46
Social conflict	9	0.74

Thus, it does not seem proper to place high significance value headings like social control and social change within a comparatively less significant term, social processes.

304 Factors Affecting social behaviour

The heading is so ambiguous that one can include any aspect of sociology or for that matter, any other subject within it. In sociological literature human ecology and communities form distinct categories and atleast 54 authors

out of 87 have a chapter on human ecology and communities, but we do not find any heading adopted by any author as factors affecting social behaviour. Moreover, the main concept on population included as 304.6 can be a factor related to economic institutions and resources, but not directly affecting social behaviour as treated by DC.

305 Social Groups Making a major category for all types of groups is unreasonable. Sociologists discuss more about group interaction, structure, group behaviour, and social integration etc. than the various types of groups of men and women, religious groups or occupational groups. The types of groups enumerated and the major category or heading where they could be fitted better is as follows:

Class number	DC Heading within Social groups	Section/ category where it can be placed
305.2	Age groups	Social structre or Social problems or Population
305.3	Men and women	Sociology of gender
305.4	Women	Sociology of gender
305.5	Social classes	Social structure Social stratification
305.6	Religious groups	Education, culture, religion
305.7	Language groups	Racial, ethnic and minority groups
305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups	Social structure
305.9	Occupational and misc. groups	Economic institutions

306 Culture and Institutions

Social institutions is a major category of sociology, and in the same way culture also. In the literature of sociology, we find the headings put together like culture and normative order (O'Brien); Culture and personality (Biesanz); race and culture (Lee); Culture and socialization (Bierstedt); social organization and culture (Abrahamson); and social structure and culture (Cole), but not a single heading as

culture and institutions, thus placing two major categories of sociology within one class number. Within culture and institutions, 306.1 sub-cultures is the first heading., and could have been placed within disorganization or social problems. Sub-culture is not the main part of culture to deserve the first heading while mentioning culture. Among institutions, family is the first and foremost, that shapes the individual through socialization to become a part of the organization and society, as such, family deserves to be mentioned as the first among social institutions. In coining the heading, 'Marriage and family' it appears as if only marriage leads to family, but in fact family as an institution came into existence far earlier than marriage institution, as such, in such heading, family should always be kept first. 306.9 is institutions pertaining to death. The concept does not possess the amount of literature to warrant a main section like this and could have been easily placed within customs and beliefs i.e. at 303.372.

305.6 is religious groups and 306.6 is religious institutions. As far as literature suggests, study of religious groups is not a major concern of sociologists, but sociological study of religious institutions, beliefs and practices is significant aspect of sociology. Devoting two major sections to religion at different places is not justified.

307 Communities

Planning and development has been provided at 307.1. Sociologists talk of social planning and they do not deal separately with general social planning and community planning , as such, the heading social planning, could have been better, but not within communities. Rural communities and urban communities have been placed within 307.7, but generally sociologists use the terms rural sociology, and urban sociology.

The analysis above shows that the major categories in DC are not properly identified and their sequence is also not

satisfactory. However, even if the present major categories are to be rearranged, the following sequence seems to be preferable:

Present sequence in DC	Rearranged sequence
302. Social interaction	302 Social processes
303 Social processes	303 Social interaction
304 Factors affecting social behaviour	304 Social groups
305 Social groups	305 Culture and institutions
306 Culture and institutions	306.8 Marriage and family
306.8 Marriage and family	306 Factors affecting social behaviour
307 Communities	307 Communities

5.22 Provision for Main concepts in the Sociology Schedule

Some of the main concepts not used in DC and their relative significance is like this:

Headings not used in DC	Relative significance given to them by textbook Authors
Rsearch methods	2.64
Social Organization	4.79
Society, social life	1.96
Individual, Personality	2.70
Associations	0.68
Educational institutions	2.87
Social structure	2.17
Social differentiation	1.03
Minorities	0.84
Collective behaviour	1.90
Industrialization	0.32

It may be repeated here that only headings with a value of less than 0.3 are relatively less significant as shown in chapter IV. For purposes of this table provision in the sociology schedule only has been considered.

A large number of headings do not appear as direct headings but appear in the scope note or under the direction 'class here'. Some of the main concepts not provided as direct headings are like this:

Main heading adopted		Term mentioned in the scope note or ' class here'
301	Sociology and anthropology	Society
302.3	Social interaction in hierarchically organized(complex) groups	Bureaucracies
303.36	Coercion	Authority
303.3	Coordination and control	Power
306.36	Systems of labor	Sociology of work
306.368	Nonagriculatural occupations	Division of labour
306.36	Systems of labour	Industrial sociology
306.4	Cultural institutions	Magic
305	Social groups	Inequality
305	Social classes	Social status
303.372	Customs and belief systems	Values
303.38	Public opinion	Attitudes
303.32	Socialization	Conformity
303.484	Purposefully induced change	Social reform movements
303.44	Growth and development	Progress
307.72	Rural communities	Rural sociology
307.76	Urban communities	Urban sociology
306.461	Medicine	Sociology of medicine
361.25	Social problems and social welfare	Policy, planning

Main Concepts of Sociology available in the Schedule of other Subjects.

Only few concepts of sociology are to be classified in other subjects. Educational institutions, sociology of education is placed at 370.19 in education. Ideology is placed as political ideology in 320.5. Crime is placed at 364 and also delinquent children at 364.36. Social problems

is placed at 362; social gerontology at 362.6 and social policy and planning at 361.25.

Table 5.2

5.23 Terms used- Singular or Plural and Phrased Headings

Terms used in textbook Chapter headings	Class number and the term used in DC
Social relations	302.5 Relation of the individual to society
Social interaction	302.3 Social interaction within groups
	302.4 Social interaction between groups
Sexuality	306.7 Sex
Groups	305 Social groups
Social institutions	306 Culture and institutions
Kinship	306.83 Types of kinship systems
Family	306.8 Marriage and family
Formal organizations	302.35 Hierarchically organized(complex) groups
Work	306.36 Systems of labour
Division of labour	306.368 Nonagricultural occupations Class here division of labour
Occupations	305.9 Occupaticnal groups
Poverty	305.569 The impoverished ; 362.5 Poor
Sociology of religion	306.6 Religious institutions
Social stratification	305.512 Principles of stratification
Sociology of gender	305.3 Men and women
Sociology of law	306.25 Judicial institutions
Delinquency	354.35 Delinquent children
Social disorganization	302.12 Social dysfunctions
Social conflict	303.6 Conflict
Crowd	303.33 Crowds, mobs
Social movements	303.484 Social reform movements
Evolution	303.42 Gradual (evolutionary) change
Community	307 Communities
Migration	304.8 Movement of people
Social policy	361.25 Policy, planning

Most of the terms used, are in plurals as social processes; genetic factors; age groups; social classes; religious groups; language groups; institutions; sub-cultures and;communities.

Use of Phrases or Single word Headings

There seems to be preference for phrases instead of single word terms. Some of the phrases used instead of

single word terms are like this:

302.3	Social interaction within groups
302.4	Social interaction between groups
302.5	Relation of the individual to society
304	Factors affecting social behaviour
304.8	Movement of people
306.7	Institutions pertaining to the relations of sexes
306.88	Alteration of family arrangements
306.9	Institutions pertaining to death
307.7	Specific kinds of communities

5.24 Scattering of related Concepts

Terms used by textbook authors, in pairs	Placement in DC
History and theories	301.09 History of sociology*
	301.01 Theories of sociology
Individual and personality	302.5 Relation of the individual to society
	302 Social interaction psychological principles of sociology
	-- (Personality not used in sociology schedule)
Family, kinship, Marriage	306.8 Marriage and family
	306.83 Types of kinship systems
Power and authority	303.3 Coordination and control Class here power, ...
	303.36 Coercion Examples: authority,.....
Work and leisure	306.36 Systems of labor Class here sociology of work
	306.481 2 Cultural institutions - Recreation- Leisure
Knowledge and ideology	306.42 Sociology of knowledge
	320.5 Political ideologies
Differentiation and Stratification	-- (not used in DC)
	505.512 Principles of stratification
Status and role	305 Social groups general aspects: social status, role,....
	305.523 By economic status
	305.524 By political status
	302.15 Social role (role theory)
Racial and ethnic groups	305.8 Racial, ethnic, national groups

Values and norms	303.372	Customs and belief systems Class here values,...
	303.37	Normative methods Including perception of norms
Conformity and deviance	303.32	Socialization Class here conformity
	302.542	Deviation
Conflict and collective behaviour	303.6	Conflict
	--	(Collective behaviour not used)
Crowd and collective behaviour	302.33	Social interaction Examples: crowds, mobs
Evolution and progress	303.42	Gradual(evolutionary)change
	303.44	Growth and development Class here progress,...

Theories can be treated as a part of the history of a subject hence, history should precede theory, but it is not so in Decimal Classification scheme.

Table 5.3

Scattering of related Concepts in Decimal Classification

Related Concepts	Class number in DC
Religious groups	305.6
Religious institutions	306.6
Types of kinship systems	306.83
Persons by kinship characteristics	305.9
Population	304.6
Population of communities	307.2
Culture and institutions	306.4
Sociology of education	370.19
Customs and beliefs	303.372
Institutions pertaining to death	306.9
Conformity	303.32
Deviance	302.542
Development of science and technology	303.483
Science and technology as cultural institutions	306.45-46
Social dysfunctions	302.17
Social conflict	303.6
Social role(role theory)	302.15
Social groups: social status, role..	305

Scatter of Related Concepts (contd.)

Related concepts	Class number in DC
Social interaction Class here psychological principles of sociology	302
Public opinion Class here attitudes, attitude formation and change	303.38
Language groups	305.7
Cultural institutions- language	306.44

Scope Notes

A large number of headings are not adopted as direct headings against class number, these have been enumerated in the scope note under the term 'including', 'class here','examples:','general aspects:' etc.

5.25 Multiple Concepts within one Class

As the adoption of the headings is not based on any significance criteria, all the headings can not be accommodated as the first term against a class number. The problem has been resolved by placing a large number of headings in the scope note as mentioned in the section 5.22 above. Example: 306.36 Systems of labour Class here sociology of work, industrial sociology.

5.26 Hospitality through Gap Device

A number of places have been left unassigned. In the class 301 only .7 is assigned. In 302, 302.6 to 302.9 are available to be assigned. In 303 also only .3 , .4, and .6 have been used. In 304, also only .2, .5, and .6 have been assigned terms. However, in 305 all types of groups have been jumbled together, hence all the places within 305 are already assigned. Same is the case with 306, except 306.5 being unassigned. In the

same way, 308 and 309 are also unassigned. As it is not possible to predict the future development and growth of new subjects, the unassigned classes provided at random may not be of much use.

Suitability of the Scheme for Classifying micro-documents

Decimal classification is a scheme for classification of books. The provision of standard sub-divisions and add to base number allow classification of documents and some of their facets but all facets of a micro-document can not be represented in the form of class number.

Non-specific Headings

Example of non-specific headings are :

305 Social groups

305.3 Men and women

305.58 Specific kinds of men

The terms 'specific kinds of men' can be interpreted variously, and no explanatory note is provided, as to what type of men will be included here.

5.3 Representation in the Universal Decimal Classification

5.31 Arrangement of Major Categories

Sociology has been allocated 301 in UDC (1985), and following major categories have been shown in bold print :-

30 Sociology. Social policy. Sociography

301 Sociology

301.15 Sources and motives of social phenomena. Social significance

301.16 Social relationships

301.17 Social processes. Group formation

301.18 Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere

301.19 Sociological viewpoints and trends. Individual sociologists and schools

303 Methods of social sciences

304 Social questions in general. Critiques of social organization. Reforms. Practical social problems. Social policy

308 Sociography. Description of social situation. Political and social life in various countries, peoples, races. Social geography

312 Demography. Population statistics. Vital statistics

301.15 Sources and motives of social phenomena. Social significance

This category is appropriately placed in the boginning of the schedule after 301.01 Nature and purpose and 301.03 Scope of sociology, however, the terms used to coin the heading are not used generally by many sociologists, or for literature searching. The category includes mostly psychological basis of human social life.

301.16 Social relationships

Social relationship, social interaction and social processes are used by sociologists to denote nearly synonymous concepts. The relative significance given to these by text-

book authors is as follows:

Heading	Relative significance
Social interaction	1.81
Social processes	1.46
Social relations	1.14

All of these can be named as sources and motives of social organization or social phenomena as used in UDC, and it would have been appropriate if all of these were placed under the major category 'social organization ' used by many sociologists, otherwise, the heading with the highest relative significance is 'social interaction' and it should have been used.

301.17 Social processes. Group formation

As stated in the previous section, social processes and social relations are nearly synonymous terms. The subheadings generally included within social processes are, cooperation, compromise, accommodation, competition and conflict, but most of these enumerated in UDC under 301.162.1 social relationships. The other heading in 301.17 is Group formation , most of the sub-headings enumerated under it, are related to social differentiation like rank, domination, power etc., and some others, under social disorganization like 'disintegrating' processes.'

301.18 Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere

Sociologists use the term 'social structure' and not as social structures, as used in UDC, as such, it can not accommodate differentiation, classes, stratification etc., moreover, these aspects already enumerated in UDC under social processes. The other main concepts grouped under this category are 'Groups'.'Society'. 'Social sphere'. First two of these, can represent a large part of sociological literature and the last term 'social sphere' is not in common use. The major

category 301.18 collects'heterogeneous jumble of teneously related terms' if we use the CRG vocabulary to describe the situation. The following table shows it clearly:-

Class number and the terms used		Category where they fit better
301.182	Crowd, mob. mass society	Social conflict,disorganization
301.183	Small groups	Social interaction, Social relations
301.185.1	Racial, ethnic grouping	Race, or social structure
301.185.2	Local community	Communities, Human ecology
301.186	Society. Organized structures	Social organization
301.186.2	Voluntary associations Cooperatives	Social relations, interaction
301.188.1	Economic groupings	Economic institutions Social institutions
301.188.2	Political groupings	Political institutions Social institutions

301.19 Sociological Viewpoints and Trends

Terms used in this major category suggest that history and theory of sociology can be classed here, as it contains 301.199 Individual sociologists and their schools. It would have been better, if this category was placed immediately after the heading,'subject, scope, limits of sociology,' as the category shows relation with individual sociologists and their schools . The subject, scope and limits of sociology is decided very much according to the sociological viewpoints and schools of sociology.

5.222 Provision for Main Concepts in the Sociology Schedule

Out of 100 main concepts of sociology identified in the present study,only 23 are available in the sociology schedule of UDC, including demography at 312, although the terms used, are not similar. Even out of these, most of the terms are used along with many other terms, and if we look for significant terms appearing directly against the class number as the first term, we find only two terms social relationships and social processes.

Table 5.4

MAIN HEADINGS PROVIDED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION IN 301 SOCIOLOGY SCHEDULE

Headings used in Textbooks	Significance	Class no.	Headings used in UDC (1985)
1	2	3	4
0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS			
1. Sociology		301	Sociology
2. Scope	3.03	301.03	Subject, scope , limits of sociology
3. History of sociology	0.83	301.01	Historical development of the phenomena of human communal life
4. Theories of sociology	1.51	301.19	Sociological viewpoints and trends. Individual sociologists and schools
5. Research methods	2.64		
6. Scientific method	0.47		
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION			
7. Social organization	4.79		
8. Social system	0.42		
9. Society/ social life	1.96	301.186	Rationally determined formations. Society in the strict sense. Purposive groups.
Social order	0.52		Organized structures.
		301.18	Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere
10. Social processes	1.46	301.15	Sources and motives of social phenomena. Social significance
		301.17	Social processes
		301.162	Approach relationship. Cooperation. Compromise
11. Social relations	1.14	301.16	Social relationships
12. Social interaction	1.81	301.165	Relationship between groups and individuals
13. Individual/			
14. Personality	2.70	301.151	Socially significant characteristics of individuals
15. Attitudes	0.56	301.151	Social psychology
16. Biological determinism	0.54	301.194	Biologically oriented trends. Organicists. Ethnological trend. Instictivists.
17. Sexuality	0.15		
18. Socialization	3.73	301.173	Socialization
19. Communication./Symbolism	0.95		
20. Groups	2.71	301.152	Group consciousness. Collective awareness. We-feeling
		301.17	Group formation
		301.18	Social structures. Groups. Society. Social sphere
21. Primary groups	0.17	301.183	Numerically small groups. Gang. Circle. Set
22. Small groups	0.46	301.186.2	Voluntary associations. Cooperatives.
23. Associations	0.68		Unions. Fraternity. Solidarity
		301.185.4	Mental, intellectual community. Community of ideas. Friendship

Table 5.4 (contd.)

Headings Used in Textbooks 1	Significance 2	Class no. 3	Headings used in UDC (1985) 4
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
24. Social institutions	5.54	301.188.3	Social, sociable groupings
25. Kinship	0.47		
26. Family	3.22		
27. Marriage	0.58		
28. Political institutions	2.99		
29. Government	0.45	342.51	Government
30. Formal organizations	0.69		
31. Bureaucracy	0.58		
32. Authority	0.09		
33. Power	0.86	301.172	Differentiating processes. Individuation. Separation. Rank. Domination, power. Subjection, servitude
34. Leadership	0.10		
35. War	0.17		
36. Economic institutions	2.32	301.188.1	Economic groupings
37. Work	0.45		
38. Division of labour	0.16		
39. Occupation	0.24		
40. Industrial sociology	0.30		
41. Capitalism	0.22		
42. Poverty	0.21		
43. Leisure	0.31		
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION; CULTURE ; RELIGION			
44. Sociology of education	2.87		
45. Culture	5.00		
46. Sociology of art	0.25		
47. Sociology of knowledge	0.17		
48. Ideology	0.20	301.152.4	Political ideology
49. Magic	0.09		
50. Sociology of religion	2.78		
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE ; RACE RELATIONS			
51. Social structure	2.17	301.172	Differentiating processes. Individuation. Separation. Rank. Domination, power. Subjection, servitude
52. Social differentiation	1.03		
53. Social stratification	2.97		
54. Social classes	0.91		
55. Caste	0.09		
56. Social inequality	1.49		
57. Social mobility	0.49		
58. Social status	0.84		
59. Role	0.35		
60. Sociology of gender	0.57		
61. Racial groups	0.92	301.185.1	Organically developed communities. Blood related groups. Consanguinity. Racial, ethnic grouping
62. Race relations	1.06		
63. Ethnic groups	0.50	301.185.1	Racial, ethnic groupings
64. Minority	0.84		

Table 5.4 (contd.)

Headings used in Textbooks	Significance	Class no.	Headings used in UDC (1985)
1	2	3	4
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE			
65. Social control	2.34	301.153	Custom, convention, Public opinion
66. Customs	0.29	301.153	Socially significant processes.... norms,.... customs
67. Values	0.30		
68. Norms	0.55	301.153	Socially significant processes.... norms, customs
69. Morality	0.11		
70. Public opinion	0.28	301.153	Socially significant processes, norms. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism
71. Sociology of law	0.49		
72. Conformity	0.28		
73. Deviance	2.14		
74. Crime	0.65		
75. Delinquency	0.20		
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT			
76. Social disorganization	0.63	301.174	Disintegrating processes. Decay. Collapse
77. Social conflict	0.74	301.162.2	Antagonism. Confrontation. Quarrel
78. Crowd	0.36	301.182	Loose, amorphous,transitory, short lived formations. Crowd. Mob. Mass society
79. Collective behaviour	1.90		
80. Social movements	0.74		
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE			
81. Social change	8.07		
82. Evolution	0.16		
83. Progress	0.21		
84. Revolution	0.16		
85. Scientific and Technological change	0.73		
86. Industrialization	0.32		
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION			
87. Human ecology	1.67	301.161	Socially significant milieu, environment
88. Environment	0.42		
89. Geographic environment	0.23		
90. Community	1.70	301.185.2	Local community. Spatially determined groups
91. Rural sociology	0.27		
92. Urbanization/			
93. Urban sociology	1.53		
94. Medical sociology	0.40		
95. Population	3.04	312	Demography. Population statistics. Vital statistics
96. Migration	0.17		
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS			
97. Social problems	0.83	304	Reforms. Practical social problems.
98. Social gerontology	0.22		
99. Applied sociology	0.61		
100. Social planning	0.34		

Table 5.5

Some Main Concepts of Sociology not provided in the Sociology Schedule of the Universal Decimal Classification

Some main Concepts	Significance	Provision in the UDC
1	2	3
5. Research methods	2.64	303.8 Research organization, procedure
6. Scientific method	0.47	168 Scientific method
7. Social organization	4.79	
8. Social system	0.42	
9. Social Order	0.52	
12. Social Interaction	1.81	
13. Individual	2.7	159.923 Individual psychology
14. Personality		159.923 Personality
15. Attitudes	0.56	
17. Sexuality	0.15	159.922.1 Sex psychology
		57.017.5 Sex and sexuality
19. Communication	0.95	
Symbolism		164.02 Symbolism
24. Social Institutions	5.54	061 Organizations and other types of cooperation. Associations
25. Kinship	0.47	392.31 Kinship
26. Family	3.22	392.3 Family life. Familial system
27. Marriage	0.58	392.5 Marriage. Wedding. Nuptials
29. Government	0.45	342.51 The executive. Government
30. Formal Organizations	0.69	
31. Bureaucracy	0.58	342.51 The executive
32. Authority	0.09	3.076 Administrative arrangements. Authorities. Departments
34. Leadership	0.10	
35. War	0.17	355.01 Sociology of war
37. Work	0.45	331 Work
38. Division of Labour	0.16	330.341.42 Division of labour in society
39. Occupation	0.24	347.232.1 Occupation
40. Industrial sociology	0.30	658.31 Industrial relations
41. Capitalism	0.22	330.342.14 Capitalist economy
42. Poverty	0.21	36.011.6 Poverty
43. Leisure	0.31	379.8 Leisure
44. Sociology of education	2.87	37.015.4 Educational sociology
45. Culture	5.00	008 Civilization. Culture. Progress
46. Sociology of art	0.25	7.01 Art
47. Sociology of knowledge	0.17	001 Science and knowledge,in general
48. Magic	0.09	133.4 Magic
50. Sociology of religion	2.78	2 Religion
51. Social structure	2.17	301.18 Social structures (?)
52. Social differentiation	1.03	
53. Social stratification	2.97	342.54 Groups within state. Social strata
54. Social classes	0.91	342.54 Groups within state. Classes
55. Caste	0.09	342.54 Castes

Table 5.5 (contd.)

Some main Concepts	ignificance	Provision in the UDC	
1	2	3	
56. Inequality	1.49	364.14	Social inequality
57. Social mobility	0.49		
58. Social status	0.84		
59. Role	0.35		
60. Sociology of gender	0.57	396	Women and society (?)
64. Minority	0.84	342.724	Ethnic minorities
65. Social control	2.34		
67. Values	0.30	17.022.1	Moral values, standards
69. Morality	0.11	17.022.1	Moral values, standards
71. Sociology of law	0.49	34	Law
72. Conformity	0.28		
73. Deviance	2.14		
74. Crime	0.65	343.9	Criminal sociology
75. Delinquency	0.20	343.915	Juvenile delinquency
76. Social disorganization	0.63		
77. Collective behaviour	1.90		
80. Social movements	0.74	061.2	Movements
80. Social change	8.07	364.122	Problems of social change
82. Evolution	0.16	575.8	Evolution
85. Scientific and Technol. change	0.73	364.124	Problems of economic and technological change
86. Industrialization	0.32	330.341. 42	Industrialization
87. Human ecology	1.67		
88. Environment	0.42		
89. Geographic environment	0.23	308	Social geography
91. Rural sociology	0.27	911.373	Rural settlements
92. Urbanization	1.53	364.122.5	Urbanization
93. Urban sociology			
94. Medical sociology	0.40	364.444	Social medicine
95. Migration	0.17	325	Migration, colonization etc.
98. Social gerontology	0.22	362.6	Welfare of the aged, elderly
99. Applied sociology	0.61		
100. Social planning	0.34	304	Social policy

Even among the terms enumerated somewhere in between the full-sentence headings, the terms are hardly comparable, and in many cases only first syllable tallies. Some examples are : differentiating processes for differentiation; socially significant processes for social control related concepts; economic groupings for economic institutions and; biologically oriented trends for biological determinism (if so?).

Main Concepts of Sociology available in the Schedules of Other Subjects

Inspite of the fact that UDC provides detailed classification for each subject, and also that minutest details available in the schedule for many a subjects (even in the abridged edition), it has been able to accommodate not many significant concepts of sociology, in the sociology schedule. Search for these concepts/ terms in the schedule of other subjects is not very convenient. 'See references' are not provided, and terms in the index are shown without context. Let us take the case of 'environment' we find subheading indicating 'social 343.97' , but when go to the schedule we find that it is in the context of criminology and criminal sociology.

Out of 100 main concepts of sociology identified in the present study, 23 could be located in the sociology schedule; 54 in the schedule of other subjects in UDC to be used in sociology with the colon (:) device and 21 terms could not be located from the sociological viewpoint. These are:

Social organization	Authority	Deviance
Social system	Leadership	Social disorganization
Social order	Social stratification	Collective behaviour
Social interaction	Social mobility	Human ecology
Communication	Role	Environment
Formal organizations	Social control	Urban sociology
Bureaucracy	Conformity	Applied sociology

5.33 Terms used-Singular or Plural and Phrased Headings

Term used in the textbooks	Form of term used in UDC
Scope of sociology	301.03 Subject, scope, limits of sociology
Theories of sociology	301.19 Sociological viewpoints and trends
Society	301.186 Rationally determined formations
Social relations	301.16 Social relationships
Socialization	301.173 Integrating processes. Socialization
Small groups	301.183 Numerically small groups
Government	301.188.5 Sociology of the state
Power	301.172 Differentiating processes. Power
Social differentiation	301.172 Differentiating processes
Racial, ethnic groups	301.185.1 Racial, ethnic groupings
Customs	301.153 Socially significant processes. Customs
Community	301.185.2 Local community

The tabular presentation of some sample headings used in UDC shows that most of the terms used in UDC differ from the one used generally in the literature of sociology. It can also be observed that UDC provides most of the multiple-term 'class descriptions' in plurals.

Use of Multi-term or Single term Headings

It is clear from the previous section that single term 'class descriptions' are used to the minimum. Whenever single term heading is used, it is along with other terms appearing in the same class number.

5.34 Scattering of related Concepts

Pair of terms from Textbooks	Placement in UDC
1	2
History and theory	Not provided in UDC

Pair of Terms from Textbooks	Placement in UDC
1	2
Individual and personality	159.923 Individual psychology. Personality
Family, kinship, marriage	392.3 Family
	392.31 Kinship
	392.5 Marriage
Power and authority	301.172 Power
	342.5 Power of the state
	06.041 Functions and authority of administration
Work and leisure	331 Work
	379.8 Leisure
Knowledge and ideology	001 Science and knowledge, in general
	301.152.4 Political ideology
Differentiation and Stratification	301.172 Differentiation process
	342.54 Social strata
Racial and ethnic groupings	305.8 Racial, ethnic, national groups
Values and norms	17.022.1 Moral values. Standards
	301.152 Socially significant processes. Norms
Conformity and Deviance	Not used in UDC
Conflict and collective behaviour	301.162.2 Estrangement relationships. Antagonism. Confrontation. Quarrel
	301.174 Disintegrating processes
Evolution and progress	575.8 Evolution
	008 Civilization, Culture. Progress

The table shows that except in a few cases, almost all the terms in the pairs are being separated apart.

Scattering of related Concepts

Related Concepts	Class no.
1	2
Psychological basis of human communal life	301.01
Social psychology	301.151
Groups	301.18
Group formation	301.17
Group consciousness	301.152
Purposive groups	301.186

Scattering of related Concepts(contd.)

Related Concepts	Class no.
Political groupings	301.188.2
Sociology of the state	301.188.5
Subject, scope, limits of sociology	301.03
Individual sociologists and their schools	301.199
Social processes	301.17
Cooperation. Compromise	301.162
Magic	133.4
Religion	2
Evolution	575.8
Progress	008

Scope Notes or 'Notes and Instructions'

Scope notes are termed as 'notes and instructions' in UDC and these have been used at several places, but in sociology schedule such 'instructions' as 'include' 'use' details by common auxiliaries' 'NB' etc. are not used at all. However, 'see also' ' divide like' 'e.g. (= for example)' and 'details by colon or A/Z'have been used in Sociology schedule also.

5.35 Placement of Mutiple concepts within one Class

In most of the cases, multiple concepts are jumbled together. Many times, so many concepts are put together that, 'class descriptions' themselves look like scope notes. An example of multiple concepts placed into a single class is like this:

301.153 Socially significant processes, norms. Reactions. Defences. Influence. Custom. Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism

5.36 Hospitality through Gap Device

Provision for new subjects or headings has been made at the cost of brevity of notation. On the one hand 75 per cent main concepts of sociology are not accommodated in the sociology schedule, and on the other, a large number of unassigned classes are available. Some of the main unassigned classes available for accommodating new concepts are like this:

301.02 ; [illegible]	301.166 to 301.169
301.04 to 301.09	301.176 to 301.179
301.11 to 301.14	301.187 to 301.189
301.155 to 301.159	301.197 to 301.198

In the present arrangement of the sociology schedule in UDC, where only 23 out of 100 main concepts of sociology are provided, the availability of classes for assigning, does not help in any way. The schedule needs to be restructured completely, so that, atleast 50 per cent main concepts of the subject, could be represented in the schedule, and the terminology is taken from their actual use in the literature of the subject, to help both the classifiers and the users of the information system.

Suitability of the Scheme for Classifying Micro-documents

The 'scope' of UDC as described in the 'Foreword' says "UDC is a scheme for classifying information on all subjects and in all forms. The medium edition contains about a third of the material of the full edition ". It may be possible to assign one or the other class number to the literature appearing as micro-documents, but it seems a tough task for a classifier, when he has to consult whole UDC for 75 per cent of the concepts used in sociology.

Non-specific Headings

Some of the headings are not specific, as to what type of literature will be classified under them, some of which are:

301.18 Social sphere
301.15 Sources and motives of social phenomena
301.186 Rationally determined formations
301.18 Social structures (it is not social structure)

5.4 Representation (of Sociological Concepts) in the Colon Classification

Study based on Colon Classification Scheme (6th edition)

For purposes of the present study CC 7th edition (1987) was not used on account of the following reasons:

a. The facet formula for sociology in 7th edition of CC is Y, (P);(MP): (E) (2P) but the schedule for (E) (2P) is not provided;

b. Index to the 7th edition of the CC is yet to be published;

c. Due to a large number of printing errors the class numbers and the terms representing them are unintelligible. On a cursory look, 30 printing errors are visible in a two and half page schedule for scociology ;

d. It appears, scoiology schedule in CC has not been changed much from 6th to 7th edition;

e. Rules section not provided for sociology in CC7.

On account of these difficulties, 6th edition of CC was used for the present study.

5.41 Arrangement of Major Categories in CC

Some of the major headings adopted in the Colon classification are like this :

Y (P)	Y:(E) cum (2P)
Y1 By age and sex	Y:1 Civilization.
Y2 Family	Y:2 Physical character and feature
Y3 By residence	Y:3 Activity
Y4 Occupation	Y:4 Social pathology
Y5 By birth or status	Y:5 Demography
Y6 Abnormal or defective	Y:7 Personality
Y7 Race as a social group	Y:8 Equipment
Y8 By association	Y:91 Nomenclature etc.
Y9 Others	Y:(E) : (2E) cum (3P)
	Y:1:1 Nomenclature etc
	Y:1:7 Conservation. Improvement

Some of the main concepts used by sociologists as Headings	Porvision in the CC 6 : in Sociology Schedule
1. History, theories, methods	Not used
2. Social organization	Not used
3. Social institutions	Not used
4. Sociology of education	Not used
5. Culture	Y:1 Culture
6. Social structure	Y5 By birth or status
7. Sociology of religion	Not used
8. Social control	Not used
9. Deviance	Not used
10. Social disorganization	(Y:4 Social pathology?)
11. Social conflict	Not used
12. Social change	Not used
13. Human ecology	Not used
14. Population	Y:5 Demography
15. Social problems	(Y:4 Social pathology?)

5.42 Provision for Main Concepts of Sociology

Comparable or synonymous terms available		49
Out of these available in sociology schedule	29	
Can be used through subject device	19	
Not used in the whole Colon Classification		51
Total number of terms identified as most significant		100

Some Main Concepts of Sociology available in the Schedule of other Subjects

Main Concept of Sociology	As used in CC	Subject
History of sociology	v History	ACI
Research methods	f Investigation	PCI
Scientific method	R17 Scientific method	R Philosophy
Institution	d Institution	PCI (P)
Capitalism	X:326 Capitalism	X Economics
Leisure	MY Use of leisure	M Useful arts
Sociology of arts	N Arts	N Fine arts
Sociology of knowledge	1 Universe of knowledge	1 Universe of knowledge
Magic	Δ :87 Magic and witchcraft	Δ Spiritual experience & Mysticism
Values	R43 Social ethics	R Philosophy
Revolution	W81 Revolution	W Political science
Human ecology	U47 Human geography	U Geography

Table 5.6

HEADINGS USED IN TEXTBOOKS, AND EQUIVALENT OR OTHER MAIN HEADINGS USED (MAINLY IN THE SOCIOLOGY SCHEDULE) IN THE COLON CLASSIFICATION (6th edition)

Textbook Headings 1	Significance 2	Class no. 3	Headings used in CC 4
0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS			
1-2. Sociology/ Scope	3.03	Y	Sociology
3. History of sociology	0.83	Yv	History of sociology
4. Theories of sociology	1.51		
5. Research methods	2.64	Y:f	Investigation
6. Scientific method	0.47	Y: (R17)	Scientific method
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION			
7. Social organization	4.79		
8. Social system	0.42		
9. Society/ Social life	1.96		
Social order	0.52		
10. Social processes	1.46		
11. Social relations	1.14		
12. Social interaction	1.81		
13. Individual/			
14. Personality	2.70	Y:7	Personality
15. Attitudes	0.56	S:57	Sentiment, Interest
16. Biological determinism	0.54		
17. Sexuality	0.15		
18. Socialization	3.73		
19. Communication/Symbolism	0.95	Y:38	Symbolism
20. Groups	2.71	Y8	By association
21. Primary groups	0.17		
22. Small groups	0.46		
23. Associations	0.68	Y8	By association
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
24. Social institutions	5.54	Y,d	Social institution
25. Kinship	0.47		
26. Family	3.22	Y2	Family
27. Marriage	0.58	Y217	Marriage
28. Political institutions	2.99		
29. Government	0.45		
30. Formal organizations	0.69		
31. Bureaucracy	0.58	Y9(W 8)	Civil service
32. Authority	0.09		
33. Power	0.86		
34. Leadership	0.10		
35. War	0.17	Y :438	War
36. Economic institutions	2.32	Y9(X)	Economic institutions
37. Work	0.45		
38. Division of labour	0.16		
39. Occupation	0.24	Y4	By occupation
40. Industrial sociology	0.30		
41. Capitalism	0.22	Y9(X:326)	Capitalism
42. Poverty	0.21	Y:43	Poverty
43. Leisure	0.31	Y9(MY)	Leisure

Table 5.6 (contd.)

Textbook Headings 1	Significance 2	Class no. 3	Headings used in CC 4
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION ; CULTURE ; RELIGION			
44. Sociology of education	2.87	Y9(T)	Sociology and education
45. Culture	5.00	Y:1	Civilization. Culture
		Y:1:7	Conservation. Improvement
		Y:8	Equipment
		Y:82	Utensil
		Y:83	Implement
		Y:86	Ornament
		Y:88	Apparel
		Y:91:1	Nomenclature
		Y72	Primitive societies
46. Sociology of art	0.25	Y9(N)	Sociology of art
47. Sociology of knowledge	0.17	Y9(1)	Sociology of knowledge
48. Ideology	0.20		
49. Magic	0.09	Y:35 (△:87)	Magic and witchcraft
50. Sociology of religion	2.78	Y9(Q)	Sociology of religion
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE ; RACE RELATIONS			
51. Social structure	2.17		
52. Social differentiation	1.03		
53. Social stratification	2.97		
54. Social classes	0.91	Y5	By birth or status
55. Caste	0.09	Y592	By caste
56. Social inequality	1.49		
57. Social mobility	0.49		
58. Social status	0.84	Y5	By birth or status
59. Role	0.35		
60. Sociology of gender	0.57	Y1	By age and sex
61. Racial groups	0.92	Y7	Race as social group
		Y:2	Physical character and feature
		Y:22	Measurement
		Y:23	Proportion
		Y:24	Abnormality
		Y:25	Colour
		Y:27	Functioning
62. Race relations	1.06		
63. Ethnic groups	0.50	Y73	Ethnological division
64. Minorities	0.84	Y58	Minority
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE			
65. Social control	2.34	Y:4:5	Prevention
66. Customs	0.29	Y:356	Custom ;
67. Values	0.30	Y9(R43)	Social ethics
68. Norms	0.55		
69. Morality	0.11		
70. Public opinion	0.28	Y:37	Opinion
71. Sociology of law	0.49	Y9(Z)	Sociology of law

Table 5.6 (contd.)

Textbook Headings 1	Significance 2	Class no. 3	Headings used in CC 4
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE (contd.)			
72. Conformity	0.28		
73. Deviance	2.14	Y:42	Degeneration
74. Crime	0.65	Y:45	Crime
75. Delinquency	0.20		
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT			
76. Social disorganization	0.63	Y:42	Degeneration
77. Social conflict	0.74		
78. Crowd	0.36		
79. Collective behaviour	1.90		
80. Social movements	0.74		
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE			
81. Social change	8.07		
82. Evolution	0.16		
83. Progress	0.21		
84. Revolution	0.16	Y9(W81)	Revolution
85. Scientific and technological change	0.73		
86. Industrialization	0.32		
VIII, HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION			
87. Human ecology	1.67	Y 9(U47)	Human geography
88. Environment	0.42		
89. Geographic environment	0.23		
90. Community	1.70		
91. Rural sociology	0.27	Y31	Rural residence
92. Urbanization/			
93. Urban sociology	1.53	Y33	Urban residence
94. Medical sociology	0.40		
95. Population	3.04	Y:5	Demography
96. Migration	0.17		
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS			
97. Social problems	0.83	Y:4	Social pathology
98. Social gerontology	0.22	Y13	Old person
99. Anplied sociology	0.61	Y2	Social work
100. Social planning	0.34		

The instruction 'to be subdivided by (SD) 'at'Y9 Others' in sociology schedule allows to represent other concepts not enumerated in Y (P). Under this provision, the terms or their synonyms enumerated anywhere in the whole scheme can be used in sociology. Some of the concepts can be represented in the following way:

Y9(G:61)	Heredity (Biological determinism ?)
Y9(S5)	Sex psych.(for sexuality)
Y9(X)	Economic institutions
Y9(T)	Sociology of education
Y9(Q)	Religious institutions
Y9(Z)	Sociology of law
Y9(L)	Medical sociology
Y9(X:75)	Planning (for social planning)

5.43 Term used - Singular or Plural, and Phrased Headings

Terms identified from Sociology textbooks	Synonymous terms used in CC	
Groups	Y8	By association
Bureaucracy	W 8	Civil service
Sociology of occupations	Y4	By occupation
Leisure	MY	Use of leisure
Social classes	Y5	By birth or status
Status	Y5	By birth or status
Sociology of gender	Y1	By age and sex.
Racial groups	Y7	Race as a social group
Ethnic groups	Y73	Ethnological division
Social control	Y:4:6	Treatment
Values	R43	Social ethics
Public opinion	Y:37	Opinion
Social disorganization	Y:4	Social pathology
Human ecology	U47	Human geography
Rural sociology	Y31	Rural residence
Urban sociology	Y33	Urban residence
Social problems	Y:4	Social pathology

As shown in the table 5.6 , and in the table above, all terms used in CC, are in singular form.

Use of Single term Headings or Phrases

Most of the terms used to denote a class, are in the form of single or double term headings, except few exceptions like ' race as a social group' and 'physical character and feature' etc.

5.44 Scattering of Related Concepts

Terms used in Pairs by Sociologists	Provision and Placement in CC
History and theories of sociology	no provision in the sociology schedule
Individual and personality	SN 14 Individualistic psychology Y:7 Personality
Family, Kinship and Marriage	Y2 Family Kinship no provision Y217 Marriage
Power and authority	no provision
Work and leisure	no provision for work MY Use of leisure
Sociology of knowledge and ideology	1 Knowledge, universe of no provision for ideology
Differentiation and stratification	no provision
Status and role	Y5 By birth or status no provision for role
Racial and ethnic groups	Y7 Race as a social group Y73 Ethnological division
Values and norms	R43 Social ethics no provision for norms
Conformity and deviance	no provision for conformity Y:42 Degeneration (Deviance ?)
Crowd and collective behaviour	No provision
Evolution and progress	G:66 Evolution R4961 Progress

Very few main sociological concepts are represented in CC, hence, it is not possible to identify the scattering of related concepts. The provision at 'Y9 Others' To be sub-divided by (SD) will place all non-enumerated concepts of sociology together within this category, and that will be against

the idea of proper categorization and filiation of related concepts.

Provision for Scope Notes in the Schedule

Colon Classification does not provide scope notes in the schedules. The rules section of chapter Y explains the facets and the terms used for each facet, and some examples of classified titles. However, instructions like 'to be subdivided as in.. 'other divisions by SD'; 'to be got by GD' and ; 'further division by (SD)' are provided at several places, so as to enable the use of isolates enumerated in the schedules of other subjects.

5.45 Placement of Multiple Concepts within one Class

In most of the cases, independent class numbers are provided for each heading, except in a few cases, where alternate terms or related terms are enumerated as follows:

Y:381 Material. Totem . Flag
Y:83 Light. Lamp
Y:8687 Crown. Head ornament
Y:1:5 Influence . Contact
Y:1:62 Variation. Natural selection

5.46 Hospitality through Gap Device

Gap device has been used to make provision for new classes that can be added to the schedule. Some of the main unassigned placings available are like this:

Y14 and Y17 to Y19 ; Y32,Y34, Y36 and Y37
Y42 to Y44, Y 47 ; Y56 ; Y86 to Y89
Y:6

The schedule for sociology in Colon classification, needs complete rearrangement to accommodate a majority of main concepts of sociology within its schedule, and the gap device can hardly help in accommodating all the concepts, without

adopting proper categorization, that is generally used in the literature of sociology.

Suitability of the Scheme for Classifying Micro-documents

Colon classification scheme is faceted, and all the facets of a micro-document can be represented to the maximum extent pinpointedly, but with the present scheme, where a majority of the main concepts of sociology are not enumerated in the schedule or in the whole scheme anywhere, the placement of micro-documents can not bring related literature in a filiatory sequence.

Non-specific Headings

'Y3 By residence' has subheadings, rural and urban, but it has to be used for rural sociology and urban sociology, although residence is only one aspect of rural and urban sociology. In 'Y4 By occupation', subdivision Y48 is leader. In sociology, leadership is studied from the psychological point of view; in connection with status and role ; in connection with the exertion of power and authority and ; also in connection with social classes, but hardly we come across any literature, where leadership is studied as an occupation. In the same way in 'Y3 By residence', Y394 is a subdivision for 'Refugee'. 'Refugee' is studied in sociology as a social problem in connection with displaced persons; as a kind of political migration and also in connection with adjustment of refugees in new cultural environment, but not merely on the basis of their residential status. In this way, a majority of the concepts of sociology need reconsideration and placement within the major categories that are generally used in the literature of the subject.

5.5 Representation(of Sociological Concepts in the Classification Scheme used)in the Sociological Abstracts

5.51 Arrangement of Major Categories

The classification scheme used for classifying sociological literature in the Sociological Abstracts has 33 main categories. Out of these 9 categories are single-subheading main sections,i.e. the title of the heading and the sub-heading is the same. These are:-

Rural sociology and agriculture
Urban sociology
Sociology of education
Sociology of religion
Community and regional development
Marxist sociology
Clinical sociology
Sociology of business
Visual sociology

Nine main categories are divided into 2 subheadings each and these are :

Group interactions
Social differentiation
Social control
Sociology of science
Demography and human biology
Sociology of knowledge
Radical sociology
Studies in poverty
Feminist/gender studies

Rest of the 15 major categories have 3 or more than 3 subheadings. each. First major category is methodology and research technology , and second , history and theory. In any arrangement of literature on a subject, placement of 'history and theory' in the beginning appears to be a better arrangement , the first section in Sociological Abstracts could have been placed as the second main heading. The third main heading is social psychology, and it accommodates various asepcts as small groups, personality, leadership, deviance etc. In sociological literature deviance is associated more with social control, and also with social disorganization,than with social psychology. Next category is group interactions, and it includes only one major aspect i.e. race relations, ethnicity, & interethnic relations , implying that any user who is searching literature on racial and ethnic relations must remember that the heading used for it is 'group interactions'. Fifth major section is culture and social structure.

Within this section, no sub-heading is included related to social structure, like social differentiation etc.,which has been made a section completely apart from social structure. The next category complex organization, includes jobs, work organization, production, employment,etc. generally included within economic institutions. The section on social change and economic development,is placed next, but it has no significant relation with complex organization before it and mass phenomena after it. All types of mass phenomena have been placed in one category in the next section. Social movements; public opinion; communication; collective behaviour; sociology of leisure; mass culture; and sociology of sports, pertain to diverse aspects like social change; social control; social interaction etc. and do not fit together under the heading mass phenomena.

Category by category observation of the whole arrangement makes it clear that the arrangement is not based on any thoughtful filiatory arrangement or helpful sequence. Demography and human biology also draws attention, which is a separate section, but birth control is not placed within this section, instead,it is within,family and socialization.

5.52 Provision for Main Concepts(of Sociology)in the Scheme

Some of the main concepts of sociology used as headings in the textbooks, but not used as headings in the Sociological Abstracts are as follows:

1. Scope of sociology
2. Scientific method
3. Social organization
4. Social system
5. Society
6. Social life
7. Social order
8. Social processes
9. Social relations
10. Social interaction
11. Individual
12. Attitudes
13. Primary groups
14. Associations
15. Social institutions
16. Kinship
17. Marriage
18. Government
19. Authority
20. Power
21. War
22. Economic Instts.
23. Industrial sociol.
24. Ideology
25. Magic
26. Social structure
27. Social classes
28. Caste
29. Social inequality
30. Social mobility
31. Social status
32. Role
33. Minorities
34. Customs
35. Values
36. Norms
37. Morality
38. Conformity

39. Social disorganization
40. Social conflict
41. Crowds
42. Evolution
43. Progress
44. Revolution
45. Industrialization
46. Human ecology
47. Urbanization
48. Migration

It is possible that terms have become obsolete, and no literature is appearing on them in the form of periodical literature. Annual cumulative subject index to the Sociological Abstracts for 1090, 1991, and 1992 was checked to find out how much literature is being produced on these concepts, that could indicate the obsoleteness or currency of these terms. The number of references in the subject index, against each term was totalled for three years as shown in the table that follows.

Number of references in the Subject Index for some of the Main Concepts of Sociology, not adopted as Heading in the Sociological Abstracts (cumulative total of the references for 1990 to 1992)

Concept	Significance / No. of References		Concept	Significance / No. of References	
Scientific method *	0.47	36	Magic *	0.09	20
Organization(social)	4.79	72	Social structure	2.17	254
Social systems	0.42	69	Social classes	0.91	167
Society *	1.96	39	Caste systems *	0.09	38
Social life *		30	Social inequality	1.49	286
Social order	0.52	70	Social status	0.84	206
Social processes *	1.46	38	Role	0.35	218
Social relations	1.14	128	Minority groups	0.84	210
Social interaction	1.81	229	Customs *	0.29	25
Individual	2.70	257	Values	0.30	61
Attitudes	0.56	177	Norms	0.55	146
Group dynamics	2.71	149	Morality *	0.11	41
Primary groups	0.17	--	Conformity *	0.28	18
Associations	0.68	117	Social disorganization *	0.63	18
Social institutions *	5.54	47	Social conflict	0.74	109
Kinship	0.47	96	Crowds *	0.36	11
Marriage	0.58	215	Evolution	0.16	142
Government *	0.45	40	Development *	0.21	34
Authority *	0.09	37	Revolutions	0.16	112
Power	0.86	162	Industrialization	0.32	121
War	0.17	147	Human ecology	1.67	50
Economic systems	2.32	165	Urbanization	1.53	73
Industrial sociology *	0.30	18	Migration	0.17	165
Ideologies	0.20	215			

* Concepts having less than 50 references in the subject index to Sociological Abstracts during 1990 to 1992

Although, the number of references against each term are based on simple count of all the entries appearing against that term, as an article is indexed against each significant term/ or concept appearing/dealt in a document, the analysis shows that significant quantity of literature appears on most of these terms. The number of articles being published on these terms, as well as, the use of these terms, as chapter headings in the text-books, indicates that these terms deserve inclusion as headings in the Sociological Abstracts, as most of these are 'current' in the literature. This cross checking of the use of these concepts as headings also indicates that , on account of their 'currency', user demand and approach will be comparatively higher through these terms than other terms. This comparative study, also shows that, some concepts of sociology, that used to be relatively significant earlier, which was evidenced by text-book study, are now on the way to become obsolete, as indicated by quite insignificant quantity of periodical literature appearing on them. But, we have to depend completely on Sociological Abstracts, about the concepts under which it has indexed some articles. One of the examples can be cited that of social structure. In sociological abstracts, the term is not used for hierarchical and differentiating structures in society. According to the indexing system adopted in the Sociological Abstracts, the following terms or the concepts they represent, are losing currency and less than expected literature is appearing on them. However, it is also possible that, the classification and indexing system adopted in the SA is resulting to show, so low references for a term, during a period of three years:-

Society	(39)	Social life	(30)	Social processes	(38)
Social institutions	(47)	Government	(40)	Authority	(37)
Industrial sociology	(18)	Magic	(20)	Caste systems	(38)
Customs	(25)	Morality	(41)	Conformity	(18)
Crowds	(11)	Development	(34)	Progress	(7)

Headings depicting relation with other Social sciences

Class number and Heading in Sociological Abstracts	Concept related to
0300 Social psychology	Social psychology
0623 Military sociology	Political institutions
0624 Bureaucratic structure	Political institutions
0700 Social change and Economic development	Economic institutions
0749 Market structures and consumer behaviour	Economic institutions
0770 Capitalism/socialism-world systems	Economic institutions
1300 Sociology of language & the arts	Language
1400 Sociology of education	Education as an institution
1500 Sociology of religion	Religion as an institution
1700 Sociology of science	Science
2000 Sociology of health and medicine	Public health and medicine
2100 Social problems and social welfare	Applied sociology
2300 Community/regional development	Economic institutions
2700 Studies in poverty	Economic institutions
3200 Sociology of business	Economic institutions

The table shows that maximum number of headings included above are those that relate to economic institutions from the sociological point of view.

5.53 Terms used - Singular or Plural, and Phrased Headings

Terms generally used by Sociologists as Heading 1	Equivalent or near-equivalent term used in Sociological Abstracts as Heading 2
Research methods	0100 Methodology and research technology
Personality	0312 Personality and culture
Biological determinism	1844 Human biology/sociobiology
Sexuality	1940 Sociology of sexual behaviour
Associations	0674 Voluntary associations
Social institutions	0508 Social organizations

(contd.)

Terms generally used by Sociologists as Heading	Equivalent or near-equivalent term used in Sociological Abstracts as Heading
1	2
Formal organizations	0600 Complex organizations
Bureaucracy	0624 Bureaucratic structure
War	0623 Military sociology
Work	0621 Work organization
Division of labour	0686 Social division of labour
Poverty	2757 Studies in poverty
Leisure	0842 Sociology of leisure
Racial, ethnic groups	0410 Interaction between(large) groups
Crime	2147 Sociology of crime and victimology
Delinquency	2151 Juvenile delinquency
Social change	0700 Social change and Economic development
Environment	2656 Environmental interactions
Communities	2317 Sociology of communities and regions
Medical sociology	2045 Sociology of medicine(public health)
Population	1837 Demography (population studies)
Social policy	2454 Planning and forecasting

In most of the cases, the headings used in Sociological Abstracts match with the terms being used in textbooks , and generally the terminology represents the literature of sociology better than other retrieval tools. The scheme does not follow any strict rule about using singular or plural headings. In case of atleast 17 headings used as plurals in the scheme, the singular form could have conveyed the idea properly e.g. 'environmental interaction' in place of 'environmental interactions' used in the scheme.

Use of Phrases or Single/ Double term Headings

Single/double term headings have been used in a number of cases, but some headings are unnecessarily lengthy. The heading '2983 Sociology of gender and gender relations' is one case, as'sociology of gender' is sufficient to convey the meaning properly,and can accommodate all the literature on the subject. In the same manner 'sociology of occupations' could have been used in place of 'sociology of occupations and professions'. It is clear from the table in the previous section that, most of the headings used, are not single/double term headings.

5.54 Scattering of Related Concepts

Terms generally used together in Textbook Headings	Placement in the Sociological Abstracts
History and theories of sociology	0206 History 0207 Theories
Individual and personality	(Individual not used as heading) 0312 Personality and culture
Family, kinship, marriage	1941 Family (Kinship not used as heading) (Marriage not used as heading)
Power and authority	(both terms not used as headings)
Work and leisure	0621 Jobs, work organization 0842 Sociology of leisure/tourism
Knowldege and ideology	2233 Sociology of knowledge (Ideology not used as heading)
Differentiation and stratification	1000 Social differentiation 1019 Social stratification
Social status and role	(both terms not used as headings)
Racial, ethnic groups	0410 Interaction between (large) groups(race relations, ethnicity, and interethnic relations)
Values and norms	(both terms not used as headings)
Conformity and deviance	(Conformity not used as heading) 0364 Deviance
Crowd and collective behaviour	(Crowd not used as heading) 0629 Collective behaviour
Evolution and progress	(Evolution not used as heading) 0700 Social change and economic development

Scattering of related Concepts : Some Examples

Interaction within (small)groups	0309
Communication	0828
Division of labour	0686
Sociology of occupations	1020
Market structures and consumer behaviour	0749
Sociology of business	3268
Nationalism	0995
Military sociology	0623

Scattering of related Concepts (contd.)

Sociology of education	1432
Culture	0513
Sociology of art	1331
Sociology of knowledge	2233
Social differentiation	1000
Culture and social structure	0500
Social control	1600
Deviance	0364
Sociology of crime and criminology	2147
Social change and economic development	0715
Sociology of science	1734
Sociology of technology	1772
Sociology of communities	2317
Rural sociology	1116
Homelessness	2793
Refugees	0491
Welfare state	0989
Social service programs	2187

Clarification of Headings with the help of Sub-headings

A number of headings are explained with the help of subheadings, that clarifies the scope of the main heading. Some examples are 0410 Interaction between (large) groups (race relations, ethnicity, and interethnic relations;and; 1977 Birth control (abortion, contraception, fertility and childbearing;).

5.55 Placement of Multiple Concepts within one Class

Multiple concepts are placed within one class at several places e.g. 0621 Jobs, work organization, workplaces, and unions ; 0715 Social change and economic development ; 0624 Bureaucratic structure/ organizational sociology;and 0686 Modes of production, employment patterns , social division of labour .

5.56 Hospitality through Gap Device

The classification scheme adopts a four digit class number and subheadings can be added to a main heading, but all major headings are serially numbered, that does not allow any new major heading to be included afresh as coordinate heading.

Suitability of the Classification Scheme for Classifying Other than Periodical Literature

The scheme has been devised for the arrangement of sociological literature in the form of periodical articles. Some major headings and some minor headings within them have been fixed and all the literature being published is somehow fitted into these headings. An user can be helped much with the arrangement of the literature, if some major categories are adopted and the headings and subheadings are rearranged. In the current arrangement, an user has to depend on subject index, but in the index also all entries appear, wherever there is reference to that term and the user has again to select some entries out of all enumerated against that term in the index. Under these considerations the scheme can not be used for classifying other than periodical literature, unless it is supported by key-term as well as concept indexing.

Non-specific Headings and Inappropriate Placements

Under'0900 Political sociology/ interactions' the sub-heading is'0911 Interaction between societies, nations and states'. It can be questioned if the interaction between societies, nations and states can be only political interaction. In the same manner '0508 Social organizations' not a single title could be located that has used the term 'organizations' or 'social organizations' in them. The heading'2697 Famine' is under the main heading 2600 Environmental interactions , but sociological literature relates famine more with social problems, economic conditions, or with poverty, than with environmental interactions, as shown in the Sociological Abstracts.

Table 5.7

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING TEXT BOOK HEADINGS AND SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS HEADINGS

Classification of the Concepts used in the Chapter-headings of 87 Sociology Textbooks	Rearrangement of the Headings used in the Sociological Abstracts according to the scheme used in Column 1
1	2
0. HISTORY, THEORY, METHODS	0100 METHODOLOGY & RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY
1. Sociology	202. of professional interest (teaching sociology)
2. Scope	
3. History	206. history and present state of sociology
4. Theories	207. theories, ideas and systems
	2580. critical sociology
	103. Methodology (conceptual & epistemological)
5. Research Methods, Techniques	100. methodology and research technology
	104. Research methods
	161. models: mathematical & other
	105. statistical methods
	188. computer methods, media & applications
6. Scientific method	
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	
7. Social Organization	267. macrosociology: analysis of whole societies
8. Social System	
9.a Society	
9.b Social life	
9.c Social Order	
10. Social Processes	
11. Social Relations	
12. Social Interaction	665. social network analysis
13. Individual	
14 Personality	312. personality and culture
15. Attitudes	300. social psychology
	373. cognitive/ interpretive sociologies, symbolic interactionism & ethnomethodology
	394. life cycle and biography
16. Biological Determinism	1844. human biology/sociobiology
17. Sexuality	1940. sociology of sexual behaviour
18. Socialization	1976. socialization
	1938. Sociology of the child

Table 5.7 (contd.)

Headings used in the text-books of Sociology	Headings used in the Sociological Abstracts
1	2
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION (contd.)	
19. Communication	828. communication
20. Groups	
21. Primary Groups	
22. Small Groups	309. interaction within (small) groups
23. Associations	674. voluntary associations
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	
24. Social Institutions	508. social organizations
25. Kinship	
26. Family	1941. sociology of the family
27. Marriage	
28. Political Institutions	900. political sociology
29. Government	
	925. voting, parties, political systems
	995. nationalism
30. Formal Organizations	600. complex organizations
31. Bureaucracy	624. bureaucratic structure/ organizational sociology
32. Authority	
33. Power	
34. Leadership	322. leadership
	911. interactions between societies, nations and states
35. War	623. military sociology
36. Economic Institutions	
37. Work	621. jobs, work organization, work-places & unions
38. Division of labour	686. modes of production, employment patterns, social division of labour
39. Occupations	1020. sociology of occupations & professions
40. Industrial sociology	
41. Capitalism	770. capitalism/ socialism-world systems
	749. market structures and consumer behaviour
	3268. sociology of business
	3063. marxist sociology
42. Poverty	2757. studies in poverty
43. Leisure	842. sociology of leisure/tourism
	869. sociology of sport

Table 5.7 (contd.)

Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology (1)	Headings used in the Sociological Abstracts (2)
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION; CULTURE ; RELIGION	
	1330. sociology of language/ sociolinguistics
44. Sociology of Education	1432. sociology of education
45. Culture	513. culture
	514. social anthropology
	285. comparative and historical sociology
46. Sociology of Art	1331. sociology of art (creative and performing)
	1375. sociology of literature
	3371. visual sociology
47. Sociology of Knowledge	2233. sociology of knowledge
48. Ideology	2252. history of ideas
49. Magic	
50. Sociology of Religion	1500. sociology of religion
	850. mass culture
	1978. sociology of death and dying
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE	0500 CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE
51. Social Structure	
52. Social Differentiation	1000. social differentiation
53. Social Stratification	1019. social stratification/ mobility
54. Social Classes	
55. Caste	
56. Social Inequality	
57. Social Mobility	
58. Social Status	
59. Role	
60. Sociology of Gender	2983. sociology of gender & gender relations
	2959. feminist studies
	1939. adolescence and youth
61. Racial groups	0400. GROUP INTERACTIONS
62. Race Relations	410. interaction between (large) groups(race relations, ethnicity & interethnic relations)
63. Ethnic Groups	
64. Minorities	
	2898. genocide

Table 5.7 (contd.)

Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology 1	Headings used in the Sociological Abstracts 2
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE	1600 SOCIAL CONTROL
65. Social Control	1600. social control
66. Customs	
67. Values	
68. Norms	
69. Morality	
70. Public Opinion	827. public opinion
71. Sociology of Law	1636. sociology of law
72. Conformity	
	1653. police, penology & correctional problems
73. Deviance	364. deviance
74. Crime	2147. sociology of crime and victimology
75. Delinquency	2151. juvenile delinquency
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL CONFLICT	
76. Social Disorganization	
77. Social Conflict	
	2858. studies in violence
	2884. terrorism
	2496. negotiation, dispute settlements
78. Crowd	
79. Collective Behaviour	829. collective behaviour
80. Social Movements	826. social movements
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE	0700 SOCIAL CHANGE
81. Social change	715. social change and economic development
82. Evolution	
83. Progress	
	2555. radical sociology
84. Revolution	
85. Scientific and Technological Change	1734. sociology of science
	1772. sociology of technology
86. Industrialization	

Table 5.7 (contd.)

Headings used in the Text-books of Sociology	Headings used in the Sociological Abstracts
1	2
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY; POPULATION	2600 ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS 1800 DEMOGRAPHY & HUMAN BIOLOGY
87. Human Ecology	
88. Environment	2656. environmental interactions
89. Geographic Environment	2682. social geography
90. Community	2317. sociology of communities and regions
91. Rural Sociology	1116. rural sociology (village, agriculture)
92. Urbanization	
93. Urban Sociology	1218. urban sociology
94. Medical Sociology	2045. sociology of medicine (public health)
95. Population	1837. demography (population studies) 1977. birth control (abortion, contraception, fertility, & child bearing)
96. Migration	
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS	2100 SOCIAL PROBLEMS & SOCIAL WELFARE
97. Social Problems	
	2046. social psychiatry (mental health)
98. Social Gerontology	2143. social gerontology 2793. homelessness 491. refugees 2190. victimology 2681. disaster studies 2697. famine 2079. substance use/abuse & compulsive behaviours (drug abuse, addiction, alshoholism,eating disorders)
99. Applied Sociology	2148. applied sociology 2462. policy sciences 989. welfare state
100. Social Planning	2454. planning and forecasting 2460. social indicators 2187. social service programs, delivery systems 2192. sociological practice 3166. clinical sociology

* Headings underlined above are main headings in the Sociological Abstracts and printed in bold letters.

5.6 Provision for Sociological Concepts in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

Library of Congress Subject Headings is a list of the terms, with broader term, narrower terms, related terms, used for, and use, references. Some terms are provided with scope note, as to what type of documents will be assigned this heading and also the type of documents that need not be assigned this heading. The list is primarily meant for use in the Library of Congress subject catalogue. The system is in use since 1897. The present comparative study is based on LCSH list 12th edition 1989.

Arrangement of Subject Headings

The headings in the LCSH list are arranged word by word in alphabetical order. The lists are also available in classified order, arranged according to the Library of Congress Classification Scheme.

5.61 Provision for some Main Concepts(of Sociology)in LCSH

A comparative table showing the terms generally used in textbooks as headings and the form of heading used in LCSH is as follows:-

Textbook Heading 1	Provision in the LCSH 2
Research methods, techniques	use Science-methodology
Scientific method	not used
Society	not used
Social organization	use Social structure
Social life	Social life and customs use Manners and customs
Social order	not used
Social relations	not used
Biological determinism	Sociobiology/Heredity-human
Sexuality	use sex
Primary groups	not used
Government	use Political science
Organizations	use Associations, institutions
Economic institutions	Economics-sociological aspects
Sociology of education	not used
Sociology of art	Art and society

(contd.)

Textbook Heading 1	Provision in the LCSH 2
Social differentiation	not used
Social stratification	use social classes
Social inequality	Equality
Sociology of gender	use sex discrimination
Morality	Moral conditions
Sociology of law	use Sociological jurisprudence
Social disorganization	not used
Scientific and technological change	Science- social aspects
Environment	use Ecology
Geographic environment	Anthropogeography
Medical sociology	use Social medicine
Social gerontology	Gerontology ; Aged
Applied sociology	not used
Social planning	use Social policy

5.62 General Headings vs. Subject-specific Headings

In a general subject heading list like LCSH it is not possible to accommodate all headings that conform to the subject-specific demand and form of a term used in each area. Some efforts are visible to specify the term like 'Power (social sciences).' Many more headings need to be specified like this, to fit with the subject spedific forms of terms used in a subject and specific meaning attached to them. For 'social organization' LCSH directs 'see social structure'. Although there are controversies about the exact scope of the term social structure, in sociology, but generally it is taken to express the hierarchical and differentiating patterns in society, as such, it is not appropriate to use social structure for social organization. Some sociologists use the term 'social life' as a synonymous term to social system, society, social order or social organization and social interaction. LCSH makes it 'social life and customs' and directs to use 'Manners and customs'. 'Government' is used by many sociologists in place of political institutions or political sociology, and these terms could have been referred, but LCSH directs 'Government use Political science', which hardly satisfies the need of

some sociologists, who may like to see some literature on government from the sociological point of view. Political science is a too broad term to search some literature on government from sociological point of view. LCSH uses 'Economics- sociological aspects' which is to be used for economic institutions. It is doubtful if both of these can be treated synonymous. For 'delinquency' as a phenomena LCSH uses 'Delinquents' as a group. In the same manner, 'scientific and technological change' is deemed as one of the significant aspect of social change, but if we adopt the heading from LCSH, we have to be contented with 'Science- social aspects.' Sociologists use the term sociology of medicine or medical sociology, but LCSH directs to use 'Social medicine', a term which is generally not in use in sociology, which is evident from the fact that out of the 8 dictionaries used in this study, not a single has provided the term social medicine.

The observations indicate that, while developing a list of subject headings, which is used by a large number of libraries, provision for some of the main concepts of each discipline needs to be kept in mind, so that the terms used by maximum number of persons from that discipline are well represented and the subject-specific context is also maintained. For this purpose, a list of most significant concepts of each discipline included in such a subject heading list needs to be prepared, and discipline specific context can be provided within brackets, as has been done in the case of 'Power (social sciences)'.

5.63 Form of the Terms used in LCSH

Out of the 100 main concepts of sociology identified from sociology textbooks provision in LCSH is as follows:

Term available either in singular or plural	55
Synonymous terms available for the term	20
Instruction to use other term	11
Inverted heading use	4
Terms not used	10

Plurals have been used, wherever it is required, e.g. social groups, small groups, minorities, delinquents, crowds, and organizations etc.

Use of Phrased Headings

Most of the headings fall into following four categories:

a. Single word headings e.g. minorities, delinquents, crowds, organizations etc. ;
b. A noun preceded by an adjective e.g. small groups;
c. A noun preceded by another noun used like an adjective e.g. political sociology ;
d. A noun connected with another by 'and' e.g. manners and customs.

Among the 100 headings to which this study is limited, the case of a noun connected with another by a preposition, or the case of phrased headings used in sociology, was not found. However, phrased headings are used in LCSH, whenever required.

5.64 Treatment of Related Concepts

Textbook Chapter Headings	Heading provided in LCSH
History and theories of sociology	Sociology-history Social theory
Social differentiation and stratification	not used use Social classes
Status and role	Social status Social role
Values and norms	Social values Social norms
Conformity and deviance	Conformity Deviant behaviour
Evolution and progress	Evolution Progress

No effort is visible to bring together, those terms that generelly are given combinedly in chapter headings of textbooks.

Scattering of Related Concepts

Generally, related subjects are brought together in LCSH, by means of inversion of headings or by combination of two or more subject words. 'Sociology of knowledge' has been inverted as'knowledge, sociology of' so as to bring all headings related to knowledge, together. Rural sociology,and urban sociology are also inverted as 'sociology, rural', and 'sociology, urban' so as to bring all the subdivisions of sociology, together in the index.

5.65 Use of Scope Notes

Scope note provides the guidelines about the subjects that need to be given a particular heading. Sometimes, the scope note also serves as a definition of the term adopted as heading, on the basis of which, the appropriateness of a heading can be judged, while assigning a heading to a particular document. Out of 100 terms relating to sociology checked, 18 headings have been provided scope notes. The scope notes start with the words ' Here are entered works on' or ' Here and with local subdivisions are entered works... '. Scope note also prescribes the aspects of the same heading that need to be given some other heading.

Placement of more than one Concept within one Heading

Most of the headings represent single concepts but some instances can be seen where combined headings have been suggested e.g. 'Manners and customs' and 'Associations, institutions etc.' .

Revision of Headings and Scope for Change

A number of headings provided in the LCSH,do not tally with the terminology, generally used in sociology and such headings need to be changed or specified from the subject-specific point of view. Such change is desired at least in case of some main headings, that are sought by users of indexing systems, more frequently than other minor headings.

Capability of LCSH to provide Specific Headings for Micro-documents

As observed in the Table 5.8 only 55 main terms of sociology out of 100 compared, are available in the same form in LCSH. For other headings, either synonymous term is used or direction to use some other term is given. Atleast 10 per cent terms of sociology have no provision at all in LCSH, as revealed by the present study of 100 terms. It appears, the requirements of a discipline like sociology, to index micro documents can not be met by a general heading list like LCSH.

Table 5.8

CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND THE TERMS USED FOR THEM IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS (LCSH)

Terms used in the Textbooks 1	Terms used in LCSH 2
0. HISTORY, THEORY, METHODS	
1. Sociology	Sociology *
2. Scope of sociology	--
3. History	Sociology- history
4. Theories	Social theory
5. Research methods, Techniques	use Science- methodology
6. Scientific method	--
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	
7. Social organization	use Social structure
8. Social system	Social system
9. Society	--
Social life	Social life and customs use Manners and customs
Social order	--
10. Social processes	Social processes
11. Social relations	--
12. Social interaction	Social interaction
13. Individual	Individuality *
14. Personality	Personality
15. Attitudes	Attitude
16. Biological determinism	Sociobiology / Heredity, Human
17. Sexuality	use Sex
18. Socialization	Socialization *
19. Communication	Communication*
Symbolism	Symbolism
20. Groups	Social groups
21. Primary groups	--
22. Small groups	Small groups
23. Associations	Associations, institutions etc.
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	
24. Social institutions	Social institutions *
25. Kinship	Kinship
26. Family	Family
27. Marriage	Marriage
28. Political institutions	Political sociology.
29. Government	use political science
30. Formal organizations	Organizations use Associations, institutions
31. Bureaucracy	Bureaucracy
32. Authority	Authority
33. Power	Power (social sciences)
34. Leadership	Leadership *
35. War	War

* Starred terms are provided with scope note in LCSH. For scope note see the section on analysis of individual concepts. (section 4.3)

Table 5.8 (contd.)

Terms used in the Textbooks 1	Terms used in LCSH 2
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (contd.)	
36. Economic institutions	Economics- sociological aspects
37. Work	Work
38. Division of labour	Division of labour
39. Sociology of occupations	Occupations
40. Industrial sociology	Industrial sociology
41. Capitalism	Capitalism
42. Poverty	Poverty
43. Leisure	Leisure
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION; CULTURE; RELIGION	
44. Sociology of education	--
45. Culture	Culture/ Human culture
46. Sociology of art	Art and society
47. Sociology of knowledge	Knowledge, Sociology of
48. Ideology	Ideology
49. Magic	Magic *
50. Sociology of religion	Religion and sociology
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE ; RACE RELATIONS	
51. Social structure	Social structure
52. Social differentiation	--
53. Social stratification	use Social classes
54. Social classes	Social classes
55. Caste	Caste
56. Social inequality	Equality
57. Social mobility	Social mobility
58. Social status	Social status
59. Role	Social role
60. Sociology of gender	use Sex discrimination*
61. Racial groups	Race
62. Race relations	Race relations
63. Ethnic groups	Ethnic groups *
64. Minorities	Minorities *
V. SOCIAL CONTROL; DEVIANCE	
65. Social control	Social control
66. Customs	Manners and customs *
67. Values	Social values
68. Norms	Social norms
69. Morality	Moral conditions
70. Public opinion	Public opinion
71. Sociology of law	use Sociological jurisprudence
72. Conformity	Conformity
73. Deviance	Deviant behaviour
74. Crime	Crime and criminals
75. Delinquency	Delinquents

Table 5.8 (contd.)

Terms used in the Textbooks 1	Terms used in LCSH 2
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT	
76. Social disorganization	--
77. Social conflict	Social conflict
78. Crowd	Crowds
79. Collective behaviour	Collective behavior
80. Social movements	Social movements
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE	
81. Social change	Social change *
82. Evolution	Evolution
83. Progress	Progress
84. Revolution	Revolution/s
85. Scientific and technological change	Sociology of science Science- social aspects *
86. Industrialization	Industrialization *
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION	
87. Human ecology	Human ecology
88. Environment	use Ecology
89. Geographic environment	Anthropogeography (?)
90. Community	Community *
91. Rural sociology	Sociology, Rural
92. Urbanization	Urbanization
93. Urban sociology	Sociology, Urban
94. Medical sociology	use Social medicine
95. Population	Population *
96. Migration	Migration *
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS	
97. Social problems	Social problems
98. Social gerontology	Aged *; Gerontology
99. Applied sociology	--
100. Social planning	use Social policy

5.7 Main Concepts (of Sociology) in some Dictionaries

5.71 Brief Description of the Dictionaries Examined

The dictionary by Fairchild (1940, 1955) provides maximum number of terms with brief one or two paragraph definitions. Mitchell's dictionary(1968) has limited number of terms and short(one or half page) explanation of each term. Hoult (1969, 1977) also includes not many terms, but provides very appropriate definitions, supported by quotes from original texts and usage in the literature of sociology. The dictionary has emphasized more on terms related to research mehtods and also computer related terms. It also provides a detailed list of references, where usage of individual terms and treatment of concepts by sociologists can be verified. Mann(1983) includes biographical sketches of a good number of sociologists, but explanation of each concept is very brief. Abercrombie (1984, 1988) also has quite shorter notes on each term.

Out of the three dictionaries or encyclopedias of social sciences included, International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences (1968) and Kuper's Social Science Encyclopedia (1985) provide a separate list of the terms that they think, pertain to sociology. UNESCO sponsored Gould's Dictionary of Social Sciences (1964)provides definitions from various angles, i.e. sociological point of view, political point of view, psychological point of view etc. The concepts are explained with the help of the definitions and usage from the original texts of sociology.

A table showing the availability of main concepts of sociology,in 8 dictionaries of sociology and the form of terms used in these, makes us to conclude as follows:-

1. The dictionaries do not adopt any fixed criteria about the use of the terms in singular or plural or about inversion of headings.
2. Dictionary of modern sociology by Hoult contains maximum

Table 5.9

MAIN CONCEPTS USED IN SOCIOLOGY AND THE TERMS USED FOR THEM IN SOME DICTIONARIES

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F*	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS									
1. Sociology	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
2. Scope									
3. History									
4. Sociological theory		G							1
Social theory			D						1
Theory			D		H	M			3
5. Sociological methods	F								1
Methodology		G	D		H				3
6. Scientific method									
see Science		G							1
see Methodology			D						1
Scientific explanation				I					1
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION									
7. Social organization	F	G	D		H				4
Organization	F			I	H	M			4
8. Social system		G	D		H		A		4
Social systems						M			1
9. Society	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
Social order	F	G			H		A		4
see Social cohesion			D						1
10. Social processes	F				H		A		3
Process		G							1
11. Social relations	F								1
see Social interaction		G							1
Social relationships					H				1
12. Social interaction	F	G							2
Interaction	F			I	H				3
13. Individual	F	G			H				3
Individual psychology				I					1
14. Personality	F		D	I	H	M		K	6
Personality system		G							1
15. Attitude	F	G	D		H	M	A		6
Attitudes				I				K	2
16. Biological determinism					H				1
Sociology, Biological	F								1
17. Sexuality		G				M			2
Sexual behaviour				I				K	2
18. Socialization		G	D	I	H		A	K	6
Socialization process	F								1

* List of dictionaries at the end of the table

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
I. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION (contd.)									
19. Communication	F	G			H	M			4
Communications								K	1
Communicafion , mass				I					1
20. Group	F	G	D		H		A		5
Groups				I				K	2
21. Primary groups					H				1
see Group		G	D				A		3
Group, Primary	F								1
22. Small groups									0
23. Association	F	G	D		H				4
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
24. Social institutions	F			I					2
Institution	F	G	D		H	M	A		6
25. Kinship	F		D	I	H	M	A	K	7
Kinship and kinship systems		G							1
26. Family	F	G	D		H	M		K	6
Marriage- family formation				I					1
27. Marriage	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
28. Political institutions									0
Political sociology			D	I			A		3
Politics	F				H				2
Polity					H		A		2
29. Government	F				H			K	3
30. Formal organization/s							A		1
see Organization					H				1
31. Bureaucracy	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
32. Authority	F	G	D		H	M	A	K	7
33. Power	F	G			H	M	A	K	6
34. Leadership	F	G		I	H		A	K	6
35. War	F	G		I	H			K	5
see Militarism						M			1
36. Economic institutions									0
Economic sociology							A		1
Economic organization and economic system		G							1
Economy	F				H				2
Economy and society				I					1
37. Work					H				1
Workers				I					1
Work and leisure								K	1
38. Division of labour		G	D		H	M	A		5
Labour, division of	F								1

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (contd.)									
39. Sociology of occupations			D						1
Occupation	F	G			H				3
Occupations and careers				I					1
40. Industrial sociology		G	D		H				3
Industrial relations				I			A		2
Industrial conflict						M			1
Industry, Sociology of								K	1
41. Capitalism	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
42. Poverty	F		D	I	H	M	A	K	7
43. Leisure	F			I	H				3
Work and leisure								K	1
III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION ; CULTURE ; RELIGION									
44. Sociology of education			D				A		2
Educational sociology		G							1
Education and society				I					1
Education	F	G			H	M			4
45. Culture	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
46. Sociology of art	F								1
Art, sociology of								K	1
47. Sociology of knowledge		G	D		H		A		4
Knowledge, sociology of				I		M		K	3
48. Ideology	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
49. Magic	F	G	D		H	M		K	6
50. Sociology of religion		G	D				A		3
Religion: Sociol. of religion				I					1
Religion	F	G			H	M	A		5
Religion and ritual								K	1
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE									
51. Social structure	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
52. Social differentiation	F			I		M			3
Differentiation		G			H				2
53. Social stratification	F		D		H	M			4
Stratification	F	G			H		A	K	5
Stratification, Social				I					1
54. Social class	F	G							2
Class	F				H	M	A		4
see Social stratification			D						1
Class, Social								K	1
Class system					H				1
55. Caste	F	G		I	H	M	A	K	7
see Social stratification			D						1
56. Social inequality	F								1
Inequality	F								1
Equality	F	G		I	H		A	K	6
Equality, Social						M			1

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE (contd.)									
57. Social mobility	F		D	I	H	M	A	K	7
Mobility		G			H				2
58. Social status	F		D						2
Status	F	G		I	H	M	A		6
59. Role	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
Social role see Role		G			H				2
60. Sociology of Gender							A		1
Individual differences-sex differences				I					1
Gender and biological sex						M			1
Gender stratification						M			1
Gender							A		1
Sexual divisions							A		1
Sexism							A		1
Division of labour by sex								K	1
Gender studies								K	1
61. Race	F	G	D	I	H	M		K	7
Sociology of race							A		1
62. Race relations	F			I	H	M			4
Racism	F	G			H	M			4
Race prejudice	F								1
Race and minority group relations		G							1
see Ethnic relations								K	1
63. Ethnic groups		G	D	I	H		A	K	6
Consciousness, ethnic	F								1
Ethnic group relations see Race relations					H				1
Ethnic relations						M		K	2
see Race relations						M			1
64. Minority	F	G	D	I	H	M			6
Minority group		G			H				2
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE									
65. Social control	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
66. Custom	F	G	D		H		A		5
67. Values		G	D	I			A		4
Value	F				H				2
Social values	F								1

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
V. SOCIAL CONTROL ; DEVIANCE									
68. Norm	F	G	D	I		M	A		6
Norms								K	1
Normative order					H				1
69. Morality	F			I		M			3
Morals	F				H				2
Moral order	F	G							2
70. Public opinion	F	G		I	H		A		5
71. Sociology of law		G	D				A		3
Law				I	H	M			3
72. Conformity	F	G		I	H			K	5
73. Deviance					H	M			2
Social deviance			D					K	2
Deviant behaviour		G		I			A		3
74. Crime	F	G			H	M			4
Criminology	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
Crime and delinquency								K	1
75. Delinquency	F				H	M	A		4
Delinquency- sociological aspects				I					1
Delinquent			D						1
Crime and delinquency								K	1
VI. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION ; CONFLICT									
76. Social disorganization	F	G			H	M			4
Social disintegration	F								1
Disorganization, Community	F								1
77. Social conflict	F								1
Conflict	F	G	D	I	H				5
Conflict, Social			D						1
Conflict theory						M			1
78. Crowd	F				H				2
79. Collective behaviour		G	D	I	H		A		5
Collective action	F								1
Collective behaviour and crowds								K	1
80. Social movements				I			A	K	3
Social movement	F	G			H				3
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE									
81. Change					H				1
Social change	F	G	D	I		M	A	K	7
82. Evolution	F	G	D	I	H	M		K	7
83. Progress	F	G			H		A		4

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE (contd.)									
84. Revolution	F	G		I	H	M	A		6
Revolutionary change	F				H				1
Revolutions								K	1
85. Science	F	G			H				3
Science: Sociology of science				I					1
Sociology of science								K	1
Technology	F	G		I	H				4
Technological determinism							A		1
see Determinism					H				1
Technological society						M			1
Technological change							A		1
86. Industrialization	F	G		I	H	M	A		6
VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION									
87. Human ecology	F			I	H	M			4
Ecology	F	G	D	I			A	K	6
Cultural ecology				I					1
Ecology see Urban ecology	F								1
88. Environment	F	G		I	H				4
Environmental studies			D			M			1
89. Geographic environment	F								1
Environmentalism					H	M			2
90. Community, Village	F								1
Community	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	8
91. Rural sociology					H			K	2
Rural society				I					1
Sociology, Rural	F								1
92. Urbanization	F	G	D		H		A	K	6
Urban revolution				I					1
93. Urban sociology		G	D		H				3
Sociology, Rural and Urban	F								1
Urban ecology; Urban way of life							A		1
94. Medical sociology								K	1
Socialized medicine	F								1
Medical care				I					1
Medical profession						M			1
Sociology of medicine							A		1
95. Population	F	G		I	H			K	5
Demography	F	G	D		H	M	A		6
96. Migration	F	G		I	H	M	A	K	7

Table 5.9 (contd.)

Terms used	Dictionaries that have used the term								
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K	Total
IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS									
97. Social problems				I	H		A	K	4
Social problem	F	G							2
98. Social gerontology					H				1
Gerontology							A		1
Gerontology, Social								K	1
Aging					H		A		2
Old age assistance	F								1
99. Applied sociology					H		A		2
Sociology, Applied	F								
100. Social planning	F								1
see Social policy			D						1
Social policy	F								1
Planning, Social-Welfare planning				I					1
Social welfare policy								K	1
Total out of 100 concepts	86	80	60	73	91	62	67	61	

* F = Faichild Dictionary of sociology (1955)
G = Gould Dictionary of social sciences (1964)
D = Duncan Mitchell Dictionary of sociology (1968)
I = International Encyclopaedia of social sciences (1968)
H = Hoult Dictionary of modern sociology (1969)
M = Michael Mann Macmillan student encyclopaedia of sociology (1983)
A = Abercrombie Dictionary of sociology (1984)
K = Kuper Social science encyclopaedia (1985)

Note: Terms available in all the 8 dictionaries is 12 out of 100 terms compared above.

number of terms, 90 out of the 100 main concepts of sociology identified in the present study, and Mitchell's only 60.

3. Only three terms, history of sociology, scope of sociology, and scientific method are not included in any dictionary.

5.72 Identification of Synonyms and use of Singular or Plural Terms

Term not adopted		Term Adopted and author *	
Scientific method	see	Methodology	(D)
	see	Science	(G)
Social order	see	Social cohesion	(D)
Social relation	see	Social interaction	(G)
Formal organization	see	Organization	(H)
Class	see	Social stratification	(D)
Caste	see	Social stratification	(D)
War	see	Militarism	(M)
Race relations	see	Ethnic relations	(K)
Ethnic groups	see	Race relations	(M)
Ethnic group relations	see	Race relations	(H)
Morals	see	Normative order	(H)
Social change	see	Change	(H)
Technological determinism	see	Determinism	(H)

* For full name of the author/ editor of the dictionary, see at the end of the enclosed comparative table.

Use of Singular or Plural Term in Dictionaries

Terms used	Author							
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K
Social system		G	D		H		A	
Social systems						M		
Social processes	F				H		A	
Process		G						
Attitude	F	G	D		H	M	A	
Attitudes				I				K
Communication	F	G			H	M		
Communications								K
Group	F	G	D		H		A	
Groups				I				K
Institution		G	D		H	M	A	
Social institutions	F			I				

Use of Singular or Plural term in Dictionaries (contd.)

Terms used	Author							
	F	G	D	I	H	M	A	K
Occupation	F	G			H			
Sociology of occupations			D					
Norm	F	G	D	I		M	A	
Norms								K
Social movement	F	G			H			
Social movements				I			A	K
Revolution	F	G		I	H	M	A	
Revolutions								K
Social problem	F	G						
Social problems				I	H		A	K

Table 5.10

5.73 Provision for Main Concepts of Sociology in the Dictionaries of Sociology : (Terms provided in atleast three dictionaries of'sociology'only)

Available in 4 dictionaries		Available in 3 dictionaries	
1. Sociology	(8)*	4. Sociological theory	(4)
		5. Methodology	(4)
		7. Social organization	(4)
		8. Social system	(4)
9. Society	(8)	10. Social processes	(4)
14. Personality	(7)		
15. Attitude	(8)		
18. Socialization	(7)		
		19. Communication	(6)
20. Groups	(7)		
		23. Association	(4)
24. Institutions	(6)		
25. Kinship	(8)		
26. Family	(7)		
27. Marriage	(8)		
28. Political institutions	(5)		
31. Bureaucracy	(8)		
32. Authority	(7)		
33. Power	(5)	34. Leadership	(6)
		35. War	(6)
		36. Economy	(5)
38. Division of labour	(6)	39. Sociology of occupations	(5)

* Figures within bracket show the availability of the term, out of 5 dictionaries of sociology and 3 of social sciences)

Table 5.10(Contd.)

Available in 4 dictionaries		Available in 3 dictionaries	
41. Capitalism	(8)		
42. Poverty	(7)		
45. Culture	(8)		
47. Sociology of knowledge	(7)		
48. Ideology	(8)		
49. Magic	(6)		
50. Sociology of religion	(8)		
51. Social structure	(8)		
		52. Social differentiation	(5)
53. Social stratification	(8)		
54. Class	(7)		
55. Caste	(7)		
56. Equality	(7)		
57. Social mobility	(8)		
58. Social status	(7)		
59. Role	(8)		
61. Race	(8)	62. Race relations	(5)
63. Ethnic groups	(8)		
64. Minority	(6)		
65. Social control	(8)		
66. Custom	(5)		
67. Values	(6)		
68. Norms	(8)	70. Public opinion	(5)
71. Sociology of law	(6)		
73. Deviance	(7)		
74. Criminology	(8)		
75. Delinquency	(7)	76. Social disorganization	(4)
		77. Social conflict	(5)
79. Collective behaviour	(7)	80. Social movements	(6)
81. Social change	(8)		
82. Evolution	(7)	83. Progress	(4)
84. Revolution	(7)		
86. Industrialization	(6)		
87. Human ecology	(8)		
88. Environment	(6)	89. Geographic environment	(3)
90. Community	(8)		
92. Urbanization	(7)		
93. Urban Sociology	(5)	94. Sociology of medicine	(4)
95. Demography	(8)		
96. Migration	(7)	97. Social problems	(6)
		98. Social gerontology	(4)
		99. Applied sociology	(3)

The table above, is meant to show that, atleast 3 dictionaries of sociology, are unanimous about these concepts, and on this basis these could be considered significant concepts of sociology. Figures within bracket however, include provision in 3 dictionaries/ encyclopaedias of social sciences also.

5.8 Main Concepts(of Sociology)listed by Some Sociologists

Sociological specialties/fields/ areas/ aspects suggested by 7 sociologists, one librarian and 39 fields on which International Sociological Association has formed research committees, have been classified according to the main concepts arranged in this study. These 9 sources suggest us a total of 112 areas/ concepts of sociology. On many fields/ areas/ main concepts, several sources are in agreement. A comparative table showing all the concepts suggested by these sources in classified order, with that of the main concepts identified from textbooks indicates that, 83 concepts or their equivalent were comparable. However, 30 concepts identified from the textbooks have not been mentioned by all these 9 sources, which are as follows:

1. Scope of Sociology
2. Scientific method
3. Social Processes
4. Social interaction
6. Attitudes
7. Biological determinism
8. Sexuality
9. Primary Groups
10. Kinship
11. Government
12. Bureaucracy
13. Authority
14. Power
15. Leadership
16. Division of labour
17. Capitalism
18. Ideology
19. Magic
20. Social Structure
21. Castes
22. Minorities
23. Customs
24. Morality
25. Conformity
26. Social Disorganization
27. Revolution
28. Industrialization
29. Environment
30. Social problems

Out of these, 7 are those, that have been identified as the most significant main concepts of sociology, but not included by these 9 sources. These are : scope , social processes, social interaction, power, social structure, minorities, and social problems. The terms used by all these sources are presented in the following table. The table shows the first three letters of the authors name or source and full details and the author-wise lists of concepts have already been provided in section 2.2 in the chapter on literature survey.

Table 5.11

Major Aspects of Sociology suggested by some authors * Arranged in a Filiatory Order

0. HISTORY, THEORIES, METHODS

**	(1)	1. Sociology	(Bau 1974)
		Sociological Perspective	(Ink 1965)
	(3)	2. History of Sociology	(ISA 1988)
		3. History of Social Thought	(IES 1968)
		4. Conceptual and Terminological Analysis	(ISA 1988)
	(4)	5. General Theory and History of Sociology	(Hou 1936)
		Sociological Theory	(Hor 1980)
		6. Logic of the Social Sciences	(Hou 1936)
		Scientific Method in Social Sciences	(Ink 1965)
	(5)	7. Methods of Social Research including Statistical Methods	(Hou 1936)
		Research Methods in Sociology	(Sme 1969)
		Methodology and Statistics	(Hor 1980)
		Logic and Methodology in Sociology	(ISA 1988)
		8. Mathematical Sociology	(Hor 1980)
		9. Social Surveys	(Bau 1974)
		Survey Research	(IES 1968)
		10. Interviewing	(Bau 1974)

1. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

	(7)	11. Social Organization	(Bau 1974)
		Social Organization	(Hor 1980)
	(8)	12. Social Systems	(Bau 1974)
		13. Typology (ideal type)	(Bau 1974)
	(9)	14. Society	(Ink 1965)
		15. Human Behaviour	(Bau 1974)
		Social Action	(Bau 1974)
	(11)	16. Social Acts and Social Relationships	(Ink 1965)
		Interpersonal Relations	(Bau 1974)
		17. Sociometry	(IES 1968)
	(12)	18. Social Participation	(Bau 1974)
		Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation	(Ink 1965)

** The serial number within bracket in the beginning pertains to the arrangement scheme developed out of the concepts used by text-book authors as chapter headings , shown separately. It also shows that the headings suggested by these authors and the headings used by text-book authors do not tally in many cases.

Table 5.11 (contd.)

(13)	19.	Individual Personality	(Ink	1965)
		Personality formation	(Les	1973)
	20.	Social Psychology	(Hou	1936)
		Social Psychology	(Bau	1974)
		Social Psychology	(Hor	1980)
(18)	21.	Socialization and Indoctrination	(Ink	1965)
		Socialization	(Sme	1969)
		Socialization	(Bau	1974)
	22.	Social Perception	(Bau	1974)
	23.	Biography and Society	(ISA	1988)
(19)	24.	Communication (including Opinion formation, Expression and Change)	(Ink	1965)
		Communication	(Ser	1972)
		Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture	(ISA	1988)
	25.	Collective Behaviour and Mass Communication	(Hor	1980)
(20)	26.	Groups (including Ethnic and Class	(Ink	1965)
		Groups (Sociology)	(Bau	1974)
(22)	27.	Small Group Research	(IES	1968)
		Sociology of Small Groups		
(23)	28.	Associations and Organizations	(Ink	1965)
		Associations, Institutions etc.	(Bau	1974)

II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(24)	29.	Associations, Institutions etc.	(Bau	1974)
(26)	30.	Family	(Hou	1936)
		Family and Kinship	(Ink	1965)
		Family	(Ser	1972)
		Family Life	(Les	1973)
		Family	(Bau	1974)
		Marriage and the Family	(Hor	1980)
		Family Research	(ISA	1988)
	31.	Sex Customs	(Bau	1974)
(27)	32.	Marriage	(Les	1973)
		Marriage	(Bau	1974)
		Marriage and the Family	(Hor	1980)
(28)	33.	Political and Legal Institutions	(Ink	1965)
		Political Sociology	(IES	1968)
		Political Sociology	(Sme	1969)
		Political Sociology	(Ser	1972)
		Political Sociology	(Bau	1974)
		Political Sociology	(Hor	1980)
		Political Sociology	(ISA	1988)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

II. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS (contd.)

(30)	34.	Organizational Sociology	(IES 1968)
		Formal and Complex Organization	(Hor 1980)
		Complex Organizations	(Sme 1969)
		Sociology of Organization	(ISA 1988)
	35.	National Movements and Imperialism	(ISA 1968)
	36.	Sociology of International Relations (?)	(ISA 1968)
	37.	Military	(Les 1973)
		Sociology, Military	(Bau 1974)
		Military Sociology	(Hor 1980)
		Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution	(ISA 1988)
(36)	38.	Economic Institutions	(Ink 1965)
		Economic Sociology	(IES 1968)
		Economy and Society	(ISA 1988)
(37)	39.	Sociology of Work	(ISA 1988)
(39)	40.	Occupational Sociology	(Ser 1972)
		Sociology of Occupations and Professions	(Hor 1980)
(40)	41.	Industrial Sociology	(Ser 1972)
		Industrial Sociology	(Bau 1974)
		Industrial Sociology	(Hor 1980)
	42.	Participation, Workers Control and Self-Management	(ISA 1988)
	43.	Labour Unions	(Les 1973)
	44.	Communism and Society	(Bau 1974)
(42)	45.	Poverty	(Les 1973)
		Poor	(Bau 1974)
(43)	46.	Recreation and Welfare	(Ink 1965)
		Leisure, Sports, Recreation and the Arts	(Hor 1980)
		Sociology of Leisure	(ISA 1988)
	47.	Sociology of Sport	(ISA 1988)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

III. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE; RELIGION

	48.	Language	(Les 1973)
		Sociolinguistics	(Bau 1974)
		Sociolinguistics	(ISA 1988)
(44)	49.	Educational Sociology	(Hou 1936)
		Educational and Scientific Institutions	(Ink 1965)
		Sociology of Education	(Sme 1969)
		Sociology of Education	(Ser 1972)
		Education	(Les 1973)
		Educational Sociology	(Bau 1974)
		Sociology of Education	(Hor 1980)
		Sociology of Education	(ISA 1988)
(45)	50.	Cultural Sociology (marginal..)	(Hou 1936)
		Human Culture and Society	(Ink 1965)
		Cultural Sociology	(Hor 1980)
	51.	Social Anthropology	(Bau 1974)
		Society, Primitive	(Bau 1974)
	52.	Comparative Study of Societies	(Sme 1969)
		Comparative Sociology	(Hor 1980)
		Comparative Sociology	(ISA 1988)
(46)	53.	Aesthetic and Expressive Sociology	(Ink 1965)
		Leisure, Sport, Recreation and the Arts	(Hor 1980)
		Sociology of Arts	(ISA 1988)
(47)	54.	Sociology of Knowledge	(IES 1968)
		Knowledge, Sociology of	(Bau 1974)
		Sociology of Knowledge and Science	(Hor 1980)
		Sociol. of Communi.,Knowledge & Cult.	(ISA 1988)
(50)	55.	Religious Institutions	(Ink 1965)
		Sociology of Religion	(IES 1968)
		Sociology of Religion, Beliefs, and Ideologies	(Ser 1972)
		Religion	(Les 1973)
		Religion and Sociology	(Bau 1974)
		Sociology of Religion	(Hor 1980)
		Sociology of Religion	(ISA 1988)

IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

(52)	56.	Differentiation and Stratification	(Ink 1965)
	57.	Social Distance	(Bau 1974)
(53)	58.	Social Stratification	(Sme 1969)
		Social Stratification- Class and Status	(Ser 1972)
		Social Stratification	(Les 1973)
		Stratification and Mobility	(Hor 1980)
		Social Stratification	(ISA 1988)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE (contd.)

(54)	59.	Social Classes	(Bau 1974)
(56)	60.	Equality	(Bau 1974)
(57)	61.	Social Mobility	(Bau 1974)
		Stratification and Mobility	*(Hor 1980)*
(58)	62.	Social Stratification-Class and Status	(Ser 1972)
		Social Status	(Bau 1974)
(59)	63.	Social Role	(Bau 1974)
(60)	64.	Women in Society	(ISA 1988)
	65.	Sociology of Youth	(ISA 1988)
(61)	66.	Races and Nationalities, Race Relations, Race Prejudice	(Hou 1936)
(62)	67.	Race Relations	(Ser 1972)
		Race Relations	(Les 1973)
		Race and Ethnic Relations	(Hor 1980)
		Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations	(ISA 1988)
	68.	Black Power	(Les 1973)
(63)	69.	Ethnic Relations	(Les 1973)
		Race and Ethnic Relations	(Hor 1980)
		Social Integration	(Ink 1965)
	70.	Ethnopsychology	(Bau 1974)

V. SOCIAL CONTROL

(65)	71.	Social Control	(Ink 1965)
		Deviance and Social Control	(Sme 1969)
		Social Control	(Bau 1974)
		Social Control	(Hor 1980)
		Deviance and Social Control	(ISA 1988)
	72.	Community Power	(Bau 1974)
(67)	73.	Social Evaluation (The Study of Values)	(Ink 1965)
		Social Values	(Bau 1974)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

V. SOCIAL CONTROL (contd.)			
(68)	74.	Social Norms	(Bau 1974)
(70)	75.	(Collective Behaviour-) (Crowd Psychology and Public Opinion)	(Hou 1936)
(71)	76.	Political and Legal Institutions	(Ink 1965)
		Sociology of Law	(IES 1968)
		Law and Society	(Hor 1980)
		Sociology of Law	(ISA 1988)
(73)	77.	Social Deviance (Crime, Suicide etc.)	(Ink 1965)
		Deviance and Social Control	(Sme 1969)
		Deviant Behaviour	(Les 1973)
		Deviant Behaviour	(Hor 1980)
	78.	Anomie	(Bau 1974)
(74)	79.	Criminology	(Hou 1936)
		Criminology	(IES 1968)
		Criminology	(Ser 1972)
		Crime	(Les 1973)
		Crime and Criminals	(Bau 1974)
		Crime and Delinquency	(Hor 1980)
(75)	80.	Child Study with special reference to 'Problem Children ' and Juvenile Delinquency	(Hou 1936)
VI SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION; CONFLICT			
(77)	81.	Social Conflict (including Revolution and War)	(Ink 1965)
	82.	Student Dissent	(Les 1973)
	83.	Alienation (Social Psychology)	(Bau 1974)
		Alienation Theory and Research	(ISA 1988)
(78)	84.	Crowds	(Les 1973)
	85.	Mobs	(Les 1973)
(79)	86.	Collective Behaviour - Crowd Psychology and Public Opinion	(Hou 1936)
		Collective Behaviour and Mass Communication	(Hor 1980)
(80)	87.	Social Movements	(Les 1973)
	88.	Riots	(Les 1973)
VII. SOCIAL CHANGE			
(81)	89.	Social Change	(Ink 1965)
		Social Change	(Sme 1969)
		Social Change	(Les 1973)
		Social Change	(Bau 1974)
		Social Change	(Hor 1980)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

VII. SOCIAL CHANGE (contd.)

(82)	90.	Historical Sociology (Theory of Evolution and Progress)	(Hou 1936)
		Social Evolutions	(Bau 1974)
	91.	Social Practice & Social Transformation	(ISA 1988)
(85)	92.	Sociology of Science	(ISA 1988)
	93.	Futures Research	(ISA 1988)

VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY ; POPULATION

(87)	94.	Human Ecology, Regional Sociology and Social Geography	(Hou 1936)
		Human Ecology	(IES 1968)
		Human Ecology	(Hor 1980)
		Social Ecology	(ISA 1988)
(90)	95.	Communities : Urban and Rural	(Ink 1965)
		Community	(Bau 1974)
		Community	(Hor 1980)
		Community Research	(ISA 1988)
	96.	Community Development	(Bau 1974)
(91)	97.	Rural Sociology	(Hou 1936)
		Rural Sociology	(IES 1968)
		Rural Sociology	(Hor 1980)
(92)	98.	Urbanization	(Les 1973)
	99.	Urban Renewal	(Bau 1974)
		Regional and Urban Development	(ISA 1988)
(93)	100.	Urban Sociology	(Hou 1936)
		Urban Sociology	(IES 1968)
		Urban Sociology	(Ser 1972)
		Sociology, Urban	(Bau 1974)
		Urban Sociology	(Hor 1980)
(94)	101.	Sociology of Medicine	(IES 1968)
		Medical Sociology	(Sme 1969)
		Medical Sociology	(Ser 1969)
		Medical Sociology	(Hor 1980)
		Social Medicine	(Bau 1974)
	102.	Disease and Social Status	(Bau 1974)
		Sociology of Health	(ISA 1988)
	103.	Hospitals	(Les 1973)

Table 5.11 (contd.)

VIII. HUMAN ECOLOGY; POPULATION (contd.)

(95)	104.	Population Problems and Social Biology	(Hou 1936)
		Populations	(Ink 1965)
		Demography	(IES 1968)
		Demography	(Sme 1969)
		Demography (Population)	(Ser 1972)
		Population Growth	(Les 1973)
		Demography	(Hor 1980)
	105.	Family Planning	(Les 1973)
(96)	106.	Migration	(Les 1973)
		Sociology of Migration	(ISA 1988)

IX. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

(98)	107.	Sociology of Aging	(ISA 1988)
	108.	Sociology of Disasters	(ISA 1988)
(99)	109.	Applied Sociology	(Hor 1980)
	110.	Sociology and Social Work	(Hou 1936)
		Sociotechnics- sociological practice	(ISA 1988)
(100)	111.	Sociology of Poverty, Social Welfare, and Social Policy	(ISA 1988)
	112.	Psychiatric Hospitals - Social aspects	(Bau 1974)

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*	Hou;	House, Floyd Nelson	(1936)
	Ink	Inkeles, Alex	(1971)
	Sme	Smelser, Neil J	(1965)
	Ser	Sergeant, Graham	(1971)
	Les	Leslie, Gerald R	(1973)
	Hor	Horton, Paul B	(1980)
	Bau	Baughman, James C	(1974)
	ISA	Intl. Sociol. Association, Res. Committee on	(1988)
	IES	Intl. Encycl. of Social Sci.	(1968)

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C H A P T E R VI

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Identification of Main Concepts

Identification of the main aspects, concepts or categories of a discipline is very essential for designing any bibliographic information storage and retrieval vocabulary. It is also essential that the categories so identified should be able to represent the concepts within them to include whole field of knowledge in that area. The terminology used in the bibliographic information retrieval tools like classification schemes and indexing systems should represent the concepts of specific disciplines in its scheme of classification. It is not possible for any bibliographical information retreival tool , even if it pertains to specific disciplines, to include the terminology that can represent all the concepts used in it.

The first main objective of this study,has been to develop a methodology for finding out the main concepts pertaining to a discipline, specifically in social sciences. Textbooks pertaining to a subject were adjudged the best source of the main concepts of a discipline , as these present a cumulative and consensual view of a field of study and generally try to include most of the concepts of the area of study. Textbooks also assimilate the literature appearing in a subject in the form of micro-documents. Textbook writers try to present a field of knowledge, as best as possible,and chapter headings are termed in such a way that they represent the contents of textbooks to the best extent possible. As such,if we take a large sample of textbooks of a subject in social sciences, and classify their chapter headings, we get most of the significant concepts, that generally form part of a subject. The terms identified in this way,are the main

concepts, and can be used as main headings in the bibliographical information retrieval tools, as these terms represent the literature of a subject and satisfy the criteria of currency and literary consensus.

Identification of the Main Concepts and form of the Terms used

The second objective of the study was to identify the main concepts of sociology with the help of the methodology stated above. A sample of 100 textbooks of sociology was taken, out of which 87 were selected, that were found to contain the chapters generally given in average sociology textbooks. The chapter headings were classified according to the main concept dealt in them. All the substantive terms or their synonyms used in the chapter headings by atleast 3 authors out of 87 seen, were taken, and the exercise enabled to identify 100 main concepts used in sociology. The classification of chapter headings also enabled to bring together, all the synonymous terms generally used for a concept in the sociological literature. The terms identified in this way, out of classification of chapter headings, can be taken to represent the views of 87 sociology textbook authors, as to what they suggest as the main concepts of sociology.

A number of other sources like classification schemes, classification scheme used in indexing/abstracting services, and some significant concepts suggested by some sociologists were also seen, and it was found that majority of the concepts identified in this study are included by many sources, but no comprehensive study based on actual literature survey or a systematic methodology, has been able to list all the main concepts of sociology.

6.2 Relative Significance of the Concepts used in Sociology

The third main objective of this study was to identify some significant concepts out of all the concepts used by

sociologists, so that the terms representing these concepts could be used as main headings in the information retrieval tools. The proportion of the textbook devoted by each author to a concept, in the form of chapter heading was added together, that enabled to quantify the relative significance given to that concept, by all the authors having a chapter on it. Thus, the cumulative proportion of a book devoted to a concept, made it possible to arrange all the identified concepts in descend-order of significance for use as headings in the information retrieval tools. This list in descending order of significance was divided into three categories : 44 concepts that were used as chapter headings by the highest number of authors or highest proportion of textbook was devoted to these concepts; 26 concepts, that were dealt by lesser number of authors or lesser proportion of textbooks devoted to these concepts; and 30 concepts on which few authors had chapter headings in their textbooks and the proportion of books devoted to these concepts was lowest.

The objective of this categorization is, to suggest that bibliographic information retrieval tools must include the terms representing these concepts in their vocabulary, and if all the terms can not be included, the terms must be included as headings according to their relative significance. That is to say that, highly significant concepts should be adopted as main headings in the information retreival tools and also that, none of the significant concepts should remain unrepresented in a scheme that includes sociology as a subject.

6.3 Arrangement in a Filiatory and Helpful sequence

An information retrieval tool is designed in such a manner that, all related concepts are either placed in a filiatory sequence, or if it is not possible, related concepts are connected by cross references. It is also essential that, some broad categorization of individual concepts is adopted in

an arrangement, and these broad categories are termed in such a manner that all the individual concepts can be accommodated within them. Broad categorization is quite helpful for the processor of information as well as, for the users of the system, for the relative position of major categories can be remembered easily by both. Placement of new concepts or headings for them is also easier, if broad categorization has been adopted, otherwise, the classifier has the freedom to place the documents wherever he thinks it fit, or wherever unassigned class numbers are available.

Some of the main concepts of sociology, generally used as major categories in the textbooks and other literature of the subject, also appear as the headings suitable for major categories in the present study, on the basis of the highest significance given to them, by the textbook authors. The terms suggested as major categories are capable of including a number of other concepts within them. In a relative significance range obtained for various concepts used in sociology between 8.0708 as highest and 0.0875 as lowest, the major categories adopted and their relative significance is as follows:

Category	Significance	Category	Significance
1. History of sociology	0.8310	11. Race relations	1.0559
2. Theories of sociology	1.5087	12. Social Control	2.3428
3. Research methods	2.6350	13. Deviance	2.1384
5. Social organization	4.7906	14. Social disorganization	0.6262
6. Social institutions	5.5380	15. Social conflict	0.7417
7. Sociology of education	2.8657	16. Social change	8.0708
8. Culture	4.9952	17. Human ecology	1.6740
9. Sociology of religion	2.7768	18. Population	3.0431
10. Social structure	2.1703	19. Social problems	0.8299

Most of the literature, that is generally published in sociology, can be accommodated within these major categories. Various information retrieval tools can not be evaluated with regard to the representation of sociological concepts in them, unless the identified main concepts are arranged in some

filiatory sequence. The fourth main objective of this study has been, to arrange these major concepts in a filiatory and helpful sequence. Although no arrangement of multi-dimensional concepts into a linear sequence can satisfy all the viewpoints, and there is always scope for some improvement over the ones already in existence, still some decision has to be taken, and some criteria have to be fixed to arrive at an arrangement. For this purpose, following criteria were used to obtain filiatory and helpful arrangement of main concepts of sociology, in this study:

a. how a concept has been defined in the dictionaries of sociology/ social sciences;
b. how a concept is explained with the help of other terms, that shows relation of a concept with other concepts;
c. usage of a term in the literature of the subject;
d. how the chapter on a concept is subdivided in the textbooks that shows the concepts, that can be included within it, or what is the major section as chapter heading within which this concept has been placed by various authors;
e. related terms used by sociologists for a concept, in the form of 'see' or 'see also' references at the end of a definition in the dictionaries;
f. terms used or shown as BT, NT, UF, RT or USE in the Library of Congress Subject Headings; and
g. hierarchical position of a concept adopted in some classification schemes.

The arrangement obtained on the basis of these considerations can be used/ adopted in classifying sociological literature, with some minor changes, some combination of synonymous concepts and some provision for newer and developing/ emerging fields of sociology.

6.4 Representation in Information Retrieval Tools

6.41 Representation in Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme

Adoption of major categories in the Dewey Decimal

Classification is not according to their significance. Some of the main concepts of sociology, have not been provided at all in the schedule. Some of these are research methods, social organization, society, individual and personality, educational institutions, social structure, social differentiation, minorities, and collective behaviour. A large number of concepts are not adopted as direct terms against the class number, but only mentioned in the scope note of some heading. Sociology of education, is to be classed in education at 370, crime in 364 and social problems at 362. In most of the cases, headings in the form of phrases, instead of single or double term headings have been used e.g. '306.7 Institutions pertaining to the relations of the sexes'. Closely related concepts are scattered at different class numbers e.g. conformity at 303.32 and deviance at 302.542. The scheme has to use scope notes quite often, which could have been avoided if all concepts were arranged within some major categories, thus placement of individual concepts itself would have explained the subheadings to be included within them. The hospitality provided through gap device, can be of not much use, unless the major concepts of sociology, that are generally being dealt in the literature of the subject, are provided as main heading, against the class number directly.

6.42. Representation of Sociological Concepts in UDC

Universal Decimal Classification uses only 5 major categories, and these are psychological aspects, social relations, social processes, social structures, and sociological theories, and these hardly represent the 100 main concepts identified from the sociology textbooks. UDC uses the heading ' Sources and motives of social phenomena' and includes many psychological aspects within it. The heading 'social structure' does not include differentiation, stratification, social classes etc. generally included by sociologists within it. All types of possible groups have been placed together at 301. 18 that accommodates crowd, racial

groups, communities, and economic and political groupings.

Out of 100 main concepts of sociology only 23 are enumerated in sociology, a large number of main concepts are provided in psychology, political science, and social welfare etc., and 21 terms not provided in the whole schedule. Some of the main concepts not enumerated in sociology schedule are family (at 392.3), social institutions, social structure, social strata (342.54), social status, ethnic minorities (342.724), deviance, criminal sociology(343.99), collective behaviour, human ecology, and applied sociology, A number of related concepts are scattered e.g. groups is 301.18 but group consciousness is 301.152. In most of the cases, even upto 9 tc 10 terms are enumerated within one class e.g. at 301.153 which includes 9 terms. Gap device is available for inclusion of new concepts but not within 6 digit class numbers. In the present scheme a classifier has to use whole schedule of UDC for 75 per cent of the main concepts of sociology. Even taking the help of index only does not help, as the index does not provide full context. The scheme has provision to represent various facets of a subject through colon device, but only at the cost of brevity of notation, as even the single facet enumerated in the sociology schedule needs 8to 9 digits of notation e.g. 301.185.1 Racial, ethnic groupings.

6.43. Representation of Sociological Concepts in Colon Classification

Out of 100 main concepts of sociology, only 29 are provided in the sociology schedule of CC, 19 can be used through subject device and remaining 51 are not enumerated in the whole schedule. As far as arrangement of main categories is concerned, only Y:1 Culture, and Y:5 Demography are used in CC out of 15 main concepts used as category headings, in the present study. All other schemes provide some concepts as main headings, but CC tries to provide categories, e.g. 'by residence','by birth or status', and 'by association'etc. but has succeeded to devise

such categories in a few cases only. The effort to categorise the concepts is the most desired quality of a classification scheme, but if we adopt categories as suggested in CC , they do not tally with the terminology used in the literature. This is the reason, only 9 headings used in CC tally with the 100 concepts identified from the textbooks , as shown in section 5.42. One case is,of 'capitalism'. This term is used by some sociologists as heading. If we want to use a category for it, it can be placed either within economic systems or political ideologies, etc. but these headings are not used in textbooks. On account of the use of categories as main headings CC adopts the policy of headings/ terms in the singular form only.

6.44 Representation of Main Sociological Concepts in the Sociological Abstracts Classification Scheme

To arrange sociological concepts, SA does not use any major categories and 33 main headings are all coordinate headings printed in bold. The comparative study shows that, out of the 100 main concepts identified from textbooks, 48 are not included as headings in the Sociological Abstracts. The terms, not used as headings in it, were further checked in SA index, to see if these headings are obsolete, and no literature is appearing on them. It was found that except a few headings, most of the terms have 50 to 286 references during a period of three years, 1990 to 1992. The study proved that, all these are not obsolete headings and on account of their currency in the literature, they need to be included as headings. However, some concepts have less than 50 references during a period of 3 years, some of which are, social processes, social institutions, and social disorganization etc. Some other concepts,as social life, government, authority, industrial sociology,magic, caste system, customs, morality, conformity, crowds, and development are losing sociologist's interest, if the periodical literature included in the Sociological Abstracts is adopted as a criterion.

Most of the headings used in the Sociological Abstracts

are unnecessarily lengthy like 'sociology of sexual behaviour' for sexuality, 'Social division of labour' for division of labour, and 'sociology of communities and regions' for communities, etc. and in most of the cases, phrased headings have been preferred. Most of the headings used in the Sociological Abstracts, match well with the terms being used in the textbooks and the terminology represents the literature of sociology better than any other information retrieval tool. In SA, there is no effort to categorize the concepts, and literature on related concepts, is scattered and even with the help of subject index it it not possible to locate all documents on some related concepts together. An example of scattering of related concepts can be cited as 'division of labour' at 0686 and 'sociology of occupations' at 1020.

6.45 Terminology used for Sociological Concepts in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

LCSH being a general list of subject headings does not provide adequately, for a number of sociological concepts. In a number of cases, the term may be available, but there is no effort to specify its subject-specific context, that may allow the general term as heading in sociology also. Some of the discipline specific terms used as headings in sociology, but not provided in LCSH are scientific method, society, social order, social relations, primary groups, social differentiation, social disorganization and applied sociology. A number of concepts, are not represented in the form of terms, but 'see' reference is provided for them, some of these are, research methods, social organization, government, organizations, social stratification, sociology of gender, sociology of law, environment, and social planning. Thus, out of 100 mast commonly used concepts in sociology, only 55 were represented in LCSH, for 20 terms, synonyms were used, in 11 cases, instruction to use other terms is available, and 10 terms were not provided at all.

Scope note is provided in LCSH for 18 terms out of 100 checked, which facilitates and specifies the allocation of that

Table 6.1

Some Main concepts used in Sociology and Provision for them, in some of the Bibliographic Information Retrieval Tools: Summary

Sl. no.	Concept	Provision in			
		LCSH	DC	UDC	CC
1.	Scope of Sociology	-	301.03	-	-
2.	History of Sociology	Sociology-History	301.09	301.01	Yv
3.	Theories of Sociology	Social theory	301.01	301.19	-
4.	Research Methods	Science-Methodology	-	303	Y:f
5.	Social Organization	(Social structure)	-	-	-
6.	Society	-	301	301.18	-
7.	Social Processes	Social processes	303	301.17	-
8.	Social Relations	-	302	301.16	-
9.	Social Interaction	Social interaction	302	301.16	-
10.	Individual	-	-	-	-
11.	Personality	Personality	-	301.151	Y:7
12.	Socialization	Socialization	303.32	301.173	-
13.	Communication	Communication	302.2	-	-
14.	Groups	Social groups	305	301.18	-
15.	Social Institutions	Social institutions	306	-	-
16.	Family	Family	306.85	-	Y2
17.	Political Institutions	-	306.2	301.188.2	Y9(W)
18.	Power	-	306.3	301.172	-
19.	Economic Institutions	-	306.3	301.188.2	Y9(X)
20.	Sociology of Education	-	370.19	37.015.4	Y9(T)
21.	Culture	Culture	306	17.023.36	Y:1
22.	Sociology of Religion	Religion and Sociology	306.6	-	Y9(B)
23.	Social Structure	Social structure	-	301.18	-
24.	Social Differentiation	-	-	301.172	-
25.	Social Stratification	-	305.512	-	-
26.	Social Classes	Social classes	305.5	-	-
27.	Social Inequality	Equality	305	177.5	-
28.	Social Status	Social status	305	-	Y5
29.	Racial Groups	Race	305.8	301.185.1	Y7
30.	Race Relations	Race relations	305.8	-	-
31.	Minorities	Minorities	305.56	342.724	Y58
32.	Social Control	Social control	303.33	-	Y:4:5
33.	Deviance	Deviant behavior	302.542	-	-
34.	Social Conflict	Social conflict	303.6	-	Y:4
35.	Collective Behaviour	Collective behavior	-	301.152	-
36.	Social Movements	Social movements	303.484	-	-
37.	Social Change	Social change	303.4	-	Y:1:6
38.	Scientific and Technological Change	Science-Social aspects	306.45	-	-
39.	Human Ecology	Human ecology	304.2	-	-
40.	Community	Community	307	301.185	-
41.	Urbanization	Urbanization	307.76	364.122.5	Y33
42.	Population	Population	304.6	312	Y:5
43.	Social Problems	Social problems	362	304	Y:4

heading to a document. The policy of inversion of headings in a number of cases e.g. sociology, rural; sociology, urban; heredity, human; and knowledge, sociology of, etc. are not very helpful from the users point of view.

6.46 Terms used for Sociological Concepts in the Dictionaries

Evaluation of 5 dictionaries of sociology and 3, of social sciences, from the point of view of provision for the main concepts identified in this study, and the form of term used in them, shows that no dictionary has been able to include all the main concepts or their synonyms , and the terms used by them for a concept are diverse. Keeping aside other aspects, a dictionary that includes maximum number of main concepts of sociology, can be termed comparatively better for analyzing sociological concepts and their proper categorization. The analysis shows that the dictionary that has included 90 out of 100 concepts is better from any angle. Although, it would be improper to decide the relative significance of the terms used by maximum number of dictionaries, but if we take only those terms that have been provided at least in 3 dictionaries out of 5 dictionaries of sociology seen, we get a list of about 76 main concepts of sociology, identified in this study. On the whole, the study indicates that main concepts of sociology for use as headings in the information retrieval tools can not be identified with the help of the terms used for them in the dictionaries of sociology or social sciences.

6.5 Sociologist's views about 'Main Fields of Sociology'

Main concepts of sociology suggested/ enumerated/ guessed or identified by 7 sociologists, 1 librarian, and areas of the 39 research committees of the International Sociological Association (upto 1988) were classified according to the arrangement of concepts proposed in this study. The main concepts

suggested by these sources,during the period 1937 to 1988,shows,the lists are not based on any actual survey of literature. All these nine sources combined together, provide us 112 concepts of sociology, but have not been able to point out 29 main concepts identified from textbooks and used as chapter headings by them. Out of the concepts not listed by these sources are, 7 those concepts also, which are among the 44 most significant concepts of sociology.

Evaluation of the various information retrieval tools shows that neither any information retrieval tool has tried to identify the main concepts of sociology, nor the arrangement is based on proper categorization and filiatory sequence of main concepts.

6.6 Summary of Findings and Implications

1. The study has been able to identify some concepts of sociology with the help of the terms used for chapter headings in a large sample of introductory textbooks of sociology. As these terms are based on their use as headings by a large number of authors, these can be treated as main concepts of sociology. Thus, the study proves that it is possible to identify the main concepts pertaining to a discipline.

2. The identified main concepts were compared with the terms used for them in some of the information retrieval tools, and the comparison proves that terminology used in these tools,does not represent adequately all the main sociological concepts.

3. The study also proves that concepts used in a field can be renked according to their relative significance for use as main headings in the information retrieval tools , on the basis of the number of authors using a term for it as heading, and the total proportion of books devoted to a concept in a large sample of introductory textbooks of a discipline.

6.61 Implications

Main concepts of sociology identified in this study need to be provided in the information retrieval tools as class heading terms and subject heading terms. The study also stresses the need for proper categorization and filiatory arrangement of concepts pertaining to a discipline, while representing the terms for them in the bilbiographical retrieval tools. None of the identified concepts is new, and most of them are used in some retrieval tool or other, and literature is appearing on them currently also, that has been observed by scrutinizing the issues of Sociological Abstracts for a few recent years. The terms represent the consensual view of a large number of sociologists and are in current use in the literature, as such if these are included as headings in the information retrieval tools, it will be fulfilling the requirement of 'educational and scientific consensus' as well as 'currency' of the terms, the bases which are most preferred, while selecting terms for a scheme of arrangement.

The study also shows that, these - are the most preferred terms amongthe users of the information systems, as sociologists are the users of the information retrieval systems pertaining to sociology. It is desirable that a classification scheme for sociology is finalized on the basis of the findings of this study, which could be used for arrangement of macro-documents in libraries as well as for classifying and arranging the micro-documents for indexing and abstracting systems. The study also presents the concepts and their definitions in classified form and it will be great help to the organizers of the information retrieval systems, if this could be extended to include more concepts, and classified dictionaries in all the fields were available, to facilitate better organization and efficient retrieval of bibliographic information in specific disciplines.

The study is based on a survey of the textbooks of sociology, but no book could be identified that includes all the main concepts of sociology, as such a standard textbook can be prepared by some sociologist, that includes all the main concepts of sociology.

Finally the methodology for identification of the main concepts of sociology adopted in this study, needs to be applied to other social sciences, to show how far the methodology fits other social sciences for identification of their main concepts, that can be used as main headings in the information retrieval tools.

APPENDIX- I

List of 100 Textbooks used as the Main Source of Data

Sl. no.	Year of Publication	Author, Title, edition	Year of latest edition	No. of Sections	No. of Chapters
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1873.	Spencer, Herbert Study of sociology.	1961	-	15
2.	1937.	Calverton, V F ed. Making of society: an outline of sociology.	1937	8	--
3.	1939.	Lee, Alfred McClung ed. Principles of sociology. 3rd ed.	1969	6	35
4.	1942.	Barnes, Harry Elmer Social institutions in an era of world upheaval. 5th print	1946	6	19
5.	1945.	Gurvitch, George; Moore, W E Twentieth century sociology.	1980	-	13
6.	1947.	Ogburn, William F ; Nimkoff, M F Handbook of sociology. 5th ed.	1979	7	26
7.	1949.	Sprott, W J H Sociology. 3rd ed. 8th print	1969	10	-
8.	1950.	Eldridge, Seba et.al. Fundamentals of sociology .	1950	7	34
9.	1950.	MacIver, R M; Page, Charles H Society: an introductory analysis.	1974	3	29
10.	1951.	O'Brien, Robert et. al. Readings in general sociology. 3rd ed.	1964	9	--
11.	1952.	Freedman, Ronald et. al. * Principles of sociology: a text with adapted readings.	-	-	15
12.	1952.	Levy, Martin J Jr (Structure of society. 6th print)	1971	-	-
13.	1952.	Merrill, Francis E; Eldridge, H W Culture and society: an introduction to sociology. 6th reprint	1956	6	29

* Books that divide a section or chapter into further chapters have been marked with a star.

1	2	3	4	5	
14.	1953.	Biesanz, John; Biesanz, Mavis Introduction to social science: Modern society. 3rd ed.	1978	3	29
15.	1955.	Broom, Leonard; Selznick, P Principles of sociology. 4th ed.	1977	9	-
16.	1955.	Broom, Leonard; Selznick, Philip Sociology: a text with adapted readings. 7th ed.	1981	3	17
17.	1956.	Frankfurt Institute for Social Research Aspects of sociology.	1973	-	12
18.	1956.	Weinberg, Meyer; Shebat, Oskar E Society and men. 2nd ed.	1965	-	28
19.	1957.	Bierstedt, Robert Social order.	1970	6	19
20.	1957.	Gisbert, S J Fundamentals of sociology. 3rd ed 8th print	1973	5	17
21.	1957.	Gitler, Joseph B ed. Review of sociology: analysis of a decade.	1957	-	14
22.	1957.	Mannheim, Karl Systematic sociology: an introduction to the study of society. 2nd print	1959	4	12
23.	1959.	Merton, Robert K et al eds. Sociology today: problems and prospects.	1959	5	25
24.	1959.	Mills, C Wright (Sociological imagination.)	1959	-	-
25.	1959.	Mitchell, G Duncan Sociology: the study of social systems. 2nd ed.	1959	3	10
26.	1960.	Green, Arnold W Sociology: an analysis of life in modern society. 6th ed.	1972	4	21
27.	1960.	Johnson, Harry M Sociology: a systematic introduction.	1960	7	22

1	2	3	4	5	
28.	1961.	Chinoy, Eli Society: an introduction to sociology. 2nd ed.	1967	5	21
29.	1961.	Parsons, Talcott et al eds. Theories of society: foundations of modern sociological theory.	1965	5	24
30.	1961.	Sutherland, Robert L et al Introductory sociology.	1979	6	22
31.	1962.	Bottomore, T B Sociology: a guide to problems and literature. 3rd ed.	1987	6	20
32.	1962.	Young, Kimball; Mack, Raymond Principles of sociology: a reader in theory and research.	1972	5	26
33.	1962.	Young, Kimball * Systematic sociology. 2nd ed	1972	4	27
34.	1964.	Douglas, Mary et al * Man in society: patterns of human organization.	1964	-	16
35.	1964.	Horton, Paul B ; Hunt, Chester L * Sociology. 6th ed.	1984	6	21
36.	1964.	Kar, Parimal An outline of sociology.	1964	-	17
37.	1965.	Inkeles, Alex (What is sociology.)	1971	-	-
38.	1965.	Koller, Marvin R; Couse, Harold C * Modern sociology.	1969	6	22
39.	1965.	Valdes, Donald M ; Dean, Dwight G Sociology in use: selected readings for introductiory course. 6th reprint	1969	-	11
40.	1966.	Goode, William J ed. Dynamics of modern society.	1975	7	15

1	2	3	4	5	
41.	1966.	Muzumdar, Haridas T Grammar of sociology: man in society.	1966	3	20
42.	1967.	Basu , Minendra Nath Sociology: an applied limb of cultural anthropology. 2nd ed.	1975	-	17
43.	1967.	Bertrand, Alvin L * Basic sociology. 2nd ed.	1973	6	22
44.	1967.	Sachdeva, D R ; Vidyabhusan An introduction to sociology.6th ed.	1976	6	29
45.	1968.	Goldthorpe, J E An introduction to sociology. 3rd ed.	1985	9	-
46.	1968.	McNall, Scott G ed. Sociological perspective: introductory readings. 4th ed.	1977	5	19
47.	1968.	Rocher, Guy General introduction to sociology: a theoretical perspective.	1972	3	15
48.	1968.	Sharma,Ram Nath Principles of sociology.	1968	-	32
49.	1969.	Abrahamson, Mark Sociology: an introduction to concepts and data.	1969	3	10
50.	1969.	Smelser, Neil J; Davis, James A eds. Sociology. 3rd ed. (pbk)	1988	-	11
51.	1970.	Coulson, Margaret A; Riddel, Davis S (Approaching sociology: a critical introduction.)	1970	-	-
52.	1970.	Lenski, Gerhard; Lenski, Jean (Human societies: an introduction to macro-sociology.)	1974	-	-
53.	1970.	Mercer, Blaine E ; Wanderer, Jules J Study of society.	1970	-	16
54.	1970.	Scott, W Richard Social processes and social structures: an introduction to sociology.	1970	7	29

1	2	3	4	5	
55.	1970.	Wilkins, Elizabeth J Introduction to sociology. 3rd reprint	1972	3	16
56.	1970.	Worsley, Peter Introducing sociology.	1970	8	-
57.	1971.	Gorman, Benjamin Social theories.	1971.	4	11
58.	1971.	Popenoe, David * Sociology. 7th rev. ed.	1988	3	16
59.	1971.	Sergeant, Graham Textbook of sociology.	1971	6	13
60.	1972.	Berger, Peter L ; Berger, Brigitte Sociology: a biographical approach.	1972	-	17
61.	1972.	McGee, Reece * Points of departure: basic concepts of sociology.	1972	-	13
62.	1973.	Acuff, F Gene; Allen, Donald E * From man to society: introductory sociology.	1973	4	23
63.	1973.	Leslie, Gerald R et al Order and change: introductory sociology. 3rd ed.	1980	6	21
64.	1973.	Perry, John A ; Perry, Erna K * Contemporary society: an introduction to social science. 4th ed.	1984	-	17
65.	1973.	Perry, John A; Perry, Erna K * Social web: an introduction to sociology. 5th ed.	1987	-	13
66.	1974.	Potter, David; Philip, Sarre eds. Dimensions of society.	1974	8	-
67.	1975.	Baldridge, J Victor Sociology: a critical approach to power, conflict and change.	1975	-	13
68.	1975.	Chambliss, William J; Ryther, Thomas E Sociology: the discipline and its direction.	1975	4	17

1	2	3	4	5	
69.	1975.	Cole, Stephen Sociological orientation: an introduction to sociology.	1975	9	19
70.	1975.	Denisoff, R Serge; Wahrman, Ralph An invitation to sociology. 3rd ed.	1983	-	16
71.	1975.	Kenkel, William F; Voland, Ellen Society in action.	1975	4	16
72.	1975.	Stewart, Elbert W; Glynn, James A * Introduction to sociology. 4th ed.	1985	5	16
73.	1975.	Townsend, Peter (Sociology and social policy.)	1975	-	-
74.	1975.	Van Den Verghe, Pierre L (Man in society:a bio-social view.)	1975.	-	-
75.	1976.	Hebding, Daniel E ; Glick, Leonard * Introduction to sociology.	1976.	5	13
76.	1976.	Rose, Peter I ; Glazer, Myron et al * Sociology: enquiring into society. 2nd ed.	1982	5	16
77.	1976.	Thorns, David C ed. (New directions in sociology.)	1976	-	-
78.	1976.	Goode, William J * Principles of sociology. 2nd ed.	1988	6	17
79.	1977.	Shapiro, R Diane Foundations for sociology : a self-learning text.	1977	-	19
80.	1977.	Warren, Carol A B * Sociology: change and conformity.	1977	6	15
81.	1978.	Stewart, Elbert W * Sociology: the human science.	1978	4	19
82.	1979.	Phillips, Bernard S * Sociology: from concept to practice.	1979	8	20
83.	1979.	Sherman, Howard J ; Wood, James L Sociology: traditional and radical persoectives.	1979	3	23

1	2	3	4	5	
84.	1979.	Szymanski, Albert J ; Goertzel, Ted George Sociology: class, consciousness, and contradictions.	1979	-	14
85.	1980.	Fletcher, Ronald (Sociology: its nature, scope and elements.)	1980	-	-
86.	1980.	Haralambos, M ; Heald, Rabin Sociology: themes and perspectives. 2nd ed.	1988	-	13
87.	1980.	Marx, Gary T ; Goodman, Norman Sociology: classic and popular approaches.	1980	-	11
88.	1981.	Kuoat, Daniel ed. (Paths of sociological imagination.)	1981	-	-
89.	1981.	Short, James E ed. (State of sociology: problems and prospects.)	1981	-	-
90.	1982.	Bottomore, Tom et al eds. (Sociology : the state of the art.)	1982	-	-
91.	1982.	Larson, Richard Readings for introducing sociology.	1982	4	-
92.	1983.	Eshleman, J Ross; Cashion, Barbara G * Sociology: an introduction. 3rd ed.	1988	6	21
93.	1983.	Lee, David; Hewby, Howard (Problem of sociology: an introduction to the discipline.)	1983	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	
94.	1983.	Tischler, Henry L et al Introduction to sociology. 3rd ed.	1986	6	20
95.	1984.	Persell, Caroline Hodges * Understanding society: an introduction to sociology. 2nd ed.	1987	6	23
96.	1985.	O'Donnell, Gerard Mastering sociology. 2nd ed.	1988	9	26
97.	1985.	Wallace, Richard Cheever; Wallace, W D * Sociology. 2nd ed. reprint	1989	6	19
98.	1986.	Charon, Joel M Sociology: a conceptual approach. 2nd ed.	1989	7	18
99.	1988.	Gordon, Milton M Scope of sociology.	1988	7	-
100.	1990.	Shankar-Rao, C N Sociology.	1990	10	30

Note: Titles at serial number, 12, 24, 37, 51, 52, 73, 74 77, 85, 88, 89, 90, and 93 shown within brackets do not provide the usual chapters that could be included in any of the categories, hence the contents page of these books not included for further analysis. Categories from the remaining 87 books included to count the number of authors using a category.

APPENDIX- 13

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APPENDIX-II

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CHAPTER HEADINGS USED IN 87 SOCIOLOGY TEXBOOKS

1. SOCIOLOGY

1.	1952	Study of Sociology	Merrill	1/29
2.	1955	Concept of Sociology	FISR	1/12
3.	1957	Sociology and the Social Sciences#	Gisbert	1/17
4.	1961	Sociology	Sutherland	1/22
5.	1962	Sociology and the Social Sciences	Young	1/26
6.	1964	Sociology and society	Horton	1/6
7.	1965	What is Sociology	Koller	1/6
8.	1966	Introduction to Sociology	Muzumdar	3/30
9.	1968	What is Sociology	Goldthorpe	1/9
10.	1968	Sociology and other Social Sciences	Sharma	3/32
11.	1970	Sociology	Worsley	1/8
12.	1973	Sociology Problems and Prospects	Bertrand	22/22
13.	1975	(What is Sociology)	Denisoff	1/16
14.	1976	Sociological point of view	Kenkel	1/16
15.	1976	Sociological perspective	Hebding	1/5
16.	1977	Sociological perspective	Rose	1/16
17.	1977	Sociological perspective	Broom	1/17
18.	1980	Introduction to Sociology	G Marx,	1/11
19.	1983	Nature and uses of Sociology	Eshleman	1/20
20.	1983	Sociological perspective	Tischler	1/20
21.	1986	Discipline of sociology	Charon	1/17
22.	1989	Sociological approach	Wallace	1/6

2. SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

1.	1949	What Sociology is about	Sprott	1/10
2.	1952	Field of Sociology*	Freedman	1/15
3.	1962	Scope and Methods*	Bottomore	1/6
4.	1964	Fields and Methods* of Sociology	Horton	2/21
5.	1964	Sociology: the Subject Matter	Kar	1/17
6.	1965	Extending frontiers of Sociology	Koller	21/22
7.	1967	Definition and scope*	Sachdeva	1/29
8.	1970	Scope and Method*	Mercer	1/16
9.	1971	Issues and Directions	Gorman	4/4
10.	1971	Sociology: Field and its Methods*	Popenoe	1/16

#. Headings underlined here are major sections in the textbook of respective authors and these sections have been subdivided into multiple chapters by the authors. The information has been utilized to derive the narrower terms used in a chapter heading under a term used in the major section.

* Some headings contain multiple concepts. Such headings have been included in their respective places also, and such terms are shown here with a star(*) indicating that the headings bearing a starred term are repeated under all the significant concepts occurring in it.

2. Scope of Sociology (Contd.)

10.	1973	Field	Leslie	1/21
11.	1975	Subject matter	Chambliss	1/4
12.	1977	What Sociology is about ?	Shapiro	1/19
13.	1977	New directions(New Fields)	Warren	6/6
14.	1984	Contemporary areas of Sociological Inquiry	Persell	6/6
15.	1985	Sociological Terms and Concepts	O'Donnell	1/26
16.	1988	Nature and Methods* of Sociology	Gordon	1/7
17.	1990	Definition, scope and use	S Rao	2/39

3. HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY
4. THEORIES OF SOCIOLOGY

1.	1957	Sociological Theory	Gitler	1/15
2.	1957	History and Theory of Sociology	Mitchell	1/3
3.	1962	Sociological Theory	Bottomore	2/20
		Social Sciences: History and Philosophy	Bottomore	4/20
4.	1959	Problems in Sociological Theory and Methodology	Merton	1/5
5.	1964	Theories about Society	Douglas	16/16
6.	1965	Historical and Analytical foundations	Parsons	1/5
7.	1972	Models and theories	McGee	7/8
8.	1972	Historical Sociology	Rocher	10/17
9.	1973	Theories and Research	Leslie	1/5
10.	1975	Theories and Perspectives	Chambliss	1/4
11.	1975	Theories and Methods	Cole	1/19
12.	1975	Origins of Sociology	Denisoff	2/16
13.	1976	Methods, Models, Theories	Rose	2/16
14.	1977	Theory and Method*	Warren	2/15
15.	1979	Theory and Methods*	Phillips	3/8
		Sociological Theory*	Phillips	5/20
16.	1979	Theory and Method*	Szymanski	1/14
17.	1980	Methods* and Theory	Gurvitch	1/13
18.	1984	History and Theory	Persell	1/6
19.	1985	Sociological Theories	Haralambos	1/13
20	1985	Origins, Perspectives, Techniques*	Wallace	1/19
21	1990	Social Thought	S Rao	10/10

Other related Headings used:[@]

1.	1971	Macro-Sociology	Gorman	3/11
2.	1977	Phenomenological and Marxist Sociologies	Warren	15/15
3.	1979	Radical Sociology	Szymanski	2/14

[@] Concepts on which less than 3 authors have provided chapter headings are shown separately at the end of the heading bearing nearest concept.

5. RESEARCH METHODS/TECHNIQUES

1.	1949	Sociological Method	Sprott	2/10
2.	1951	Research Technique	O'Brien	1/9
3.	1957	Quantitative methods	Gitler	2/14
4.	1959	Sociological Theory and Methodology	Merton	1/5
5.	1962	Methods	Bottomore	1/6
6.	1964	Fields and Methods	Horton	2/21
7.	1967	Field approach and Methods	Basu	17/17
8.	1967	Methods	Sachdeva	1/6
9.	1968	Methods and Data	McNall	2/19
10.	1968	Methods of Sociology	Sharma	2/32
11.	1969	Social Research	Abrahamson	2/10
12.	1969	Research Methods	Smelser	1/11
13.	1970	Scope and Methods	Mercer	1/16
14	1970	Methods and Statistical Techniques	Wilkins	4/16
15.	1970	Logic and Methods	Worsley	2/8
15.	1971	Methods of Social Investigation	Sergeant	1/6
17.	1971	Field and its Methods	Popenoe	1/16
18.	1973	Methods of Social Research	Acuff	2/13
19.	1973	Methods and Techniques of Research	Bertrand	3/22
20.	1973	Method	Perry	1/13
21.	1975	Methodology	Chambliss	2/4
22.	1975	Theories and Methods	Cole	1/19
23.	1975	Research Methods	Denisoff	3/16
24.	1976	Methods, Models, Theories	Rose	2/16
25.	1977	Collecting and Interpreting the Data	Shapiro	16/19
26.	1979	Theory and Methods	Phillips	3/8
27.	1979	Theory and Methods	Szymanski	1/14
28.	1980	Methods and Theory	Gurvitch	1/13
29.	1982	Perspectives and Methods	Larson	1/4
30.	1983	Perspectives and Methods	Eshleman	1/5
		Methods of studying Society	Eshleman	3/20
31.	1983	Sociological Methods	O'Donnell	2/26
32.	1985	Origins, Perspectives, Techniques	Wallace	1/19
33.	1988	Nature and Methods	Gordon	2/7
34.	1990	Methods	S Rao	1/30

6. SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1.	1947	Sociology and Science	Ogburn	1/26
2.	1950	Scientific study of Social life	Eldridge	3/34
3.	1956	Empirical Social Research	FISR	8/12
4.	1975	Sociology as a Science: Myth and Method	Baldridge	2/13
5.	1975	Sociology as Science: Goals and Methods	Kenkel	2/16
6.	1976	Scientific approach	Hebding	2/13
7.	1979	Scientific Method in Sociology	Sherman	22/23
8.	1986	Sociology as a Science	Charan	2/17

7. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

1.	1947	Social Organization	Ogburn	6/7
2.	1957	Social Organization	Bierstedt	3/5
3.	1957	Factors of Social Stability	Mannheim	11/12
4.	1961	Accommodation and Social Organization	Sutherland	9/22
5.	1962	Social Organization	Young	3/5
6.	1964	Social Organization	Horton	3/6
7.	1965	Social Organization	Valdes	7/11
8.	1967	Social Organization	Chinoy	2/5
9.	1968	Social Organization	Sharma	15/32
10.	1969	Social Organization and Interaction	Abrahamson	1/3
11.	1969	Social Organization	Koller	3/5
12.	1970	Social Organization: Order and Disorder	Scott	4/29
13.	1970	Social Organization	Gorman	2/4
14.	1971	Social groups and Organizations	Popenoe	5/16
15.	1972	Organization of Society	McGee	4/8
		Social structure and Social Organization	McGee	8/13
16.	1972	Social Organization	Rocher	2/3
17.	1973	Social Organization	Leslie	4/5
18.	1975	Social Organization	Kenkel	2/4
		Social Integration and Social Organization	Kenkel	6/16
19.	1976	Social Organization	Hebding	3/5
20.	1976	Social Organization	Sachdeva	3/6
21.	1977	Social Organization	Broom	1/8
22.	1977	Social Organization	Broom (2)	2/17
23.	1977	Forms of Social Organization	Goode	3/6
24.	1977	Basic Patterns and Images of order	McNall	1/4
25.	1980	Social Organization	Gurvitch	3/4
		Social Organization and Institutions	Gurvitch	3/13
26.	1982	Social Organization	Larson	3/4
27.	1983	Social Organization	Eshleman	4/5
28.	1986	Organization of Society	Tischler	3/6
29.	1985	Nature of Social Order	O'Donnell	18/26
30.	1985	Social Organization	Charon	2/6
		Social Order, Socialization and Deviance	Charon	4/6
31.	1990	Organization and Individual	S Rao	12/30

8. SOCIAL SYSTEM
9. SOCIETY/SOCIAL LIFE

1.	1947	Society	Ogburn	2/7
		Social life of man	Ogburn	2/26
2.	1950	Composition of Social Life	Eldridge	1/7
3.	1953	Society	Biesanz	7/29
4.	1956	Society	FISR	2/12
5.	1957	Roots of Social Life	Gisbert	1/5
		Nature of Society	Gisbert	3/17
6.	1960	Society	Green	3/21

8-9. Social System/Society/ Social Life(cont.)

7.	1961	Society and Culture*	Sutherland	1/7
		Human Society	Sutherland	2/22
8.	1964	Society	Kar	3/17
9.	1967	Society	Sachdeva	2/6
10.	1970	Social System	Wilkins	2/3
11.	1972	Society	Berger	1/17
13.	1973	Social life	Leslie	2/5
		Social Systems and Society	Leslie	6/21
14.	1973	Life in the Group: Society	Perry	3/17
15.	1975	Society	Denisoff	5/16
16.	1976	Society and its various forms	Hebding	6/13
17.	1978	Foundations of Social Life	Stewart	1/41
18.	1979	Society	Phillips	16/20
19.	1982	Social Life	Larson	2/4
20.	1983	Society	Tischler	8/20
21.	1985	Society	Wallace	3/19
22.	1986	Society	Charon	6/17

9a. SOCIAL ORDER

1.	1947	Social Order	Ogburn	15/26
2.	1953	Religion and the Social Order	Biesanz	15/29
3.	1961	Social Order Deviance* and Change	Chinoy	5/6
4.	1970	Social Order and Social Disorder*	Scott	2/4
5.	1970	Problems of Order: Social Control*	Worsley	8/8
6.	1973	Social Control*: The maintenance of Social Order	Bertrand	16/22
7.	1968	Basic Patterns and Images of Order	McNall	1/4
8.	1985	Nature of Social Order	O'Donnell	18/26
9.	1986	Social Order, Institutions* and Social Control*	Charon	9/18

10. SOCIAL PROCESSES

1.	1950	Social Interaction* and Processes	Eldridge	5/7
2.	1957	Social Processes	Mannheim	2/4
3.	1959	Interaction: the Social Process	Green	4/21
4.	1961	Social Processes	Sutherland	3/7
		Accommodation and Social Organization*	Sutherland	9/22
5.	1962	Social Processes	Young	9/26
6.	1965	Social Processes	Koller	9/22
7.	1966	Social Processes	Goode	3/7
8.	1966	Processes	Muzumdar	2/3
9.	1970	Social Roles* and Social Processes	Mercer	4/16
10.	1970	Social Processes	Scott	3/6
11.	1973	Institutional* Structures and Social Processes	Bertrand	4/6
12.	1973	Social Processes	Leslie	4/21
13.	1977	Social Processes: Stability and Change	Shapiro	11/19
14.	1990	Social Processes	S Rao	11/30

11. SOCIAL RELATIONS

1.	1947	Society and Adjustment	Ogburn	26/26
2.	1950	Social Interaction: Competition, Conflict and Cooperation	Eldridge	20/34
		Accommodation and Assimilation	Eldridge	21/34
3.	1957	Social Contact and Social Distance	Mannheim	3/12
4.	1961	Accommodation and Social Organization	Sutherland	9/22
5.	1962	Social Relations	Young	2/5
6.	1966	Cooperation and Opposition	Muzumdar	10/20
7.	1968	Suggestion, Imitation, and Sympathy	Sharma	30/32
		Social Relations, Social Control and Social Code	Sharma	12/32
8.	1970	Integrative Processes	Scott	5/29
9.	1971	Individual Integration: Alienation and Belonging	Gorsan	3/4
10.	1974	Social Relations	Potter	5/8
11.	1975	Social Relations	Chambliss	4/4
12.	1976	Roles and Relationship	Rose	5/16

12. SOCIAL INTERACTION

1.	1947	Group Interaction	Ogburn	6/26
2.	1950	Social Interaction and Processes	Eldridge	5/7
3.	1952	Social Interaction, Social Change, Social Planning	Merrill	6/6
		Social Interaction and Social Processes	Merrill	25/29
4.	1953	Personality and Social Interaction	Biesanz	12/29
5.	1957	Social Contact and Social Distance	Mannheim	3/12
6.	1961	Interaction and Social Processes	Sutherland	8/22
7.	1961	Social Interaction	Parsons	1/24
8.	1964	Social Interaction	Horton	4/6
9.	1965	Interaction among Sub-Systems of Society	Goode	6/7
10.	1966	Social Interaction: Communication and Consensus	Muzumdar	7/20
11.	1967	Process of Social Interaction	Sachdeva	9/28
12.	1968	Interaction	McNall	7/19
13.	1968	Modes and Laws of Social Interactions	Sharma	11/32
14.	1969	Social Organization and Interaction	Abrahamson	1/3
15.	1972	Social Action	Rocher	1/3
16.	1973	Social Structure and Interaction	Bertrand	3/6
17.	1973	Communication and Social Interaction	Leslie	3/21
18.	1975	Social Interaction	Cole	5/19
19.	1976	Socialization, Action, Interaction	Sachdeva	2 /6
20.	1978	Group Interaction	Stewart(2)	5/19
21.	1983	Individual and Social Interaction	Eshleman	6/22
22.	1983	Social Interaction and Social Structure	Tischler	5/20
23.	1984	Networks and Interactions	Persell	4/23
24.	1986	Social Action, Social Interaction, and Social Patterns	Charon	4/17

13. INDIVIDUAL
14. PERSONALITY

1.	1947	Personality	Ogburn	4/7
		Group and Personality	Ogburn	9/26
		Culture and Personality	Ogburn	10/26
2.	1950	Personality and Society	Eldridge	7/7
3.	1950	Individual and Society	MacIver	3/29
4.	1952	Social Structure and Personality	Merrill	2/6
		Personality and Society	Merrill	7/29
5.	1953	Culture, Society, and Personality	Biesanz	1/3
		Theories of Personality Formation	Biesanz	11/29
		Personality and Social Interaction	Biesanz	12/29
6.	1956	Personality	Weinberg	4/28
7.	1957	Society and the Individual	Bierstedt	18/19
8.	1957	Personality and Social Structure	Gitler	4/14
9.	1957	Man and his Psychic Equipment	Mannheim	1/4
		Individualization	Mannheim	5/12
10.	1959	Personality and Social Structure	Merton	11/25
11.	1960	Structure and Unity of Personality	Green	8/21
12.	1961	Personality	Sutherland	1/7
		Personality and Culture	Sutherland	5/22
		Personality Development	Sutherland	7/22
13.	1962	Socialization and Personality	Young	7/26
14.	1964	Personality and Socialization	Horton	5/21
15.	1965	Individual and his Personality	Koller	6/22
16.	1965	Personality and Social System	Parsons	3/5
17.	1967	Personality	Sachdeva	26/28
18.	1968	Individual and Society	Sharma	16/32
19.	1970	Personality	Mercer	3/16
20.	1970	Individual and Society	Wilkins	5/16
21.	1973	Socialization, Personality and Culture	Bertrand	2/6
22.	1973	Socialization and Personality Development	McGee	3/8
23.	1973	Making of the Individual: Personality	Perry	5/17
24.	1976	Individual and Society	Rose	4/5
25.	1979	Personality Structure	Phillips	2/8
26.	1983	Individuals within Society	Eshleman	2/5
27.	1983	Individual in Society	Tischler	2/6
		Socialization and Personality	Tischler	4/20
28.	1988	Sociology and Human Nature	Gordon	4/7
29.	1990	Individual and Society	S Rao	5/30

Other related Headings used:

1.	1952	Personality Disorganization	Merrill	10/29
2.	1957	Isolation	Mannheim	4/12
		Main effects of Competition and Selection on Mental Life	Mannheim	7/12
3.	1959	Sociology of Mental Illness	Merton	22/25

15. ATTITUDES

1.	1950	Interests and Attitudes	MacIver	2/29
2.	1957	Man and his Psychic Equipment	Mannheim	1/4
3.	1961	Motivational Systems	Parsons	13/24
4.	1967	Interests and Attitudes	Sachdeva	7/28
5.	1974	Attitudes and Beliefs	Potter	6/8
6.	1980	Social Psychology	Gurvitch	6/13

16. BIOLOGICAL DETERMINISM

1.	1871	Preparation in Biology	Spencer	14/16
2.	1947	Contribution of Biological factor in Society	Ogburn	4/26
3.	1950	Hereditary make up	Eldridge	2/34
4.	1950	Biological factors of Social Change*	MacIver	24/29
5.	1957	Natural Conditions of Human Society: Biological	Bierstedt	2/19
6.	1957	Heredity and Environment*	Gisbert	10/17
7.	1964	Biological factors of Social Change*	Kar	15/17
8.	1967	Heredity and Environment*	Sachdeva	11/28
9.	1968	Heredity and Environment*	Sharma	8/32
10.	1971	Bio-social Development	Gorman	2/11
11.	1979	Biological and Physical* Structures	Phillips	7/8
12.	1990	Heredity and Environment*	S Rao	6/30

Other related Headings used:

1.	1957	Natural and Social Selection	Gisbert	15/17

17. SEXUALITY/SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

1.	1964	Sexuality and Changing Sex roles*	Horton	7/21
2.	1973	Social Differentiation*: Sexuality and Sex Roles	Perry	8/17
3.	1979	Sex and Sexism	Sherman	11/23
4.	1979	Family*, Sex and Society	Szymanski	12/14
5.	1984	Sex and Sexuality	Persell	22/23

18. SOCIALIZATION

1.	1947	Socialization and Social Deviation*	Ogburn	11/26
2.	1951	Socialization: the Linkage between self and Society	O'Brien	5/9
3.	1952	Functional Integration	Freedman	4/15
		Normative Integration*	Freedman	5/15
4.	1955	Socialization	Lee	1/6
5.	1957	Socialization and Institutional* Structure	Gisbert	2/5
6.	1957	Culture* and Socialization	Bierstedt	1/5
7.	1960	Culture* and Socialization	Johnson	1/7
		Socialization	Johnson	5/22

18. Socialization (contd.)

8.	1961	Process of Socialization	Parsons	14/24
9.	1962	Socialization and Personality*	Young	7/26
10.	1964	Personality* and Socialization	Horton	5/21
11.	1965	Socialization	Valdes	4/11
12.	1966	*Socialization*	*Goode*	7/15
13.	1966	Mechanism of Socialization	Muzumdar	9/20
14.	1967	Socialization	Basu	11/27
15.	1967	Socialization	Sachdeva	6/28
16.	1968	Socialization	McNall	6/19
17.	1969	Socialization	Abrahamson	7/10
18.	1969	Socialization Process	Smelser	3/4
		Socialization	Smelser	6/11
19.	1970	Socialization Process	Scott	6/29
20.	1971	Socialization	Popenoe	4/16
21.	1972	Socialization	Berger	5/17
22.	1973	Socialization and Personality* Development	McGee	3/8
23.	1972	Socialization, Conformity* and Deviance*	Rocher	5/17
24.	1973	Socialization	Acuff	5/23
25.	1973	Socialization, Personality*, and Culture*	Bertrand	2/6
		Socialization	Bertrand	4-5/22
26.	1973	Culture* and Socialization	Leslie	3/5
		Socialization	Leslie	8/21
27.	1973	Socialization and Deviance*	Perry	4/13
28.	1975	Socialization and the Family*	Baldridge	4/13
29.	1975	Socialization	Denisoff	6/16
30.	1975	Socialization: School without walls	Kenkel	4/16
31.	1975	Preservation of Societies: Socialization	Stewart	4/16
32.	1976	Socialization	Hebding	4/13
33.	1976	Early Socialization	Rose	9/16
34.	1976	Socialization, Action, Interaction*	Sachdeva	2/6
35.	1977	Socialization	Broom	3/8
		Socialization	Broom	4/17
36.	1977	Socialization	Goode	3/17
37.	1977	Socialization: Human Behaviour as Social Behaviour	Shapiro	7/19
38.	1977	Socialization	Warren	11/15
39	1978	Socialization	Stewart	4/19
40.	1979	Socialization	Johnson	5/22
41.	1979	Socialization Process: how They make Boys and Girls into Men and Women	Sherman	9/23
42.	1980	*Becoming a Social being*	*& Marx*	3/4
43.	1983	Socialization as lifelong process	Eshleman	5/20
44.	1983	Socialization and Personality*	Tischler	4/20
45.	1984	Social life(Socialization)	Persell	2/6
		Socialization	Persell	6/23
46.	1985	Socialization	Wallace	4/19
47.	1988	Social Control* and Socialization	Gordon	2/5
48.	1988	Social Control* and Socialization	Haralambos	2/5
49.	1986	Socialization and our Social Nature	Charon	3/17
50.	1990	Socialization and Culture*	S Rao	9/30

19. COMMUNICATION

1.	1942	Communication and the Formation of Public Opinion*	Barnes	4/6
2.	1950	Herd, Crowd*, and Mass Communication	MacIver	16/29
3.	1951	Communication, Interaction, and Patterns of Perception	O'Brien	6/9
4.	1959	Mass Communication and the Social system	Merton	24/25
5.	1959	System of Social Statuses* and Communication	Mitchell	8/10
6.	1961	Symbolism and Communication	Parsons	18/24
7.	1961	Collective Behaviour and Mass Communication	Sutherland	11/22
8.	1965	Communication	Koller	10/22
9.	1966	Social Interaction, Communication and Consensus	Muzumdar	7/20
10.	1968	Symbolic Communication	McNall	5/19
11.	1968	Suggestion, Imitation, Sympathy	Sharma	30/32
12.	1970	Communication and Mass Media	Wilkins	16/16
13.	1971	Mass Media and the Mass Mind	Gorman	10/11
14.	1971	Communication (Suggested topic)	Sergeant	1/13
15.	1973	Communication and Social Interaction*	Leslie	3/21
16.	1974	Communication	Potter	1/8

19a. SYMBOLISM AND LANGUAGE

1.	1961	Symbolism and Communication*	Parsons	18/24
		Symbolism	Parsons	22/24
2.	1968	Symbolic Communication*	McNall	5/19
3.	1972	Language	McGee	5/13
4.	1976	Symbols and Substance	Rose	3/16

20. GROUPS

1.	1947	Groups and Personality	Ogburn	9/26
2.	1950	Social Groups	MacIver	10/29
3.	1952	Group and the Individual*	Freedman	3/15
4.	1956	Group	FISR.	4/12
5.	1957	Groups	Bierstedt	9/19
6.	1957	Social Groups and Social Institutions*	Gisbert	2/17
7.	1957	Sociology of Groups: Crowds*, Public	Mannheim	7/12
8.	1959	Group and the Person	Merton	3/5
9.	1961	Human Collectivities	Sutherland	4/7
		Groups and Small Group* Research	Sutherland	10/22
10.	1962	Types of Social Groups	Bottomore	6/20
11.	1962	Social Groups and Social Categories*	Young	2/26
12.	1964	Groups and Associations*	Horton	9/21
13.	1964	Social Group	Kar	4/17
14.	1966	Group	Muzumdar	1/3
		Group and Groupings	Muzumdar	2/20
15.	1968	Social Groups	Sharma	17/32
16.	1969	Group and the Individual	Koller	3/6
17.	1970	Social Groups and Group behaviour*	Mercer	6/16
18.	1971	Social Groups and Organizations*	Popenoe	5/16

20. Groups (contd.)

19.	1973	Social Groups	Acuff	8/23
20.	1973	Groups and Large Formal Organizations	Bertrand	9/22
21.	1973	Groups	Leslie	10/21
22.	1973	Groups	Perry	2/13
23	1975	Groups influence on Behaviour	Cole	4/9
24.	1976	Social Groups	Hebding	5/13
25.	1976	Group Basis of Society	Stewart	1/5
		Groups and Conformity	Cole	7/19
26.	1977	Groups: Large and Small	Goode	6/17
27.	1977	Groups: Characteristics, Kinds, and Significance	Shapiro	8/19
28.	1978	Group Interaction	Stewart	5/19
29.	1979	Population and Social Groupings	Bottomore	2/6
30.	1979	Groups	Phillips	6/8
31.	1980	Groups	Gurvitch	4/13
		Groups and Organizations	Phillips	14/20
32.	1983	Social Groups and Social Organizations	Eshleman	11/20
33.	1983	Group Structures	Tischler	6/20
34.	1984	Social life: Groups	Persell	2/6
		Groups and Organizations	Persell	7/23
35.	1985	Living in Groups	Wallace	3/6
		Groups and Organizations		
36.	1990	Social Groups	S Rao	1/30

21. PRIMARY GROUPS

1.	1942	Disintegration of Primary Groups and Community Disorganization	Barnes	16/19
2.	1961	Primary Groups	Chinoy	6/21
3.	1961	Primary Groups	Parsons	4/24
4.	1967	Groups in Physical Proximity	Broom	4/8
		Primary Groups	Broom	5/9

22. SMALL GROUPS

1.	1957	Structure and Dynamics of Groups	Bitler	12/14
2.	1959	Small Group: Theory and Research	Merton	13/25
3.	1961	Groups and Small Group Research	Sutherland	10/22
4.	1965	Small Groups	Valdes	5/11
5.	1968	Associations :Small Groups and Bureaucracies	McNall	8/19
6.	1970	Small Groups	Scott	4/6
7.	1973	Near Groups as Collective Behaviour	Leslie	11/21
8.	1977	Groups: Large and Small	Goode	6/17

23. ASSOCIATIONS

1.	1950	Associations and Interests	MacIver	17/29
2.	1957	Associations and Institutions	Bierstedt	10/21
3.	1957	Social Institutions and Voluntary Associations	Bitler	9/14

23. Association (contd.)

4.	1964	Groups and Associations	Horton	9/21
5.	1966	Group functioning: Associations and Institutions	Muzumdar	3/20
6.	1967	Associations	Basu	4/17
7.	1968	Association	McNall	2/4
		Associations: Small Groups and Bureaucracies	McNall	9/19
8.	1968	Great Associations and Institutions	Sharma	25/32
9.	1971	Friendship and Association	Gorman	9/11
10.	1977	Associations	Broom	7/8
11.	1978	Associations	Broom	7/17

24. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.	1939	Institutions	Lee	3/6
2.	1942	Foundations and Framework of Social Institutions	Barnes	1/6
3.	1947	Interrelationship of Institutions	Ogburn	22/26
4.	1949	Society as a System of Institutions	Sprott	8/10
5.	1950	Social Institutions	Eldridge	6/7
6.	1951	Social Institutions	O'Brien	8/9
7.	1952	Community and Social Institutions	Merrill	5/6
8.	1956	Social Institutions	Weinberg	5/28
9.	1957	Social Groups and Social Institutions	Merrill	5/6
10.	1957	Associations and Institutions	Bierstedt	9/21
11.	1957	Social Institutions and Voluntary Associations	Gitler	9/14
12.	1959	Problems in the Sociology of Institutions	Merton	2/4
13.	1959	Principal Social Institutions of Simple Society	Mitchell	2/3
14.	1960	Social Institutions	Green	3/4
15.	1961	Social Institutions	Sutherland	6/7
16.	1962	Social Institutions	Bottomore	3/6
17.	1962	Social Institutions	Young	4/5
		Analysis of Institutions	Young	19/26
18.	1964	Social Institutions	Horton	10/21
19.	1965	Social Institutions	Koller	12/22
20.	1965	Social Institutions	Goode	5/7
21.	1966	Group functioning : Associations and Institutions	Muzumdar	3/20
22.	1967	Social Institutions	Basu	6/17
23.	1969	Social Institutions	Goldthorpe	2/2
24.	1968	Institutions	McNall	4/5
25.	1968	Great Associations and Institutions	Sharma	25/32
26.	1971	Social Groups and Organizations	Popenoe	5/16
27.	1972	Institutions	Berger	4/17
28.	1973	Major Institutions	Broom	2/3
29.	1972	Social Institutions	McGee	7/13
30.	1973	Institutional Structures and Social Processes	Bertrand	4/6
		Social Institutions	Bertrand	13/22

24. Social Institutions (contd.)

31.	1973	Social Institutions	Leslie	3/4
32.	1975	Social Institutions	Kenkel	3/4
33.	1976	Social Institutions	Rose	6/16
34.	1977	Social Institutions	Goode	5/6
35.	1977	Institutions: the Fabric of Society	Shapiro	9/19
36.	1977	Social Institution	Warren	2/6
37.	1978	Social Institutions and Organizations	Stewart	3/4
38.	1979	Institutions	Phillips	5/8
39.	1980	Social Organization* and Institutions	Gurvitch	5/13
40.	1982	Social Institutions	Larson	4/4
41.	1983	Institutions	Tischler	5/6
42.	1984	Social Institutions	Persell	4/6
43.	1986	Social order*, Institutions and Social Control*	Charon	9/17
44.	1989	Social Institutions	Wallace	5/6
45.	1999	Social Institutions	S Rao	5/10

25. KINSHIP

1.	1959	Kinship and Marriage*	Mitchell	4/10
		Kinship, Family* and Neighbourhood	Mitchell	10/10
2.	1960	Kinship Groups and Systems	Johnson	2/7
		Consanguinal Kin Groups and Class	Johnson	8/22
3.	1961	Family*, Kinship, and Marriage*	Douglas	5/16
4.	1961	Kinship	Parsons	4/24
5.	1962	Family* and Kinship	Bottomore	10/20
6.	1964	Family*, Kinship, and Marriage*	Douglas	5/16
7.	1968	Kinship, Marriage* and Family*	Goldthorpe	4/9
8.	1968	Spatial Groups(Sib,Clan)	Sharma	18/32
9.	1973	Social Institutions: Family* and Kinship	Bertrand	13/22

26. FAMILY

1.	1942	Marriage* and the Family	Barnes	15/19
2.	1947	Family	Ogburn	21/26
3.	1950	Family	Eldridge	25/34
4.	1950	Family	MacIver	11/29
5.	1951	Family	O'Brien	16/20
6.	1952	Multi-functional Institution: Society	Merrill	22-23/29
7.	1953	Marriage* and Family	Biesanz	13/29
8.	1956	Family	FISR	9/12
9.	1956	Family	Weinberg	12/28
10.	1957	Family	Bierstedt	14/19
11.	1957	Marriage* and the Family	Bitler	11/14
12.	1957	Family	Gisbert	4/17
13.	1959	Sociology of the Family	Merton	7/25
14.	1959	Kinship*, Family and Neighbourhood	Mitchell	10/10
15.	1960	Family	Green	14/21
16.	1960	Marriage* and the Family	Johnson	6/22

26. Family (contd.)

17.	1961	Family, Kinship* and Marriage*	Chinoy	7/21
18.	1962	Family and Kinship*	Bottomore	10/20
19.	1962	Family	Young	20/26
20	1962	Family, Kinship* and Marriage*	Douglas	5/16
21.	1964	Family	Horton	11/21
22.	1964	Family	Kar	6/17
23.	1965	Family	Koller	13/22
24.	1966	Family	Goode	11/15
25.	1966	Family	Muzumdar	15/20
26.	1967	Social units: Family	Basu	2/17
27.	1967	Family	Sachdeva	18/28
28.	1968	Kinship, Marriage and Family	Goldthorpe	4/9
29.	1968	Family	McNall	14/19
30.	1968	Family Group	Sharma	20/32
31.	1970	Family as a Social Institution	Mercer	9/16
32.	1970	Institution of Marriage* and Family	Wilkins	7/16
		Modern Family	Wilkins	12/16
33.	1970	Family	Worsley	3/8
34.	1971	Family	Popenoe	6/16
35.	1971	Family	Sergeant	3/6
		Family	Sergeant	4/13
36.	1972	Family	Berger	5/17
37.	1973	Family	Acuff	13/23
38.	1973	Social Institutions*: Family and Kinship*	Bertrand	13/22
39.	1973	Family	Leslie	17/21
40.	1973	Family	Perry	9/13
41.	1973	Marriage* and Family	Stewart	12/19
42.	1975	Family	Denisoff	8/16
43.	1975	Socialization* and the Family	Baldridge	4/13
44.	1975	Family	Kenkel	8/16
45.	1976	Family in the Modern World	Stewart	11/16
46.	1977	Family	Broom	10/17
47.	1977	Family as a Social Institution	Goode	12/17
48.	1979	Family	Warren	4/14
49.	1979	Family	Phillips	10/20
50.	1979	Origins of Family Structures	Sherman	8/23
		Marriage* and Family	Sherman	10/23
51.	1979	Family Sex and Society	Szymanski	12/14
52.	1980	Social Institutions:Family	G Marx	8/11
53.	1983	Family Groups and Systems	Eshleman	12/20
54.	1983	Marriage*, Family and Alternative Life Styles	Tischler	13/20
55.	1984	Family	Persell	13/23
56.	1985	Family	Haralambos	8/13
57.	1985	Family	O'Donnell	2/9
		Family	O'Donnell	13-15/26
58.	1985	Marriage* and Family	Wallace	13/19
59.	1986	Family in a Changing Society	Charon	17/17
60.	1990	Family	S Rao	16/30

27. MARRIAGE

1.	1942	Marriage and the Family	Barnes	15/19
2.	1953	Marriage and the Family	Biesanz	13/29
3.	1955	Courtship, Marriage and Divorce	Lee	4/35
4.	1957	Marriage and the Family	Gitler	11/14
5.	1959	Kinship and Marriage	Mitchell	4/10
6.	1960	Marriage and Family in America	Green	15/21
7.	1960	Marriage and the Family	Johnson	6/22
8.	1961	Family, Kinship and Marriage	Chinoy	7/21
9.	1964	Family, Kinship, Marriage	Douglas	5/16
10.	1967	Marriage	Sachdeva	19/28
11.	1968	Kinship, Marriage, and Family	Goldthorpe	4/9
12.	1968	Marriage	Sharma	22/32
13.	1969	Sexual Norms, Courtship and Marriage	Abrahamson	8/10
14.	1970	Institution of Marriage and Family	Wilkins	7/16
15.	1973	Marriage and Family	Stewart	12/19
16.	1979	Marriage and Family	Sherman	10/23
17.	1983	Marriage, Family and Alternative Life-styles	Tischler	13/20
18.	1985	Marriage and Family	Wallace	13/19

28. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1.	1871	Political bias	Spencer	11/16
2.	1942	Political and Legal Institutions in Transition	Barnes	3/6
3.	1947	Governing Institutions of Society	Ogburn	18/26
4.	1950	Political Institutions	Eldridge	29/34
5.	1950	Great Associations-Political	MacIver	18/29
6.	1951	Political Sociology	O'Brien	15/17
7.	1953	Governing of Man	Biesanz	3/3
		Political Systems and Philosophies	Biesanz	25-27/29
8.	1957	State	Gisbert	5/17
9.	1959	Political Sociology	Merton	3/25
10.	1059	Law and Political Systems	Mitchell	5/10
11.	1960	American Political Order	Green	18/21
12.	1960	Polity	Johnson	4/7
		Political Institutions	Johnson	13-14/22
13.	1961	Power, Authority, and Political Institutions	Chinoy	13/21
14.	1961	Political Organization and Authority	Parsons	9/24
15.	1961	Social Structure in Economic and Political life	Sutherland	19/22
16.	1962	Political Institutions	Bottomore	9/20
17.	1962	Political Sociology	Young	24/26
18.	1964	Politics	Douglas	8/16
19.	1964	Governmental and Economic Institutions	Horton	14/21
20.	1964	State and Society	Kar	10/17
21.	1966	Politics and Power	Goode	13/15
22.	1966	Socio-state Order	Muzumdar	19/20
23.	1968	Polity	McNall	15/19
24.	1969	Political Sociology	Smelser	9/11

28. Political Institutions (contd.)

25.	1970	Political Organization and Behaviour	Mercer	12/16
26.	1970	Political System	Wilkins	8/16
27.	1971	Politics	Gorman	7/11
28.	1971	Politics and Power*	Popenoe	15/16
29.	1971	Sociology of Politics	Sergeant	6/6
30.	1973	Social Institutions: Economic* and Political	Bertrand	15/22
31.	1973	Political Institutions	Perry	13/13
32.	1975	Political Process: The state and Interest Groups	Baldridge	8/13
33.	1976	Political Institutions	Stewart	15/16
34.	1977	Politics and Society	Broom	17/17
35.	1977.	Political Process	Goode	13/17
36.	1978	Political Power*	Stewart	15/19
37.	1979	Political and Economic* Institutions	Phillips	12/20
38.	1979	Political Sociology	Sherman	5-6/23
39.	1980	Social Institutions: Politics	G Marx	10/11
40.	1983	Political Groups and Systems	Eshleman	15/20
41.	1983	Political Systems	Tischler	17/20
42.	1984	Power* and Politics	Persell	15/23
43.	1985	Power* and Politics	Haralambos	3/13
44.	1985	Political System	O'Donnell	9/9
45.	1985	Political Institutions	Wallace	16/19
46.	1988	Economics* and Politics	Gordon	7/7
47.	1990	Political System	S Rao	18/30

Other related Headings used

1.	1942	Democracy: National, State and Constitutional Government	Barnes	7/19
		Political Parties and Party Government	Barnes	8/19
2.	1953	Parties and Participation in American Democracy	Biesanz	26/29
		Communist Party: Control and Conformity	Biesanz	28/29
3.	1956	Legislative Struggle	Weinberg	21/28
		Democracy	Weinberg	7/28
		Democracy and Foreign Policy*	Weinberg	28/28

29. GOVERNMENT

1.	1947	Governing Institutions of Society	Ogburn	18/26
2.	1952	Uni-functional Institutions (Govt.,* etc.)	Merrill	24/29
3.	1953	Governing* of man	Biesanz	3/3
		Government and its formation	Biesanz	23/29
		Variation and Change in Government	Biesanz	24/29
4.	1956	Roles of Government	Weinberg	19/28
5.	1964	Governmental and Economic* Institutions	Horton	14/21
6.	1966	Socio-state Order	Muzumdar	19/20

29. Government (contd.)

7.	1973	Government	Leslie	21/21
8.	1973	Government Ideology and International Relations*	Perry	16/17
9.	1975	Government and Economy: Distributing Goods and Power*	Kenkel	11/16
10.	1985	Forms of Government	O'Donnell	24/26

30. FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

1.	1952	Uni-functional Institutions	Merrill	24/29
2.	1957	Sociology of Groups: Organized Groups, State*	Mannheim	9/12
3.	1959	Organizational analysis	Merton	18/25
4.	1960	Formal Organizations	Johnson	12/22
5.	1970	Formal Organizations	Scott	5/7
6.	1971	Social Groups* and Organizations	Popenoe	5/16
7.	1973	Structure of Groups* and Large Formal Organizations	Bertrand	9/22
8.	1973	Formal Organizations and Bureaucracy*	Perry	11/21
9.	1975	Formal Organizations	Cole	8/19
10.	1976	Bureaucracy* and Formal Organization	Hebding	7/13
11.	1977	Formal Organizations	Goode	7/17
12.	1980	Primary Components of Social Organization: Formal Organizations	G Marx	5/11
13.	1985	Organizations and Bureaucracy*	Haralambos	7/13

31. BUREAUCRACY

1.	1956	Bureaucracy	Weinberg	23/28
2.	1961	Bureaucracy	Chinoy	10/21
3.	1966	Bureaucracy	Goode	5/15
4.	1968	Associations*: Small groups* and Bureaucracies	McNall	8/19
5.	1971	Bureaucracy	Gorman	6/11
6.	1972	Bureaucracy	Berger	10/17
7.	1973	Bureaucracy	Acuff	17/23
8.	1973	Bureaucracy	Leslie	12/21
9.	1973	Formal Organizations* and Bureaucracy	Perry	11/17
10.	1975	Bureaucratism	Chambliss	15/17
11.	1976	Bureaucracy and Formal Organization*	Hebding	7/13
12.	1980	Organizations* and Bureaucracy	Haralambos	7/13

32. AUTHORITY
33. POWER

1.	1949	Foci of Power	Sprott	3/10
2.	1949	Authority	Bierstedt	11/19
		Power	Bierstedt	12/19
3.	1961	Power, Authority and Political Institutions*	Chinoy	13/21

32-33. Authority/Power (contd.)

4.	1961	Political* Organization and Authority	Parsons	12/35
5.	1966	Politics* and Power	Goode	13/15
6.	1967	Leadership* and Power*	Sachdeva	13/28
7.	1970	Social Stratification*; Class* Status* and Power	Worsley	7/8
8.	1971	Politics* and Power	Popenoe	15/16
9.	1972	Power	Berger	13/17
10.	1973	Social Power	Bertrand	11/22
11.	1974	Power	Potter	7/8
12.	1975	Power	Chambliss	12/17
13.	1975	Government* and Economy*; Distributing Goods and Power	Kenkel	11/16
14.	1977	Social Power	Warren	10/15
15.	1978	Political* Power	Stewart	15/19
16.	1984	Power and Politics*	Persell	15/23
17.	1985	Power and Politics*	Haralambos	3/13
18.	1985	Pressure and Interest Groups	O'Donnell	25/26
19.	1986	Social Power	Charon	13/17
20.	1990	Power, Status*, Authority	S Rao	3/30

34. LEADERSHIP

1.	1962	Differentiation* and Leadership	Young	25/26
2.	1967	Leadership	Basu	9/17
3.	1967	Leadership and Power*	Sachdeva	13/28

35. WAR

1	1942	War as a Social institution	Barnes	10/19
2.	1947.	War and International Relations	Ogburn	19/26
3.	1956	War	Weinberg	25/28
4.	1965	War	Koller	20/22
		Organizing for Peace	Weinberg	26/28
5.	1975	Military in America	Chambliss	13/17

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1.	1953	International Politics and World Order	Biesanz	29/29
2.	1956	Emergence of one World	Muzumdar	13/20
3.	1956	Democracy* and Foreign Policy	Weinberg	28/28
4.	1973	Government Ideology and International Relations	Perry	16/17

NATIONALISM

1.	1871	Bias of Patriotism	Spencer	9/16
2.	1956	Freedom	Weinberg	8/28
		Nationalism	Weinberg	24/28
		Citizenship	Weinberg	2/28
3.	1968	Nation and National Character	Sharma	24/32

IMPERIALISM

1.	1972	Colonial System and De-colonization*	Rocher	14/17
2.	1975	Imperialism and Industrialization*	Chambliss	14/17
3.	1979	Imperialism and Development*	Szymanski	10/14

36. ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

1.	1942	Economic Institutions	Barnes	2/6
2.	1947	Society and Economic Institutions	Ogburn	17/26
3.	1949	Economic Structure	Sprott	5/10
4.	1950	Economic Institution*	Eldridge	26/34
5.	1950	Great Associations : Economic*	MacIver	19/29
6.	1953	Economy and Society	Biesanz	2/3
		Economic Decisions and Institutions*	Biesanz	16/29
		Economic Systems and Philosophies	Biesanz	18-19/29
7.	1957	Economic System	Gisbert	6/17
8.	1960	Economy	Johnson	3/7
		Economic Institutions	Johnson	9-10/22
9.	1961	Technology* and Economic Institutions	Chinoy	12/21
10.	1961	Economic Institutions	Parsons	6/24
11.	1961	Social Structure in Economic and Political life*	Sutherland	19/22
12.	1962	Economic Institutions	Bottomore	8/20
13.	1962	Economic Order*	Young	23/26
14.	1964	Governmental* and Economic Institutions	Merton	14/21
15.	1964	Economic Institutions	Kar	9/17
16.	1966	Economics and Production	Goode	14/15
17.	1966	Economic Order*	Muzumdar	16/20
18.	1968	Technology*, Economy, and Society	Goldthorpe	5/9
19.	1968	Economy	McNall	12/19
20.	1970	Economic Organization and Behaviour	Mercer	13/16
21.	1970	Economic Systems and Social Aspects of Industry*	Wilkins	9/16
22.	1973	Economic Order	Acuff	16/23
23.	1973	Social Institutions: Economic and Political*	Bertrand	15/22
24.	1973	Economy	Leslie	20/21
25.	1973	Economy: Principles and Comparisons	Perry	14/17
26.	1973	Economy	Perry(2)	12/13
27.	1975	Technology* and economic System	Baldridge	11/13
28.	1975	Government* and the Economy: Distributing Goods and Power*	Kenkel	11/16
29.	1976	Economic System*	Stewart	14/16
30.	1979	Political* and Economic Institutions	Phillips	12/20
31.	1979	Ideas, Institutions, and Economies	Sherman	18/23
32.	1979	Corporate Economy	Szymanski	4/14
33.	1980	Sociology of Economic Organization	Gurvitch	13/13
34.	1983	Economic Groups and Systems	Eshleman	16/20
35.	1983	Economy	Tischler	16/20
36.	1984	Economy and Work*	Persell	14/23

36. Economic Institutions (contd.)

37.	1988	Economics and Politics*	Gordon	5/5
38.	1985.	Work* and Economy	Wallace	15/19
39.	1990	Education* and the Economic System	S Rao	17/30

Other related Headings used

1.	1953	Consumer	Biesanz	22/29
2.	1956	Under-developed countries	Weinberg	27/28
3.	1957	Competition and Monopoly	Mannheim	6/12
4.	1961	Economic Development	Parsons	7/24
5.	1974	Production and Allocation	Potter	3/8

37. WORK
43. LEISURE

1.	1942	Leisure, Recreation and the Arts*	Barnes	19/19
2.	1960	Recreation	Green	20/21
3.	1964	Work and Wealth	Douglas	7/16
		People at Play	Douglas	11/16
4.	1970	Work Industry* and Organizations*	Worsley	5/8
5.	1972	Work and Leisure	Berger	12/17
6.	1974	Work	Potter	4/8
7.	1977	Work, Leisure, and the Arts*	Warren	7/15
8.	1978	Work and Leisure	Stewart	16/19
9.	1984	Economy* and Work	Persell	14/23
		Sport and Leisure	Persell	23/23
10.	1985	Work and Leisure	Haralambos	6/13
11.	1985	Work, and Leisure	O'Donnell	5/9
		Meaning of Work	O'Donnell	12/26
12.	1985	Work and the Economy*	Wallace	15/19

Other related Headings used

1.	1968	Unemployment	Sharma	28/28
2.	1985	Changing Conditions of Employment	O'Donnell	14/26

38. DIVISION OF LABOUR

1.	1952	Division of Labour and the Urban* Community	Freedman	11/15
2.	1957	Cooperation and the Division of Labour	Mannheim	7/12
3.	1060	Division of Labour	Green	11/21

39. OCCUPATION

1.	1959	Study of Occupations	Merton	20/25
2.	1966	Occupation	Goode	4/15
3.	1971	Occupational Sociology	Sergeant	8/13
4.	1977	Occupations and Professions	Goode	14/17

40. INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

1.	1957	Industrial Sociology	Bitler	10/14
2.	1971	Industrial Sociology	Sergeant	5/13
3.	1979	Industrial Sociology	Sherman	4/23
4.	1979	Industrial Managers and Workers	Biesanz	20/29
5.	1956	Role of Union	Weinberg	17/28
		Industrial Worker	Weinberg	28/28

41. CAPITALISM

1.	1942	Capitalism and the Economic Crisis	Barnes	5/19
2.	1956	Changing Capitalism	Weinberg	18/28
3.	1975	Capitalism	Chambliss	10/17
4.	1979	Capitalist State	Szymanski	8/14

Other related Heading used :

1.	1979	Exploitation	Sherman	3/23
		Socialist Movement: History and Sociology	Sherman	15/23
		Sociology of Socialism	Sherman	16/23

PROPERTY

1.	1942	Institution of Property	Barnes	6/19
2.	1964	Work and Wealth	Douglas	7/16
3.	1967	Property and Inheritance	Basu	6/17
4.	1985	Wealth and Income	O'Donnell	10/26

42. POVERTY

1.	1968	Poverty	Sharma	29/32
2.	1975	Poverty in America	Baldridge	7/13
3.	1979	Poverty and Social Class	Sherman	2/23
4.	1985	Poverty	Haralambos	4/13

44. SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

1.	1871	Educational Bias	Spencer	8/16
2.	1942	Education in Social Crisis	Barnes	18/19
3.	1950	Institution of Education	Eldridge	27/34
4.	1951	Sociology of Education	O'Brien	20/21
5.	1953	Education	Biesanz	14/29
6.	1957	Educational System	Gisbert	9/17
7.	1959	Educational System	Mitchell	9/10
8.	1959	Sociology of Education	Merton	5/25
9.	1960	Education	Green	16/21
10.	1961	Education	Chinoy	15/21
11.	1961	Learning	Parsons	13/24
12.	1961	Institutionalized Education	Sutherland	18/22
13.	1962	Education	Bottomore	16/20
14.	1962	Education	Young	21/26
15.	1964	Education	Douglas	12/16
16.	1964	Education, Science and Technology	Horton	13/21
17.	1964	Education and Society	Kar	11/17

44. Sociology of Education (contd.)

18.	1966	Education	Goode	12/15
19.	1966	Education	Muzumdar	18/20
20.	1968	Education	McNall	13/19
21.	1969	Education Work and Social Mobility	Abrahamson	9/10
22.	1969	Sociology of Education	Smelser	10/11
23.	1970	Education as a Social Institution	Mercer	11/16
24.	1970	Educational System	Wilkins	10/16
25.	1970	Education	Worsley	4/8
26.	1971	Education	Popenoe	10/16
27.	1971	Education	Sergeant	4/6
		Sociology of Education	Sergeant	7/13
28.	1972	Social Control: The case of Education	Berger	4/17
29.	1973	Education	Acuff	14/23
30.	1973	Education	Leslie	19/21
31.	1973	Social Institutions: Religion and Education	Bertrand	14/22
32.	1973	Education	Perry(2)	11/13
33.	1975	Education and Social Mobility	Baldridge	10/13
34.	1975	Education and Society	Kenkell	10/16
35.	1976	Education	Stewart	13/16
36.	1977	Education	Broom(2)	11/17
37.	1977	Educational Sociology	Shapiro	19/19
38.	1977	Education	Warren	6/15
39.	1978	Educational Process: Transmitting the Cultural Traditions	Stewart	13/16
40.	1979	Education	Phillips	13/20
41.	1979	Sociology of Education	Sherman	13/23
42.	1983	Educational Groups and Systems	Eshleman	14/20
43.	1983	Education	Tischler	15/20
44.	1984	Education	Persell	16/23
45.	1985	Education	Haralambos	5/13
46.	1985	Sociology of Education	O'Donnell	3/9
47.	1985	Education	Wallace	17/19
48.	1990	Education and the Economic System	S.Rao	17/30

45. CULTURE

1.	1937	Sociology and Culture	Calverton	7/8
2.	1947	Role of Culture in Society	Ogburn	3/26
		Culture and Personality	Ogburn	10/26
3.	1950	Society and its Cultural Heritage	Eldridge	2/7
4.	1950	Great Associations: Cultural	MacIver	20/29
5.	1951	Culture and Normative Order	O'Brien	4/9
6.	1952	Culture and Society	Merrill	1/6
7.	1952	Culture and Society	Freedman	2/15
8.	1953	Culture, Society and Personality	Biesanz	1/3
9.	1955	Race and Culture	Lee	4/6
10.	1956	Culture and Civilization	FISR	6/12
11.	1956	Culture	Weinberg	13/28
12.	1957	Culture and Socialization	Bierstedt	1/5
13.	1957	Culture and Civilization	Gisbert	12/17
14.	1957	Racial and Cultural Relations	Gitler	3/14

45. Culture (contd.)

15.	1960	Universality, Variability of Culture	Green	5-6/21
16.	1960	Culture and Socialization*	Johnson	1/7
17.	1961	Culture and the Social System	Parsons	4/5
18.	1961	Society and Culture	Sutherland	1/7
19.	1962	Culture and Sub-cultures	Young	3-4/26
20.	1964	Culture and Personality*	Horton	2/6
21.	1964	Culture	Kar	2/17
22.	1965	Culture	Koller	1/5
23.	1965	Culture	Valdes	2/11
24.	1966	Culture	Muzumdar	1/3
25.	1967	Culture, Society and Individual	Chinoy	4/21
26.	1967	Culture and Civilization	Sachdeva	25/28
27.	1968	Culture	McNall	4/19
28.	1968	Culture and Civilization	Sharma	13/32
29.	1969	Social Organization*, Culture and Change*	Abrahamson	2/3
30.	1970	Culture and its transmission	Mercer	2/16
31.	1971	Culture	Popenoe	3/16
32.	1972	Culture	McGee	2/8
33.	1972	Culture, Civilization and Ideology*	Rocher	3/17
34.	1973	Socialization*, Personality*, and Culture	Bertrand	2/6
35.	1973	Culture and Socialization*	Leslie	3/5
36.	1973	Product of Social life: Culture	Perry	4/17
37.	1973	Society and Culture	Perry (2)	3/13
38.	1975	Culture	Baldridge	3/13
39.	1975	Social Structure* and Culture	Cole	6/19
40.	1975	Culture	Denisoff	4/16
41.	1975	Culture: the Human Invention	Kenkel	3/16
42.	1975	Human Societies: Cultures and Sub-cultures	Stewart	3/16
43.	1976	Culture and its Acquisition	Hebding	2/5
44.	1976	Culture	Rose	2/5
45.	1977	Culture	Broom	2/8
46.	1977	Culture	Broom(2)	3/17
47.	1977	Culture: a design for living	Shapiro	4-5/19
48.	1978	Culture and Diversity	Stewart	3/19
		Educational Process: Transmitting the Cultural Tradition	Stewart	13/19
49.	1979	Culture	Phillips	2/20
50.	1979	Culture and Class Consciousness	Szymanski	7/14
51.	1980	Socio-cultural Dynamics and Evolution*	Gurvitch	2/13
52.	1980	Culture and Social Organization*	G Marx	2/11
53.	1983	Culture and Society	Eshleman	4/20
54	1983	Culture	Tischler	3/20
55.	1984	Social life: Culture	Persell	5/23
56.	1985	Social Patterns: Culture	Wallace	3/6
57.	1986	Social Patterns: Social Structure, Culture*	Charon	3/6
58.	1990	Individual, Culture, and Society	S Rao	3/10

46. SOCIOLOGY OF ART

1.	1942	Leisure*, Recreation and the Arts	Barnes	19/19
2.	1956	Sociology of Art and Music	FISR	7/12
3.	1959	Sociology of Art	Merton	8/25
4.	1964	Art in Society	Douglas	13/16
5.	1977	Work*, Leisure and the Arts	Warren	7/15

47. SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE,
48. IDEOLOGY

1.	1956	Ideology	FISR	12/12
2.	1960	Ideology	Johnson	21/22
3.	1961	Knowledge and Rationality	Parsons	20/24
4.	1972	Culture, Civilization and Ideology	Rocher	3/17
5.	1966	Sociology of Knowledge*	Muzumdar	20/20
6.	1971	Sociology of Religion,* Beliefs, and Ideologies	Sergeant	12/13
7.	1980	Sociology of Knowledge	Gurvitch	10/13

49. MAGIC

1.	1961	Religion* and Magic	Parsons	21/24
2.	1967	Magic, Religion* and Society	Goldthorpe	9/9
3.	1990	Religion*, Morality*, and Magic	S Rao	19/30

50. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

1.	1871	Theological	Spencer	12/16
2.	1942	Contemporary crisis in Religion and Morals*	Barnes	17/19
3.	1947	Religious Institutions	Ogburn	20/26
4.	1950	Institution of Religion	Eldridge	28/34
5.	1951	Sociology of Religion	O'Brien	8/9
6.	1953	Religion and the Social Order	Biesanz	15/29
7.	1956	Religion*	Weinberg	11/28
8.	1957	Morality* and Religion	Gisbert	8/17
9.	1959	Sociology of Religion	Merton	6/25
10.	1959	System of Beliefs* and Ritual	Mitchell	6/10
11.	1960	Religion	Green	17/21
12.	1960	Religion	Johnson	5/7
		Religious Beliefs and Rituals	Johnson	15/22
		Religious Groups	Johnson	16/22
13.	1961	Religion	Chinoy	14/21
14.	1961	Religion and Social Structure*	Parsons	12/24
		Religion and Magic*	Parsons	21/24
15.	1961	Organized Religion	Sutherland	21/22
16.	1962	Religion and Morality*	Bottomore	14/20
17.	1962	Religion	Young	22/26
18.	1964	Men and their Gods	Douglas	6/16
19.	1964	Religious Institution	Horton	12/21
20.	1964	Religion and Society	Kar	8/17
21	1966	Religion	Goode	10/15
22.	1966	Religion	Muzumdar	17/20
23.	1967	Religion and Morality*	Sachdeva	23/28
24.	1967	Magic*, Religion, and Society	Goldthorpe	9/9

50. Sociology of Religion (contd.)

25.	1968	Religion	McNall	16/19
26.	1970	Religious Organization	Mercer	10/16
27.	1970	Religion and Belief Systems	Wilkins	11/16
28.	1971	Religion	Popenoe	11/16
29.	1971	Sociology of Religion, Beliefs, and Ideologies*	Sergeant	12/13
30.	1973	Religion	Acuff	15/23
31.	1973	Social Institutions: Religion and Education*	Bertrand	14/22
32.	1973	Religion	Leslie	18/21
33.	1973	Religion	Perry(2)	10/13
34.	1975	Religion and Society	Kenkel	9/16
35.	1976	Religion in Society	Stewart	12/16
36.	1977	Religion	Broom(2)	12/17
37.	1977	Religion	Warren	5/15
38.	1978	Religion	Stewart	14/19
39.	1979	Religion	Phillips	11/20
40.	1980	Sociology of Religion	Gurvitch	11/13
41.	1980	Social Institutions: Religion	B Marx	9/11
42	1983	Religious Groups and Systems	Eshleman	13/20
43.	1983	Religion	Tischler	14/20
44.	1984	Religion	Persell	17/23
45.	1985	Religion	Haralambos	11/13
46.	1985	Religion	O'Donnell	23/26
47.	1985	Religion	Wallace	14/19
48.	1990	Religion, Morality*, Magic*	S Rao	19/30

Other related Headings used:

1.	1975	Popular Culture	Denisoff	14/16

51. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.	1950	Social Structure	MacIver	2/3
2.	1951	Groups and Organizations: their Social Structure	O'Brien	7/9
3.	1952	Social Structure and Personality*	Merrill	2/5
4.	1959	Personality* and Social Structure	Merton	11/25
5.	1960	Structure and Function	Johnson	3/22
6.	1961	Religion* and Social Structure	Parsons	12/24
7.	1962	Social Structure, Societies, and Civilization*	Bottomore	7/20
8.	1962	Social Structures and Function	Young	8/26
9.	1965	Differentiation* and Variation in Social Structures	Parsons	2/5
10.	1966	Structural Patterns within Society	Goode	2/7
11.	1967	Social Structure	Sachdeva	12/28
12.	1969	Basic Social Structures	Smelser	1/4
13.	1971	Social Structure	Popenoe	2/16
14.	1972	Social Structure and Social Organization*	McGee	8/13
15.	1973	Social Structure and Interaction*	Bertrand	3/6
16.	1975	Social Structure and Culture*	Cole	6/19
17.	1976	Social Structure	Rose	2/5

51. Social Structure (contd.)

18.	1979	Social Structure	Phillips	1/8
19.	1979	Structure of Society*	Sherman	17/23
20.	1983	Social Interaction* and Social Structure	Tischler	5/20
21.	1984	Societies and Social Structures	Persell	3/23
22.	1989	Social Patterns: (Social Structure,Culture*)	Charon	3/6
		Social Structure	Charon	7/17
23.	1990	Social Structure and Function	S Rao	4/30

52. SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1.	1957	Social Differentiation	Bierstedt	5/6
2.	1959	Social Differentiation* and Stratification*	Merton	19/25
3.	1961	Differentiation and Variation* in Social Structures*	Parsons	2/5
4.	1962	Differentiation and Leadership*	Young	25/26
5.	1971	Social Differentiation	Sergeant	2/6
6.	1976	Social Differentiation	Hebding	4/5
7.	1976	Differences within Societies	Stewart	2/5
8.	1983	Social Differentiation* and Stratification*	Eshleman	8/20
9.	1985	Social Differentiation	O'Donnell	4/9
10.	1990	Social Differentiation* and Stratification*	S Rao	13/30

53. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1.	1947	Social Stratification	Ogburn	16/26
2.	1949	Social Stratification*	Sprott	6/10
3.	1951	Groups* and Organizations*: Social Stratification	O'Brien	16/21
4.	1952	Rank Stratification	Freedman	6/15
5.	1952	Social Stratification:Caste	Merrill	13/29
6.	1953	Social Stratification	Biesanz	9/29
7.	1957	Social Stratification	Gisbert	13/17
8.	1957	Social Stratification*	Gitler	8/14
9.	1959	Social Differentiation* and Stratification	Merton	19/25
10.	1959	System of Social Stratification	Mitchell	7/10
11.	1960	Stratification	Jonnson	6/7
12.	1961	Social Stratification	Chinoy	8/21
13.	1961	Stratification and Mobility*	Parsons	8/24
14.	1961	Stratification and Mobility*	Sutherland	12/22
15.	1962	Social Stratification	Bottomore	11/20
16.	1962	Minorities* in the Stratification System	Young	12/26
17.	1964	Social Stratification	Kar	7/17
18.	1965	Stratification	Valdes	6/11
19.	1966	Stratification and Social Mobility*	Goode	3/15
20.	1967	Social Stratification	Sachdeva	20/28
21.	1968	Social Stratification	McNall	10/19
22.	1969	Social Stratification	Abrahamson	6/10

53. Social Stratification (contd.)

23.	1969	Social Stratification	Smelser	4/11
24.	1970	Social Stratification: Class*, Status*, Power*	Worsley	7/8
25.	1971	Social Stratification	Popenoe	7/16
26.	1971	Social Stratification: Class*, Status*	Sergeant	10/13
27.	1972	Class* and Status*: Stratified Society	Berger	8/17
28.	1973	Social Stratification	Acuff	9/23
29.	1973.	Social Stratification and Mobility*	Bertrand	10/22
30.	1973	Social Stratification	Leslie	15/21
31.	1973	Who gets what and why: Stratification	Perry	6/21
32.	1973	Ranking* and Stratification	Perry(2)	5/13
33.	1975	Stratification Dynamics and the Class System*	Baldridge	5/13
34.	1975	Social Stratification and Inequality	Cole	8/9
35.	1975	Social Stratification	Denisoff	9/16
36.	1975	Social Stratification and Mobility*	Kenkel	7/16
37.	1976	Stratification	Hebding	8/13
38.	1977	Social Stratification	Broom	5/8
39.	1977	Social Stratification	Broom(2)	6/17
40.	1977	Stratification System	Goode	9/17
41.	1977	Stratification: Some are more equal than others	Shapiro	12/19
42.	1977	Social Hierarchies	Warren	8/15
43.	1978	Diversity and Strain: Stratification	Stewart	2/4
		Stratification: Class* and Mobility*	Stewart	6/19
44.	1979	Stratification	Phillips	4/8
45.	1979	Class Struggle and Stratification	Sherman	19/23
46.	1980	Structures and Processes of Inequality*: Stratification*	G Marx	6/11
47.	1983	Social Differentiation* and Stratification	Eshleman	8/20
48.	1983	Social Stratification	Tischler	10/20
49.	1084	Social Stratification	Persell	9/23
50.	1985	Social Stratification and Mobility*	Wallace	8/19
51.	1990	Social Differentiation* and Stratification:	S Rao	13/30

54. SOCIAL CLASS
55. CASTE

1.	1871	Class bias	Spencer	11/16
2.	1950.	Social Class and Caste	MacIver	14/29
3.	1952	Class Stratification	Freedman	7/15
4.	1952	Social Stratification: Caste and Class	Merrill	13-14/29
5.	1956	Social Class	Weinberg	6/28
6.	1957	Class and Caste	Bierstedt	16/19
7.	1957	Class Problem	Mannheim	10/12
8.	1960	Class and Mobility*	Green	10/21

54/55 Social Class/Caste (contd.)

9.	1960	Social, Ranking* and Social Classes	Johnson	18/22
10.	1962	Social Class and its Consequences	Young	11/26
11.	1964	Social Class	Horton	15/21
12.	1965	Social Class System	Koller	11/22
13.	1966	Class Groupings	Muzumdar	4/20
14.	1967	Social Strata: Classes and Castes	Basu	3/17
15.	1968	Social Class	Goldthorpe	7/9
16.	1968	Castes and Social Class	Sharma	14/32
17.	1970	Social Status* and Social Classes	Mercer	7/16
18.	1970	Social Classes	Wilkins	6/16
19.	1970	Social Stratification*: Class, Status*, Power*	Worsley	7/8
20.	1971	Social Stratification*: Class, Status*	Sergeant	10/13
21.	1972	Stratified Community	Berger	7/17
		Stratified Society*: Class and Status*	Berger	8/17
22.	1972	Social Class	McGee	10/13
23.	1975	Stratification* Dynamics and the Social Class System	Baldridge	5/13
24.	1977	Social Hierarchies	Warren	3/6
25.	1978	Stratification*, Class, and Mobility*	Stewart	6/19
26.	1979	Poverty* and Social Class	Sherman	2/23
		Class Struggle and Stratification*	Sherman	19/23
27.	1979	Individual in Class Society	Szymanski	6/14
		Culture* and Class Consciousness	Szymanski	7/14
28.	1984	Social Class	Persell	10/23
29.	1985	Social Class in the United States	Wallace	9/19
30.	1985	Social Class	Charon	12/17
31.	1990	Castes-Estates and Class	S Rao	14/30

56. SOCIAL INEQUALITY

1.	1956	Equality	Weinberg	9/28
2.	1971	Inequality	Gorman	5/11
3.	1975	Social Inequality: Sources of Conflict* and Change*	Chambliss	17/17
4.	1975	Social Stratification and Inequality	Cole	8/9
		Types of Inequality	Cole	15/19
5.	1977	quality and Inequality	Goode	4/6
6.	1977	Inequality in Contemporary Society	Warren	9/15
7.	1980	Structure and Process of Inequality	G Marx	6/11
8.	1983	social Inequality	Eshleman	3/5
9.	1983	Social Inequality	Tischler	4/6
10.	1984	Social Inequality	Persell	3/6
11.	1986	Social Inequality	Charon	5/6
12.	1989	Social Inequality	Wallace	4/6
13.	1990	Social Inequality	S Rao	4/10

57. SOCIAL MOBILITY

1.	1961	Stratification* and Mobility	Parsons	8/24
2.	1961	Stratification* and Mobility	Sutherland	12/22
3.	1964	Social Mobility	Horton	14/21
4.	1966	Social Stratification* and Mobility	Goode	3/15
5.	1967	Population*, Social Mobility and the Refugees	Basu	13/17
6.	1969	Education*, Work and Social Mobility	Abrahamson	9/10
7.	1971	Social Mobility	Sergeant	5/6
8.	1973	Social Stratification and Mobility*	Bertrand	10/22
9.	1975	Social Mobility: Racial*, Sexual* and Legal* Barriers	Baldridge	6/13
10.	1975	Social Stratification* and Mobility	Kenkel	7/16
11.	1978	Stratification*, Class* and Mobility	Stewart	6/19
12.	1985	Social Mobility	O'Donnell	11/26
13.	1985	Social Stratification* and Mobility	Wallace	8/19

58. SOCIAL STATUS
59. ROLE

1.	1952	Culture*, Status and Role	Merrill	8/29
2.	1955	Role	Lee	2/35
3.	1957	Statuses	Bierstedt	8/19
4.	1959	System of Social* Statuses and Communication*	Mitchell	8/10
5.	1960	Social Ranking and Social Classes*	Johnson	18/22
6.	1961	Social Roles and Culture* Conflict	Sutherland	6/22
7.	1962	Status and Roles	Young	9/26
8.	1964	Social Roles	Douglas	4/16
9.	1964	Role and Status	Horton	6/21
10.	1965	Role	Valdes	3/11
11.	1967	Role and Status	Sachdeva	12/28
12.	1970	Social Roles and Social Processes*	Mercer	4/16
		Social Status and Social Classes*	Mercer	7/16
13.	1970	Position and Roles	Scott	3/29
14.	1970	Social Stratification*: Class*, Status, Power*	Worsley	7/8
15.	1971	Social Stratification*: Class* and Status*	Sergeant	10/13
16.	1971	Role and Status		
17.	1971	Role and Status	Popenoe	6/60
18.	1972	Class and Status: Stratified Society	Berger	8/17
18.	1972	Statuses	McGee	9/13
19.	1973	Social Roles	Acuff	7/23
20.	1973	Ranking and Stratification*	Perry	5/13
21.	1975	Status and Role Conflict	Cole	4/19
22.	1975	Positions and Roles in Society*	Kenkel	5/16
23.	1976	Roles and Relationship*	Rose	5/16
24.	1977	Prestige as a Control* System	Goode	4/17
25.	1977	Social Hierarchies*	Warren	3/6
26.	1990	Role and Status	S Rao	2/30
		Power*, Status, Authority*	S Rao	3/30

60. GENDER ROLE

1.	1957	Stratification: Women and Men	Bierstedt	13/19
2.	1964	Sexuality and Changing Sex Roles	Horton	7/21
3.	1973	Social Differentiation: Sexuality and Sex Roles	Perry	8/21
4.	1975	Social Mobility: Racial, Sexual and Legal Barriers	Baldridge	6/13
5.	1975	Discrimination against Blacks and Women	Cole	17/19
6.	1977	Inequality: Women and Men	Goode	11/17
7.	1977	Women's Studies	Shapiro	19/19
8.	1978	Stratification: Sex and Age	Stewart	8/19
9.	1979	Sex and Age Roles	Phillips	9/20
10.	1979	Sex and Sexism	Sherman	11/23
11.	1980	Structures and Process of Inequality: Sex Stratification	G Marx	7/11
12.	1983	Gender and Age Differentiation	Eshleman	10/20
13.	1983	Gender Roles	Tischler	12/20
14.	1984	Gender Roles and Inequality	Persell	12/23
15.	1985	Women and Society	Haralambos	9/13
16.	1985	Gender Role Inequalities	Wallace	11/19

61. RACIAL GROUPS
63. ETHNIC GROUPS

1.	1950	Ethnic and Racial Groups	MacIver	15/29
2.	1952	Race and Social Structure	Merrill	12/29
3.	1953	Race and Culture	Lee	4/6
4.	1957	Colour and Creed	Bierstedt	17/19
5.	1961	Racial and Ethnic Groups	Chinoy	9/21
6.	1961	Ethnic Solidarity	Parsons	3/24
7.	1961	Race and Race Conscious Groups	Sutherland	13/22
8.	1964	Physical Differences	Douglas	2/16
9.	1964	Race	Kar	13/17
10.	1966	Race Groups	Muzumdar	6/20
11.	1968	Race and Racism	Sharma	23/32
12.	1971	Racial and Ethnic Minorities	Popenoe	9/16
13.	1976	Racial and Ethnicity	Rose	8/16
14.	1977	Racial and Ethnicity	Broom	14/17
15.	1978	Diversity and Strain: Race and Ethnic Groups	Stewart	2/4
16.	1979	Biological and Physical Structures	Phillips	7/8
		Ethnic Groups	Phillips	8/20
17.	1979	Race, Ethnicity, and Racism	Sherman	7/23
18.	1979	Racism and Capitalism	Szymanski	11/14
19.	1988	Racial and Ethnicity	Gordon	5/5

62. RACE RELATIONS

1.	1953	Inter-group Tensions in a Multi-Group Society	Biesanz	20/29
2.	1956	Prejudice	FISR	11/12
3.	1956	Racial Discrimination	Weinberg	11/28
4.	1957	Race Problem	Gisbert	11/17
5.	1957	Racial and Cultural Relations	Gitler	13/14

62. Race Relations (contd.)

6.	1959	Sociology of Race and Ethnic Relations	Merton	17/25
7.	1961	Ethnic Solidarity	Parsons	3/24
8.	1961	Race* and Race Conscious Groups	Sutherland	13/22
9.	1964	Race and Ethnic Relations	Horton	17/21
10.	1966	Ethnic Relations	Goode	2/15
11.	1968	Minority Relations	McNall	19/19
12.	1968	Race* and Racism	Sharma	23/32
13.	1970	Minority* Group Relations	Mercer	8/16
14.	1971	Race Relations	Sergeant	11/13
15.	1973	Inter-group* Relations and Minority* Problems	Bertrand	21/22
16.	1975	Discrimination against Blacks* and Women*	Cole	17/19
17.	1975	Inter-group* Relations	Denisoff	10/16
18.	1975	Minority* Group Relations	Kenkel	15/16
19.	1976	Minority* Groups: Relations and Reactions	Hebding	9/13
20.	1977	Race and Ethnic* Relations	Goode	10/17
21.	1977	Minority* Relations: Prejudice and Discrimination	Shapiro	13/19
22.	1979	Race* Ethnicity and Racism	Sherman	7/23
23.	1979	Racism and Capitalism*	Szymanski	11/14
24.	1983	Racial and Ethnic Differentiation*	Eshleman	9/20
25.	1985	Race and Ethnic Relations	Wallace	10/19

64. MINORITIES

1.	1955	Minorities: Racial, Ethnic*, Class*	Lee	35/35
2.	1960	Americas Minorities	Green	12/21
3.	1962	Minorities in the Stratification* System	Young	12/26
4.	1965	Minority Groups	Koller	18/22
5.	1968	Minority Relations*	McNall	19/19
6.	1970	Minority Group Relations*	Mercer	8/16
7.	1970	Minority Groups and Social* Organization*	Wilkins	14/16
8.	1971	Racial* and Ethnic* Minorities	Popenoe	9/16
9.	1973	Social Adjustment of Minorities	Acuff	20/23
10.	1973	Inter-group* Relations and Minority Problems	Bertrand	21/22
11.	1973	Minorities	Leslie	16/21
12.	1973	Majority and Minorities	Perry	6/13
13.	1973	We and They: Majority and Minorities	Perry(2)	7/21
14.	1975	Discrimination against Blacks* and Women*	Cole	17/19
15.	1975	Minority Group Relation*	Kenkel	15/16
16.	1976	Minority Groups: Relations* and Reactions	Hebding	9/13
17.	1976	Racial and Ethnic Minorities*	Stewart	7/16
18.	1977	Minority Relations*) Prejudice and Discrimination	Shapiro	13/19
19.	1978	Minorities: Racial and Ethnic	Stewart	7/19

64. Minorities(contd.)

20.	1983	Racial and Ethnic Minorities	Tischler	11/20
21.	1984	Minority Groups and Age Inequality	Persell	11/23
22.	1986	Minorities and Social Structure	Charon	14/17

65. SOCIAL CONTROL

1.	1871	Discipline	Spencer	13/16
2.	1947	Social Control and Conformity	Ogburn	8/26
3.	1949	Public Opinion and Social Control	Sprott	7/10
4.	1950	Mores and Social Control	MacIver	7/29
5.	1952	Social Control and Social Planning	Merrill	27/29
6.	1961	Deviance and Social Control	Parsons	16/24
7.	1955	Social Control	Lee	17/35
8.	1957	Forms of Social Control	Gisbert	3/5
9.	1960	Social Conformity, Social Deviation and Social Control	Johnson	20/22
10.	1961	Conformity and Social Control	Chinoy	18/21
11.	1962	Regulation of Behaviour	Bottomore	4/6
12.	1962	Social Control	Young	5/26
13.	1964	Social Control and Social Deviation	Horton	8/21
14.	1966	Deviance and Social Control	Goode	8/15
15.	1966	Social Control	Muzumdar	12/20
16.	1967	Social Control	Sachdeva	5/6
17.	1968	Aggression, Conflict and Social Control	Goldthorpe	8/9
18.	1968	Social Relations, Social Control and Social Code	Sharma	12/32
19.	1969	Deviance and Control	Abrahamson	10/10
20.	1969	Deviance and Social Control	Smelser	7/11
21.	1970	Problem of Order : Social Control	Worsley	8/8
22.	1970	Social Order and Social Disorder	Scott	4/24
23.	1971	Deviant Behaviour and Social Control	Popenoe	8/16
24.	1972	Social Control: the case of Education	Berger	9/17
25.	1973	Social Disorganization, Social Deviation and Social Control	Bertrand	5/6
26.	1975	Deviant Behaviour and Social Control	Chambliss	16/17
27.	1975	Deviance and Social Control	Cole	5/9
		Social Control	Cole	11/19
28.	1977	Prestige as a Control System	Goode	4/17
29.	1977	Social Control: Values, Norms and Sanctions	Shapiro	6/19
30.	1980	Social Control	Gurvitch	7/13
31.	1980	Becoming a Social Being: Deviance and Social Control	G Marx	4/11
32.	1983	Deviance and Social Control	Eshleman	7/20
33.	1983	Social Control and Deviant Behaviour	Tischler	9/20
34.	1985	Social Stability and Control	O'Donnell	7/9
		Agencies of Social Control: Family, Education, Religion, Law	O'Donnell	19/26

65. Social Control (contd.)

35.	1985	Deviance and Social Control	Wallace	6/19
36.	1986	Social Order, Institutions and Social Control	Charon	9/17
37.	1988	Social Control and Socialization	Gordon	3/7
38.	1988	Social Control and Socialization	Haralambos	2/5
39.	1990	Social Control	S Rao	6/10
		Applied Sociology: Problems of Order	S Rao	28/30

66. CUSTOMS

68. NORMS

1.	1950	Social Structures: Sustaining Forces of Codes and Custom	MacIver	1/5
		Mores and Social Control	MacIver	7/29
		Social Codes	MacIver	8/29
		Social Codes and Individual life	MacIver	9/29
2.	1951	Culture and Normative Order	O'Brien	4/9
3.	1952	Normative Integration	Freedman	5/15
4.	1957	Norms	Bierstedt	7/19
5.	1957	Custom and Law	Gisbert	7/17
6.	1962	Customs and Public Opinion	Bottomore	13/20
7.	1964	Law, Custom and Morality	Douglas	9/16
8.	1966	Values, Ideologies and Symbol Systems	Goode	4/7
9.	1967	Norms and Values	Sachdeva	20/22
		Folkways	Sachdeva	21/28
		Custom, Law, Fashion	Sachdeva	22/28
10.	1968	Modes and Laws of Social Interaction	Sharma	11/32
11.	1970	Norms and Values	Scott	2/29
12.	1971	Values and Norms: Persistence and change	Gorman	4/11
13.	1972	Values and Ultimate Meanings	Berger	17/17
14.	1972	Norms	McGee	3/13
15.	1973	Values and Norms	Acuff	6/23
16.	1973	Values, Norms and Institutions	Leslie	5/21
17.	1975	Norm	Cole	3/19
18.	1976	Values and Norms	Rose	4/16
19.	1977	Social Control : Values, Norms, Sanction	Shapiro	6/19
20.	1975	*Deviancy: Going Beyond the Norm*	Kenkel	16/16
21.	1990	Folkways: Mores, Values, Norms, Sanctions	S Rao	20/30
		Social Norms and Social Values	S Rao	21/30

67. VALUES

1.	1966	Values, Ideologies and Symbol Symbol System	Goode	4/7
2.	1967	Norms and Values	Sachdeva	20/28
3.	1970	Norms and Values	Scott	2/29
4.	1971	Values and Norms : Resistance and Change	Gorman	4/11

67. Values (contd.)

5.	1972	Values and alternate Meanings	Sergeant	17/17
6.	1973	Values and Norms*	Acuff	6/23
7.	1973	Values, Norms* and Institutions*	Leslie	5/21
8.	1976	Values and Norms*	Rose	4/16
9.	1977	Social Control: Values, Norms* and Sanctions	Shapiro	6/19
10.	1990	Folkways: Mores, Values, Norms*, Sanctions	S Rao	20/30

69. MORALITY

1.	1942	Contemporary crisis in Religion* and Morals*	Barnes	17/19
2.	1957	Morality and Religion*	Gisbert	8/17
3.	1962	Religion* and Morality	Bottomore	14/20
4.	1967	Religion* and Morality	Sachdeva	23/28
5.	1990	Religion*, Morality, Magic*	S Rao	19/30

70. PUBLIC OPINION

1.	1942	Communication* and the Formation of Public Opinion	Barnes	4/6
		Moulding Public Opinion: Prejudice, Propaganda and Censorship	Barnes	14/19
2.	1949	Public Opinion and Social Control*	Sprott	7/10
3.	1950	Public Opinion	Eldridge	23/34
4.	1959	Study of Consensus	Merton	12/25
5.	1962	Customs* and Public Opinion	Bottomore	13/20
6.	1965	Public Opinion	Valdes	9/11

71. SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

1.	1942	Political* and Legal Institutions	Barnes	3/6
		Law and Justice as a Social Problem	Barnes	11-12/19
2.	1956	Judiciary	Weinberg	22/28
3.	1959	Sociology of Law	Merton	4/25
4.	1959	Law and Political Systems	Mitchell	5/10
5.	1960	Crime* and the Law	Green	19/21
6.	1962	Law	Bottomore	15/20
7.	1964	Law, Custom* and Morality*	Douglas	9/16
8.	1977	Law	Broom(2)	13/17
9.	1979	Crime* and the State	Szymanski	9/14
10.	1980	Sociology of Law	Gurvitch	8/13

72. CONFORMITY

1.	1947	Social Control* and Conformity	Ogburn	8/26
2.	1960	Social Conformity, Social Deviation* and Social Control*	Johnson	20/22
3.	1961	Conformity and Social Control*	Chinoy	18/21
4.	1961	Conformity	Parsons	17/24
5.	1971	Roles and Attitudes*: Conformity and Deviance*	Gorman	8/11
6.	1972	Socialization*, Conformity and Deviance*	Rocher	5/17

72. Conformity (contd.)

7.	1975	Groups* and Conformity*	Cole	7/19
8.	1976	Conformity, Deviance* and Re-socialization*	Rose	11/16
9.	1977	Deviance* and Conformity*	Goode	5/17
10.	1979	Conforming and Deviant* Behaviour*	Phillips	4/20
11.	1990	Social Conformity and Deviance*	S Rao	22/36

73. DEVIANCE

1.	1947	Socialization* and Social Deviation*	Ogburn	11/26
		Social Control* and Conformity*	Ogburn	8/26
2.	1955	Deviants*	Lee	5/35
3.	1959	Social Disorganization* and Deviant Behaviour*	Merton	21/25
4.	1960	Social Deviation and Social Change*	Johnson	7/7
		Social Conformity, Social Deviation and Social Control*	Johnson	20/22
5.	1961	Social Order, Deviance, and Change*	Chinoy	5/5
		Conformity and Social Control*	Chinoy	18/21
		Deviant Behaviour and Social Disorganization*	Chinoy	19/21
6.	1961	Social Structure* and the Motivation for Deviant and Conforming Behaviour*	Parsons	15/24
		Deviance and Social Control*	Parsons	16/24
7.	1962	Deviant Behaviour*	Young	26/26
8.	1964	Social Control* and Social Deviation*	Horton	8/21
9.	1966	Deviance and Social Control*	Goode	8/15
10.	1967	Deviant Behaviour*	Sachdeva	27/28
11.	1968	Crime* and Deviance*	McNall	18/19
12.	1969	Deviance and Control*	Abrahamson	10/10
13.	1969	Deviance and Social Control*	Smelser	7/11
14.	1970	Social Problems*, Disorganization* and Deviant Behaviour*	Mercer	5/16
15.	1971	Roles* and Attitudes: Conformity and Deviance	Gorman	8/11
16.	1971	Deviant Behaviour and Social Control*	Popenoe	8/16
17.	1972	Deviance	Berger	14/17
18.	1972	Deviant Behaviour	McGee	6/8
		Deviance as a failure of Social Control*	McGee	11/13
19.	1972	Socialization*, Conformity*, and Deviance*	Rocher	2/17
20.	1973	Social Problems* and Deviance*	Acuff	22/23
21.	1973	Social Disorganization*, Social Deviation and Social Control*	Bertrand	5/6
22.	1973	Deviance	Leslie	9/21
23.	1973	Socialization* and Deviance	Perry (2)	4/13
24.	1973	Deviant Behaviour	Stewart	9/19
25.	1975	Deviant Behaviour and Social Control*	Chambliss	16/17

73. Deviance (contd.)

26.	1975	Deviance and Social Control*	Cole	5/19
		Causes of Deviance	Cole	9/19
		Groups and Conformity	Cole	7/19
27.	1975	Deviance	Denisoff	11/16
28.	1975	Deviancy: Going Beyond the Norm*	Kenkel	16/16
29.	1976	Deviance and Change*	Hebding	5/5
30.	1976	Socialization and Deviance	Perry	4/13
31.	1976	Conformity, Deviance and Re-socialization	Rose	11/16
32.	1976	Social Deviance	Stewart	5/16
33.	1977	Deviance and Conformity	Goode	5/17
34.	1977	Deviance and Stigma	Warren	13/15
35.	1978	Diversity and Strain: Deviant Behaviour	Stewart	2/4
36.	1979	Conforming and Deviant Behaviour	Phillips	4/20
37.	1980	Becoming a Social Being: Deviance and Social Control	G Marx	4/11
38.	1983	Deviance and Social Control*	Eshleman	7/20
39.	1983	Social Control and Deviant Behaviour	Tischler	9/20
40.	1984	Social life: Deviance	Persell	2/6
41.	1985.	Deviance	Haralambos	10/13
42.	1985	Deviance and Social Control*	Wallace	6/19
43.	1986	Social Order*, Socialization*, Deviance	Charon	4/6
		Deviance and Society	Charon	11/17
44.	1990	Social Conformity and Deviance	S Rao	22/36

74. CRIME
75. DELINQUENCY

1.	1956	Delinquency	Weinberg	13/28
2.	1957	Sociology of Delinquency and Crime	Gitler	14/14
3.	1959	Criminology Research	Merton	23/25
4.	1960	Crime and Law*	Green	19/21
5.	1960	Crime and Punishment	Kar	19/21
6.	1965	Crime	Koller	19/22
7.	1967	Social Pathology	Basu	14/17
8.	1968	Crime and Deviance*	MCNall	18/19
9.	1968	Crime	Sharma	27/32
10.	1970	Delinquency and Anti-social Behaviour	Wilkins	15/16
11.	1971	Criminology	Sergeant	2/13
12.	1973	Crime and Delinquency	Bertrand	18/22
13.	1977	Criminal Behaviour	Shapiro	14/19
14.	1977	Crime and Delinquency	Warren	14/15
15.	1979	Crime and the State*	Szymanski	9/14
16.	1980	Criminology	Gurvitch	9/13
17.	1985	Crime and Delinquency	O'Donnell	20/26
18.	1990	Juvenile Delinquency, Youth Unrest and Problems of the Aged*	S Rao	25/30

Other related Headings used:

1.	1973	Total Institutions(Punishment, Prison, Mental care	Stewart	10/19
2.	1975	Labeling Theory	Cole	10/19

76. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

1.	1942	Family and Community Disorganization	Barnes	5/6
2.	1947	Social Disorganization	Ogburn	25/26
3.	1959	Social Disorganization and Deviant Behaviour*	Merton	21/25
4.	1961	Deviant Behaviour* and Social Disorganization	Chinoy	17/21
5.	1967	Social Disorganization	Sachdeva	28/28
6.	1968	Social Disorganization	Sharma	25/32
7.	1970	Social Problems*, Disorganization, and Deviant Behaviour*	Mercer	5/16
8.	1970	Social Order and Social Disorder	Scott	4/29
9.	1973	Social Disorganization,Social Deviation* and Social Control*	Bertrand	5/6
		Social Disorganization and Social Problems	Bertrand	17/22
10.	1977	Social Disorganization	Warren	5/6
11.	1990	Social Disorganization and Social Problems*	S Rao	8/10

77. SOCIAL CONFLICT

1.	1937	Sociology and Social Conflict	Calverton	6/8
2.	1966	Management of Stress in Social Systems	Goode	6/15
3.	1967	Conflict and Tension in Human Society	Basu	10/17
4.	1968	Aggression, Conflict and Social Control*	Goldthorpe	8/9
5.	1968	Social Change* and Social Conflict	McNall	4/4
		Social Conflict and Social Movements*	McNall	17/19
6.	1973	Social Conflict	Acuff	11/23
7.	1975	Contradictions and Conflicts	Chambliss	11/17
8.	1975	Conflict and Change*	Kenkel	4/4
9.	1986	Social Conflict and Social Movements	Charon	15/17

78. CROWD

1.	1947	Group Behaviour*	Ogburn	3/7
2.	1950	Herd, Crowd and Mass Communication*	MacIver	16/29
3.	1952	Crowd as Collective Behaviour*	Merrill	16/29
4.	1956	Masses	FISR	5/12
5.	1968	Crowd Behaviour* and Group Mind	Sharma	31/32
6.	1957	Sociology of Groups*: Crowd, Public	Mannheim	8/12

79. COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR

1.	1947	Group* Behaviour	Ogburn	3/7
2.	1950	Collective Behaviour	Eldridge	22/34
3.	1952	Collective Behaviour	Merrill	4/6
		Crowd* as Collective Behaviour	Merrill	16/29
		Public* as Collective Behaviour	Merrill	17/29
4.	1955	Collective Behaviour	Lee	2/6
		Collective Behaviour including Social Movements*	Lee	7-11/35
5.	1957	Collective Behaviour	Gitler	5/14
6.	1961	Collective Behaviour and Mass Communication*	Sutherland	11/22
7.	1964	Collective Behaviour in Mass Society	Horton	18/21
8.	1964	Collective Behaviour	Kar	5/17
9.	1965	Collective Behaviour	Koller	8/22
10.	1967	Collective Behaviour	Sachdeva	15/28
11.	1968	Crowd Behaviour and Group Mind	Sharma	21/32
		Human Nature and Collective Behaviour*	Sharma	32/32
12.	1970	Social Groups* and Group Behaviour	Mercer	6/16
13.	1971	Collective Behaviour and Social Movements*	Popenoe	12/16
14.	1973	Collective Behaviour*	Acuff	10/23
15.	1973	Near Group* and Collective Behaviour	Leslie	11/21
16.	1973	Mass Society and Collective Behaviour	Perry	12/17
17.	1973	Collective Behaviour	Perry(2)	8/13
18.	1975	Collective Behaviour	Denisoff	13/16
19.	1976	Collective Behaviour	Hebding	11/13
20.	1976	Trends in Societies: Collective Behaviour	Stewart	3/5
21.	1977	Collective Behaviour	Broom	7/8
		Collective Behaviour	Broom(2)	8/17
22.	1977	Diversity and Strain: Collective Behaviour	Stewart	2/4
		Collective Behaviour	Stewart	11/19
23.	1979	Collective Behaviour (as Social Change)	Phillips	19/20
24.	1983	Collective Behaviour and Social Movements*	Wallace	7/19
25.	1983	Social Movements* and Collective Behaviour*	Tischler	18/20
26.	1984	Social Change*, Collective Behaviour and Social Movements*	Persell	19/23

80. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1.	1952	Social Movements as Collective Behaviour*	Merrill	18/29
2.	1955	Collective Behaviour including Social Movements	Lee	7-11/35
3.	1967	Social Movements*	Sachdeva	16/28
4.	1968	Social Conflict* and Social Movements	Mcnall	17/19

80. Social Movements (contd.)

5.	1971	Collective Behaviour* and Social Movements	Popenoe	12/16
6.	1972	Social Movements and Pressure Groups*	Rocher	12/17
7.	1975	Social Movements and Revolution*	Baldridge	9/13
8.	1975	Social Movements	Denisoff	15/16
9.	1976	Social Movements	Hebding	12/13
10.	1976	Social Movements	Rose	15/16
11.	1979	Sociology of Protest Movements	Sherman	14/23
12.	1979	Social Movements and Revolution*	Szymanski	14/14
13.	1983	Social Movements and Collective Behaviour*	Tischler	18/20
14.	1983	Collective Behaviour* and Social Movements	Wallace	7/19
15.	1984	*Social Change*, Collective Behaviour* and Social Movements	Persell	19/23
16.	1986	Social Conflict* and Social Movements	Charon	15/17

81. SOCIAL CHANGE

1.	1947	Socio-Cultural Change	Ogburn	7/7
		Socio-Cultural Change	Ogburn	23/26
2.	1949	Social Change	Sprott	9/10
3.	1950	Social Change	MacIver	3/3
		Cultural* factors of Social Change	MacIver	26/29
4.	1951	Social Change and Social Planning*	O'Brien	1/9
5.	1952	Social Interaction*, Social Change and Social Planning	Merrill	6/6
		Social Change and Social Problems*	Merrill	26/29
6.	1957	Social Change	Bierstedt	5/5
		Problems of Social Change	Bierstedt	19/19
7.	1957	Agencies of Social Change	Gisbert	4/5
		Industry and Social Change	Gisbert	14/17
8.	1957	Social Stability and Social Change	Mannheim	4/4
		Causes of Social Change	Mannheim	12/12
9.	1960	Social Change	Green	4/4
10.	1960	Social Deviation* and Social Change	Johnson	7/7
		Social Change	Johnson	22/22
11.	1961	Social Change	Chinoy	20/21
12.	1961	Social Change	Parsons	5/5
		Change and Development*	Parsons	24/24
13.	1961	Social Change	Sutherland	7/7
		Changing Social World	Sutherland	22/22
14.	1962	Social Change	Bottomore	5/6
		Change, Development, Progress*	Bottomore	17/20
		Factors of Social Change	Bottomore	18/20
15.	1962	Social Dynamics	Young	5/5
		Social and Cultural* Change	Young	6/26
16.	1964	Social Change and Progress*	Douglas	15/16
17.	1964	Social Change and Social Policy*	Horton	6/6
		Social and Cultural Change	Horton	21/21
18.	1964	Social Change	Kar	14/17
		Technology and Social Change	Kar	16/17

81. Social Change (contd.)

19.	1965	Social Change and Revolution	Goode	7/7
20.	1965	Social and Cultural Change	Valdes	8/11
21.	1966	Social Change	Muzumdar	11/20
22.	1967	Effects of Industrialization* on Social Change	Basu	12/17
23.	1967	Social Order, Deviance* and Change	Chinoy	5/6
24.	1967	Social Change	Sachdeva	6/6
25.	1968	Social Change and Social Conflict*	McNall	4/4
26.	1968	Social Change	Sharma	10/32
27.	1969	Social and Cultural Change	Abrahamson	4/10
28.	1969	Social Change	Smelser	8/11
29.	1970	Social Change and Social Planning*	Mercer	16/16
30.	1970	Changing Society	Wilkins	3/9
31.	1971	Social Change	Popenoe	16/16
32.	1972	Change	Berger	15/17
33.	1972	Social Change	Rocher	3/3
		Revolutionary Process	Rocher	15/17
		Social Change	Rocher	11-12/17
34.	1973	Socio-cultural Change	Acuff	12/23
35.	1973	Socio-cultural Change	Perry	9/17
		Institutions* in Transition	Perry	13/17
36.	1973	Social and Cultural* Change	Perry(2)	7/13
37.	1973	Social Change and Cultural Growth	Bertrand	8/22
38.	1974	Social Change	Potter	8/8
39.	1975	Historical Process;Social Change	Chambliss	3/4
40.	1975	Social Change	Cole	7/9
		Change from Simple to Complex Societies	Cole	13/19
		Marxist Theory of Social Change	Cole	14/19
41.	1975	Social Change	Denisoff	16/16
42.	1975	Conflict* and Change	Kenkel	4/4
		Social and Cultural Change	Kenkel	12/16
43.	1976	Social Change	Hebding	13/13
44.	1976	Continuity and Change	Rose	5/5
		Social Change	Rose	14/16
45.	1976	Changing Institutions*	Stewart	4/5
		Sociology and Social Change	Stewart	5/5
46.	1977	Social Change	Goode	6/6
47.	1977	Industrialization*, Urbanization* and Social Change	Warren	3/15
48.	1978	Sources of Change	Stewart	4/4
49.	1979	Social Change	Phillips	8/8
50.	1979	Social Change	Sherman	0/23
		Sociological Analysis of History	Sherman	21/23
51.	1980	Socio-cultural Dynamics and Evolution	Gurvitch	2/13
		Social Causation and Change	Gurvitch	3/13
52.	1983	Human Ecology* and Change	Eshleman	5/5
		Nature of Social Change	Eshleman	20/20
53.	1983	Social Change	Tischler	6/6

81. Social Change (contd.)

54.	1984	Social Changes and Issues	Persell	5/6
		Social Change, Collective Behaviour and Social Movements	Persell	19/23
55.	1985	Social Change	O'Donnell	8/9
		Reasons and Process of Social Change	O'Donnell	21-22/26
56.	1986	Dynamic nature of Society	Charon	6/6
		Social Change	Charon	16/17
57.	1989	Social Change	Wallace	6/6
58.	1990	Social Change	S Rao	7/10

82. EVOLUTION

83. PROGRESS

1.	1950	Social Evolution	MacIver	27/29
		Social Evolution and Social Progress	MacIver	28/29
2.	1957	Social Evolution and Progress	Gisbert	17/17
3.	1961	Change and Development	Parsons	24/24
4.	1962	Change, Development, Progress	Bottomore	17/20
5.	1964	Social Change and Progress	Douglas	15/16
6.	1964	Social Evolution and Progress	Kar	17/17
7.	1968	Social Evolution, Social Progress	Sharma	9,14/32
8.	1980	Socio-cultural Dynamics and Evolution	Gurvitch	2/13

84. REVOLUTION

1.	1965	Social Change and Revolution	Goode	7/7
2.	1972	Revolutionary Process	Rocher	15/16
3.	1975	Social Movements and Revolution	Baldridge	9/13
4.	1979	Social Movements and Revolution	Szymanski	14/14

85. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

1.	1947	Social aspects of Innovation	Ogburn	24/26
2.	1950	Technological factors of Social Change	MacIver	25/29
3.	1953	Great Transformation: from Traditional to Modern Society	Biesanz	17/29
4.	1956	Science and Technology	Weinberg	10/29
5.	1957	Industry and Social Change	Gisbert	14/17
6.	1959	Sociology of Science	Merton	9/25
7.	1961	Science and Society	Chinoy	16/21
8.	1961	Technology and Economic Institutions	Chinoy	12/21
9.	1964	Education, Science and Technology	Horton	13/21
10.	1964	Technology and Social Change	Kar	16/17
11.	1967	Effects of Industrialization on Social Change	Basu	12/17
12.	1968	Technology, Economy and Society	Goldthorpe	5/9
13	1972	Traditional Society and Technological Society	Rocher	7/17
		Industrialization, Development and Modernization	Rocher	13/17

85. Scientific and Technological Change (contd.)

14.	1974	Population, Resources, Technology	Potter	1/8
15.	1975	Technology and Economic System		
16.	1977	Technology and Civilization	Broom	16/17
17.	1977	Major World Changes : Industrialization	Goode	16/17
18.	1977	Industrialization, Urbanization and Social Change	Warren	3/15
19.	1984	Science and Technology	Persell	18/23

86. INDUSTRIALIZATION

1.	1942	Evolution of Industry	Barnes	4/19
2.	1957	Industry and Social Change	Gisbert	14/17
3.	1967	Effects of Industrialization on Social Change	Basu	12/17
4.	1970	Economic System and the Social aspects of Industry	Wilkins	9/16
5.	1970	Work, Industry and Organizations	Worsley	5/8
6.	1975	Imperialism and Industrialization	Chambliss	14/17
7.	1973	Industrial man	Acuff	21/23
8.	1977	Major World Changes : Industrialization	Goode	16/17

87. HUMAN ECOLOGY
88. ENVIRONMENT

1.	1947	Human Ecology and Population	Ogburn	5/7
2.	1950	Geography, Ecology and the Community	Eldridge	3/7
		Community and Human Ecology	Eldridge	11/34
3.	1950	Society and Environment	MacIver	2/5
		Environment and Life	MacIver	4/29
		Total Environment and Accommodation	MacIver	6/29
4.	1952	Ecological aspects of Community	Merrill	21/29
5.	1955	Human Ecology	Lee	5/6
		Eco-System and Ecology	Lee	22/35
6.	1957	Heredity and Environment	Gisbert	10/17
7.	1959	Organism and its Physical Environment	Green	2/21
8.	1961	Communities: Ecology and Urbanization	Chinoy	11/21
9.	1961	Ecology and Communities	Sutherland	14/22
10.	1962	Human Ecology	Young	17/26
11.	1964	Human Ecology	Horton	5/6
12.	1965	Population and Ecology	Valdes	10/11
13.	1967	Human Ecology	Sachdeva	4/6
		Heredity and Environment	Sachdeva	11/28
14.	1968	Society and Environment	Sharma	5/32
		Heredity and Environment	Sharma	8/32
15.	1971	Population and Ecology	Popenoe	13/16
16.	1973	Man and Ecology	Acuff	23/23
17.	1973	Human Ecology and Environmental Problems	Bertrand	20/22

87-88. Human Ecology/Environment (contd.)

18.	1973.	Population*, Urbanization* and Ecology	Perry	10/17
20.	1977	Population* and Ecology	Broom	8/8
21.	1977	Demography* and Human Ecology	Shapiro	17/19
22.	1979	Human Ecology	Phillips	18/20
23.	1979	Ecology and Population*	Szymanski	13/14
24.	1980	Human Ecology	Gurvitch	13/13
25.	1983	Human Ecology* and Change*	Eshleman	5/5
26.	1983	Demography* and Ecology	Tischler	19/20
27.	1985	Population* and Environment	Wallace	18/19
28.	1990	Heredity* and Environment	S Rao	6/30

89.GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

1.	1947.	Geographical factor in Society	Ogburn	5/26
2.	1950	Geography, Ecology* and Community*	Eldridge	3/7
		Geographical factor and Culture*	Eldridge	9/34
3.	1950	Geography and People	MacIver	5/29
4.	1957	Natural Condition of Human Society: Geographic	Bierstedt	1/19
5.	1977	Geography and Social life	Goode	8/17

90. COMMUNITY

1.	1947	Communities	Ogburn	12/26
2.	1950	Geography,Ecology* and Community	Eldridge	3/7
		Community and Human Ecology*	Eldridge	11/34
3.	1950	Community	MacIver	12/29
4.	1951	Human Communities	O'Brien	2/9
5.	1952	Community and Social Institutions*	Merrill	5/6
		Ecological* aspects of Community	Merrill	11/29
		Community and Social Institutions*	Merrill	20/29
6.	1956	Community Studies	FISR	10/12
7.	1956	Community Power	Weinberg	20/28
8.	1957	Rural* Community	Gitler	7/14
9.	1959	Modern Community Trend	Green	13/21
10.	1961	Communities: Ecology* and Urbanization*	Chinoy	11/21
11.	1961	Population* and Communities	Sutherland	7/7
		Ecology* and Communities	Sutherland	14/22
12.	1962	Folk and Urban* Communities	Young	16/26
13.	1964	Changing Community	Horton	20/21
14.	1968	Communities	McNall	9/19
15.	1969	Comparative Study of Societies	Smelser	2/11
16.	1970	Community Organization and Behaviour	Mercer	15/16
17.	1970	Social Processes in Communities	Scott	6/7
18.	1970	Community*	Worsley	6/8
19.	1971	Urban* Development and Community Change	Popenoe	14/16
20.	1972	Community	Berger	6/17
21.	1973	Community	Acuff	18/23
22.	1976	Nature of Community	Rose	12/16
23.	1979	Community	Phillips	15/20

90. Community (contd.)

24.	1983	*Changing Community*	Eshleman	19/20
25.	1983	Communities	Tischler	7/20
26.	1990	Individual and Community	S Rao	7/30

91 RURAL SOCIOLOGY

1.	1950	Rural Trade area and the Metropolitan Region	Eldridge	13/34
2.	1953	Farmer in an Industrializing World	Biesanz	2/29
3.	1956	Modern Farmer	Weinberg	15/28
4.	1957	Rural Community	Gitler	7/14
5.	1959	Trends in Rural Sociology	Merton	16/25
6.	1967	Rural Community	Sachdeva	17/28
7.	1968	Village Community	Sharma	6/32

92. URBANIZATION

93. URBAN SOCIOLOGY

1.	1950	Spatial Patterning of City	Eldridge	12/34
		Rural Trade area and the *Metropolitan Region*	*Eldridge*	13/34
2.	1950	City, Country and Region	MacIver	13/29
3.	1952	Urban Community	Freedman	10/15
		Stratification in Urban Society	Freedman	12/15
		Social Change in Urban Society	Freedman	14/15
4.	1952	City Planning	Merrill	28/29
5.	1957	City, Country, Suburb	Bierstedt	15/19
6.	1957	Urban Community	Gitler	6/14
7.	1959	Comparative Urban Sociology	Merton	15/25
8.	1961	Contemporary Urban Community	Sutherland	16/22
9.	1962	Folk and Urban Communities	Young	16/26
		Metropolitan areas and Suburbs	Young	18/26
10.	1961	Communities: Ecology and Urbanization	Chinoy	11/21
11.	1967	Urban Community	Sachdeva	18/28
12.	1968	Rural-Urban contrast	Sharma	7/32
13.	1970	Urbanization	Wilkins	13/16
14.	1971	Urban Development and Community Change	Popenoe	14/16
15.	1971	Urban Sociology	Sergeant	13/13
16.	1973	Cities	Leslie	14/21
17.	1973	Population, Urbanization and Ecology	Perry	10/17
18.	1975	Population and Urbanization	Baldridge	12/13
19.	1975	City	Kenkel	14/16
20.	1976	Urban Living	Rose	13/16
21.	1976	Trends in Societies:Urban Trend	Stewart	3/5
22.	1977	Urbanization	Broom	15/19
23.	1977	Major World Changes: Urbanization	Goode	16/17
24.	1977	Industrialization, Urbanization and Social Change	Warren	3/15
25.	1978	Urbanization	Stewart	18/19
26.	1980	Demography and Urbanization: Urban Community	G Marx	11/11

92/93. Urbanization/Urban Sociology (contd.)

27.	1984	Urbanization and Sub-urbanization	Persell	21/23
28.	1985	Social Change*: Urbanization and Modernization*	Wallace	19/19

94. MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

1.	1959	Sociology of Medicine	Merton	10/25
2.	1961	Health and Welfare Organization	Sutherland	20/22
3.	1969	Medical Sociology	Smelser	11/11
4.	1971	Medical Sociology	Sergeant	11/11
5.	1977	Medical Sociology	Shapiro	19/19
6.	1983	Population and Health	Eshleman	18/20
7.	1984	Population and Health	Persell	20/23

95. POPULATION

1.	1947	Human Ecology* and Population	Ogburn	5/7
		Distribution of Population	Ogburn	13/26
		Growth of Population	Ogburn	14/26
2.	1950	Population traits and Trends	Eldridge	14/34
		How many People	Eldridge	14/34
		Population: Problem of Quality-policy	Eldridge	17-18/34
3.	1951	Human Population	O'Brien	3/9
4.	1952	Population and Social Structure*	Merrill	11/29
5.	1953	Population: its Growth and Distribution	Biesanz	8/29
6.	1955	Population	Lee	23/35
7.	1957	Natural Condition of Human Society: Demographic	Bierstedt	3/19
8.	1957	Population	Gisbert	16/17
9.	1957	Population Research	Gitler	3/14
10.	1959	Problem of Demographic Social Structure*	Merton	3/4
		Sociology of Demographic Behaviour	Merton	14/25
11.	1960	Population	Green	9/21
12.	1961	Population and Society	Chinoy	4/5
13.	1961	Population and Communities*	Sutherland	5/7
14.	1962	Population and Social Groupings*	Bottomore	2/6
15.	1962	Population and Resources	Young	14/26
		Population Differentials	Young	15/26
16.	1964	Demography and Population Problems	Bertrand	19/22
17.	1964	Population	Horton	19/21
18.	1965	Demography	Koller	15/22
19.	1965	Population and Ecology*	Valdes	10/11
20.	1967	Population	Sachdeva	19/28
21.	1968	Population	McNall	11/19
22.	1970	Population Characteristics and Trends	Mercer	14/16
23.	1971	Population and Ecology*	Popenoe	13/16
24.	1971	Demography	Sergeant	3/13
25.	1973	Population	Acuff	19/23
26.	1973	Population	Leslie	13/21
27.	1973	Population, Urbanization*, Ecology*	Perry	10/17

95. Population (contd.)

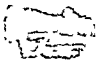
28.	1974	Population, Resources, Technology*	Potter	1/8
29.	1975	Population and Urbanization*	Baldridge	12/13
30.	1975	Demography	Denisoff	12/16
31.	1975	Social Demography	Kenkel	13/16
32.	1976	Trends in Societies: Population	Stewart	3/5
		Growth of Human Population*	Stewart	8/16
33.	1977	Population and Ecology*	Broom	8/8
34.	1977	Population	Broom(2)	9/17
35.	1977	Major World Changes:		
		Population Growth	Goode	16/17
36.	1977	Demography and Human Ecology*	Shapiro	17/19
37.	1978	Population: Trends and Consequences	Stewart	17/19
38.	1979	Population*	Phillips	17/20
39.	1979	Ecology* and Population	Szymanski	13/14
40.	1980	Demography and Urbanization*:		
		Urban Community	G Marx	11/12
41.	1983	Population and Health*	Eshleman	18/20
42.	1983	Demography and Ecology*	Tischler	19/20
43.	1984	Population and Health*	Persell	20/23
44.	1985	Population and Environment*	Wallace	18/19
45.	1985	Demographic and Social		
		aspects of Population	O'Donnell	6/9
		Effects of Population Change	O'Donnell	16/26
46.	1990	Population Problem and Beggary	S Rao	26/30

96. MIGRATION

1.	1950	Man as a Migrant	Eldridge	16/34
2.	1955	Migration and Mobility	Lee	26/35
3.	1972	Migration	McGee	13/13
4.	1985	Migration	O'Donnell	17/26

97. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1.	1949	Social Problems*	Sprott	10/10
2.	1952	Social Change* and Social Problems	Merrill	26/29
3.	1955	Social Problems	Lee	6/6
		Social Problems	Lee	28-34/35
4.	1962	Social Problems	Bottomore	20/20
5.	1967	Social Problems	Basu	15/17
6.	1967	Social Problems	Sachdeva	29/29
7.	1969	Problem areas in Society	Koller	5/6
8.	1970	Social Problems, Disorganization*,		
		and Deviant Behaviour*	Mercer	5/16
9.	1972	Youth	Berger	11/17
10.	1973	Social Problems and Deviance*	Acuff	22/23
11.	1973	Social Problems	Bertrand	6/6
12.	1990	Social Disorganization* and		
		Social Problems*	S Rao	8/10
		Juvenile Delinquency*, Youth unrest		
		and the Problems of the Aged*	S Rao	25/30
		Applied* Sociology:		
		Problems of the aged	S Rao	28/30



98. SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY/ AGING

1.	1965	Gerontology	Koller	17/22
2.	1972	Old Age, Illness, and Death	Berger	16/17
3.	1979	Age and Ageism	Sherman	12/23
4.	1985	Aging in Industrial Society	Wallace	12/19
5.	1990	Juvenile Delinquency, Youth Unrest, and the Problems of the Aged	S Rao	25/30

99. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

1.	1959	Applications of Sociology	Merton	5/5
2.	1965	Applied Sociology	Valdes	11/11
3.	1967	Uses of Sociology	Chinoy	6/6
4.	1975	Role of Sociologists and the Uses of Sociology	Cole	9/9
5.	1979	Applied Sociology:Policy, Planning, Problems	Bottomore	6/6
6.	1979	Applications of Sociology	Sherman	2/3
7.	1990	Applied Sociology	S Rao	9/10

100. SOCIAL PLANNING

1.	1951	Social Change and Social Planning	O'Brien	9/9
2.	1952	Societal Planning	Freedman	15/15
3.	1952	Social Interaction, Social Change and Social Planning	Merrill	6/6
		Social Control and Social Planning	Merrill	27/29
4.	1962	Sociology, Social Policy and Social Planning	Bottomore	19/20
5.	1970	Social Change and Social Planning	Mercer	16/16
6.	1975	Social Reformism: Race and Education	Baldridge	13/13
7.	1964	Social Change and Social Policy	Horton	6/6

FUTURE STUDIES

1.	1952	Society of the Future	Merrill	29/29
2.	1966	Emergence of one World	Muzumdar	13/20
3.	1971	Possible Near Futures	Gorman	11/11
4.	1975	Change from Simple to Complex Societies	Cole	13/19
5.	1977	Emerging World System: Socio-political Changes	Goode	17/17

APPENDIX- III

DICTIONARY SOURCES FOR THE TERMS USED IN SOCIOLOGY

1. Seligman, E R A; Johnson, A eds. Encyclopaedia of the social sciences 15 vols. New York, Macmillan. 1930-1935

2. Fairchild, Henry Pratt Dictionary of sociology. (New York, Philosophical Library,(1940) Peterson,N J, Littlefield Adams, 1955: 342p.

3. Young, Earle F Dictionary of social welfare Social Science, 1948

4. Leach,Maria ed. Funk and Wagnall's standard dictionary of folklore,mythology and legend,2 vols. New York, Funk and Wagnall, 1949

5. Kluckhorn, C ; Kroeber, A L Culture: a critical review of concepts and definitions. New york, Vintage Books, 1952

6. Mihanovich, C S Glossary of sociological terms. Milwaukee, Bruce, 1957.

UNSSP Multilingual demographic dictionary. New York, Deptt. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN, 1958: 77p.

8. Zadrozny, J T Dictionary of Social science. Washington, Political Affairs Press, 1958: 367p.

9. Scott, Harold R ed. Concise encyclopaedia of crime and criminals. London, Dutsch,1961: 351p.

10. Gould, Julius: Kolb, W L eds. Dictionary of social sciences. London, Tavistock, 1964: 761p.

11. Mitchell, Geoffrey D A Dictionary of sociology. Chicago, Aldine, 1968: 224 p.

12. International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences. ed. by David L Sills. London, Macmillan, 1968.

13. Bernsdorf, W et.al. Worterbuch der soziologie. 2nd ed. Stutgart, Enke, 1969.

14. Theodorson, George A : Theodorson, A G A Modern dictionary of sociology. New York, Crowell, 1969: 459p.

15. Winnick, Charles Dictionary of anthropology. Totowa, N J, Littlefield Adams , 1970 : 579p.

16. Weeks, David P A Glossary of sociological concepts. Bletchley Bucks, Open University Press, 1972.

17. Wolman, Benjamin Comp. Dictionary of behavioural sciences New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.,1973: 478p.

18. Encyclopaedia of sociology. Guilford. Conn., Dushkin, 1974: 330 p.

19. Reading, Hugo F Dictionary of the social sciences. London, Sociological Publications,1976: 230p.

20. Clegy, John Dictionary of social services: policies and perspectives. Bedford, Brookfield Publishing, 1977: 147p.

(H) 21. Hoult, Thomas Ford Dictionary of modern sociology. Totowa, N J, Littlefield, 1969: 408p. (pbk. 1977)

22. Rush, George Eugene Dictionary of criminal justice. Boston, Holbrook Press, 1977: 374p.

23. Thernstrom, Stephen et.al. eds. Harvard encyclopaedia of American ethnic groups. Cambridge, Mass., Belknap, 1980: 1076p.

24. Williams, Vergil L Dictionary of American penology: an introductory guide. Westport, Conn., Greenwood, 1980: 530p.

25. International Encyclopedia of Population. 2 vols. ed. by John A Ross. Centre for population and Family Health, Columbia University, 1982.

26. Nisbet, R A Prejudices: a philosophical dictionary. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1982.

27. Timms, Noel ; Timms, Rita A Dictionary of social welfare. London, Methuen, 1982: 228p.

(M) 28. Mann, Michael Macmillan student encyclopedia of sociology. London, Macmillan, 1983: 434p.

29. Miller, Patrick Mac ; Wilson, Michael J A Dictionary of social science methods. New York, John Wiley, 1983: 124p.

30. Acquaviva, Sabino. Dizionario di sociologia e antropologia culturale. Roma, Citadella, 1984: 650p.

(A) 31. Abercrombie, Nicholas et. al. Dictionary of sociology. London, Penguin, (1984) 1988: 320p.

32. Ahuja, R M A Dictionary of demography. New Delhi, Arnold Heinemann, 1984: 10ep.

(K) 33. Kuper, Adam ; Kuper, Jessica Social science Encyclopaedia. London, Routledge, 1985: 916p.

34. Rawat, Hariprasad Encyclopaedia of sociology in Hindi. Jaipur, Rawat Publications, 1986: 220p.

35. Barker, Robert J Dictionary of social work terms. National Association of Social Workers, 1987: 234p.

36. Riggs, Fred W ed. Concepts and terms used in ethnicity research. Frankfurt, Peter Lang, 1988: 245p. (INTERCULTA glossary International Conceptual encyclopaedia for the social sciences, vol.1)

37. Boudon, Raymond ; Bourricaud, Francois A Critical dictionary of sociology. selected and translated by Peter Hamilton. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1990.

38. Sharma, B R ed. Encyclopaedic dictionary of sociology. New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1990.

Note: First letter of the author's name within bracket like (F) indicates the inclusion of the terms of that dictionary in the alphabetical index that follows.

APPENDIX IV

Terms of Sociology provided in 8 Dictionaries and provision for them in the Sociology schedule of some Classification schemes

Term used / First letter of authors surname	Class number and term used in classification schemes
A	
abandoned child see CHILD, ABANDONED (F)	
ABDUCT (F)	Y:45125 Abduction (Kidnapping)
ability	Y:73 Ability (Personality)
ABNORMAL (F,G,H)	Y:24 Abnormality
abnormality, social see SOCIAL ABNORMALITY (F)	
abode	312 Statistics of population according to nature of abode (UDC)
ABOLITION (F)	
ABILITIONISM (H)	
ABORIGINAL (H)	
ABORTION (F,H,K)	304.667 Abortion 343.62 Abortion(UDC) Y:45153 (Procuring) Abortion
ABSENTEEISM (H)	306.361 Systems of labour -general aspects. ext absenteeism
ABSOLUTE DIVORCE (F)	
ABSOLUTISM (F,G,H,M)	
ABSTINENCE (F) MARITAL (F)	613.884 Sexual abstinence(UDC)
ABSTRACT COLLECTIVITY (F)	301.184 Abstract groups, ill-defined in time and space e.g. the world of sport (UDC)
abstracted empiricism see GRAND THEORY (A)	
ABSTRACTION (DM, H)	
ABUNDANCE (F)	
abundance, economy of see ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE (F)	
academic freedom see FREEDOM, ACADEMIC (F)	
ACCEPTANCE (G,H)	
ACCELERATION (F)	
ACCELERATION OF SOCIAL CHANGE (F)	
accident	Y:437 Accident 312.26 Death by illness, by accident, fatalities
accident insurance see INSURANCE, ACCIDENT (F)	
ACCLIMATIZATION (F,H)	Y:&(£ Acclimatization
ACCOMODATION (F,G,D,H,M,A) CREATIVE (F) GROUP (F)	347.469 Accommodation, compromise (UDC)
ACCORDANCE (F,H)	
ACCOUCHMENT(F)	
ACCOUNTABILITY (FINANCIAL)(F,H)	
ACCOUNTS (A)	

ACCULTURATION(F,G,DM,H,A,K)

303.482 Social change-contact between cultures. Class here acculturation, assimilation, social effects of international assistance, commerce.
(Acculturation not used in UDC)

ACCUMULATION(F)

ACEPHALOUS(DM,M)

307.77 Self-contained communities

achieved role *see* ROLE (H)

achieved status *see* STATUS(H)

ACHIEVEMENT(F,M)

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION(A)

ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATION(A)

achievement, role *see* ROLE (DM)

achievement, social *see* SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENT(F)

ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS (H)
see CHARACTERISTIC, ACQUIRED(F)

acquired pattern *see* PATTERN ACQUIRED (F)

ACQUISITIVE (F,H)

acquisitiveness, social
see SOCIAL ACQUISITIVENESS(F)

ACT(M) *see* ACTION; SOCIAL ACT; SOCIAL ACTION (H)

ACTION(F,H) *see* SOCIAL ACT; BEHAVIOUR (G)

301.171 Action and inaction in the social process, activity. Passivity. (UDC)

ACTION APPROACH(M)

ACTION, CORPORATE (F)

ACTION, DIRECT(F)

ACTION, IMPULSIVE (F)

action, individual
see INDIVIDUAL ACTION (F)

ACTION, POLITICAL (F)

ACTION, RECIPROCAL (F)

ACTION, SERIAL (F)

action, social *see* SOCIAL ACTION (F)

ACTION PATTERN (F)

ACTION RESEARCH (M,A)

ACTION THEORY (M,A)

active ideationalism
see IDEATIONALISM, ACTIVE(F)

ACTIVISM (M)

activity

Y;3 Activity
301.171 Activity (UDC)

activity, subversive
see SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY(F)

ACTOR (H)

ACTUALITY (Philosophical, *methodological*) (F)

ADAPT (F)

ADAPTATION (F,G,DM,H)
see EVOLUTIONARY THEORY(A)

adaptation, social
see SOCIAL ADAPTATION(F)

ADAPTER (F)

adaptive culture
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COOPERATIVE FARMERS ASSOCIATION (F)
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301.151.56 Anti-social drives; criminal instincts
Y:45 Crime

Y65 Criminal
301.151.56 Criminal instincts

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    INHERITANCE OF, (F)
CRIMINALIZATION (M)
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CRIMINOLOGY (F,G,DM,IE,H,M,A,K)
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CROSS-COUSIN (G,DM,H)
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CROSS - CULTURAL (F)
CROSS - CULTURAL COMPARISON(M)
CROSS - CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY (K)
CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES (IE)
CROSS-FERTILIZATION OF CULTURES (F)
CROSS-REFERENCE (F)
CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS (E)
CROSS-TABULATION (H,M,A)

CROWD (F,H)
ACTIVE, (F)
EXPRESSIVE, (F)
ORGANIZED,(F)
ORGIASTIC, (F)
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CROWD INTOXICATION
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OF NATURAL INCREASE (H)
CUE (M)
CULT (F,G,H,M,A)
ANCESTOR,(F)
HERO, (F)
CULT OF THE DEAD (F)
CULTIC MILIEU (M)
cults see SECTS AND CULTS (K)

301.182 Crowd

CULTURAL (F)
ACCUMULATION (G)
ALTERNATIVE (G,H)
ANTHROPOLOGY (M)
see ANTHROPOLOGY,CULTURAL (F)
see SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY (G)
area see AREA, CULTURAL (F)
CAPITAL (A)
CHANGE (F) see CHANGE (H)
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DRIFT (G,H)
drives
ethnology
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institutions
INTEGRATION (G,IE)
ISLAND (F)
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level
PARALLELISM (G)
pluralism see PLURALISM (H)
RECREATION (F)
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RELATIVITY (G,H)
REPRODUCTION (A)
SPECIALTY (H)
SUBSTITUTION (G)
SYSTEM (G)
THEME (G)
UNIVERSAL (G,H)
VARIATION (F,G)

301.151.6 Mental, intellectual,cultural drives

305.8 Racial, ethnic and national groups. Class here ethnology,cultural ethnology, ethnography; race relations

306.4 Cultural institutions. Class here popular culture including the sociology of witch crazes, magic, symbols,eating habits, body shape

305.906 Occupational and miscellaneous groups. Persons by cultural level, marital status, sexual orientation, special social status

CULTURE (F,G,DM,H,M,A,K)
ADAPTIVE, (F)
and institutions
AND PERSONALITY (H,K)
AREA (G,H,K)
see AREA, CULTURE (F)
see CULTURE (DM)
BASE (F,H)
BORROWING (F,H)
CASE STUDY (F,G)
centre see CENTRE,CULTURE (F)
CHANGE (G)
COMPLEX (F,G,H)

306 culture and institutions
Y:1 Civilization, culture

306 Culture and institutions.
Culture: the aggregate of a society's beliefs, folkways, mores, science, technology, values, arts
Institutions: pattern of behaviour in social relationships
General aspects: the roles, functions, and patterns within which the groups and members of a society conduct their lives- class here mass culture, cultural and social anthropology

CULTURE (contd.)
collection see COLLECTION CULTURE (F)
conflict see CONFLICT, CULTURAL (F)
CONTINUITY OF, (F)
control see SOCIAL CONTROL (H)
criminal, see CRIMINAL CULTURE (F,H)
DIFFUSION (F)
element see CULTURE TRAIT (H)
EVOLUTION (F)
FUSION OF ,(H)
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hoe, see HOE CULTURE (F)
lag see LAG, CULTURAL (F)
MATERIAL, (F)
NON-LITERATE, (F)
NON-MATERIAL (F)
OF POVERTY (H,M)
PATTERN (F,G,H)
people, see PEOPLE, CULTURE (F)
PRE-LITERATE, (F)
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cultures — 303.482 Contact between cultures. Class here acculturation, assimilation; social effects of international assistance, of commerce

CULTUROLOGY (G,H)
cumulative scale see GUTTMAN SCALOGRAM TECHNIQUE (H)
CURRENT (F)
CURSE (F)
CURRICULUM (M)
CUSTODIAL CARE (F)
CUSTODY,CLOSE (F)
MAXIMUM,(F)
MEDIUM,(F)
MINIMUM,(F)
PROTECTIVE,(F)
CUSTOM (F,G,DM,H,A) — 303.372 Customs and belief systems. Class here values, social ethics, social justice
CUSTOM, CARE OF (F)
CUT OVER AREA (F) — Y:356 Custom
CYBERNATION (H)
CYBERNETICS (DM, H,M) — 301.153 Socially significant processes,norms, reactions. Defences,Influence. Custom. convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism (UDC)
CYCLE, INSTITUTIONAL (F)
LIFE, (F)
SECULAR, (F)
CYCLE OF DEPRIVATION (M)
CYCLICAL FLUCTUATION (F)

D

dacoity — Y:45221 Dacoity
DALMON (F)
DANCE (F) — 306.484 Recreation- music, dance, theatre
dancing crowd see CROWD (H)
dark figure see CRIMINAL STATISTICS (A)
DARWIN, SOCIAL DARWINISM (M)
see SOCIAL DARWINISM (A)
DATA (H)
DATING (H) — 306.73 Institutions pertaining to the relations of the sexes- general institutions- class here dating behaviour
daughter — Y2255 Daughter
Davis-Moore debate
see STRATIFICATION (A)
DAY DREAM (F)
DEAD, DOOR OF THE (F)
DEAD HAND (F)
deaf and dumb — Y67 Deaf and dumb

DEATH (IE,K)	304.64 Deaths (Mortality)
RATE (G,H)	312.2 Deaths. Mortality statistics. Causes of death
DEBUCHERY (F)	
DEBT-SLAVERY	306.9 Institutions pertaining to death. Class here interdisciplinary works on death.
DECADENCE (F)	
DECARCERATION (M)	306.88 Alteration of family arrangements. ex: desertion ,death.
decay	303.45 Social change- deterioration and decay 301.174 Disintegrating process. Decay.Collapse. Destructive factors Corruption,Betrayal(UDC)
DECENTRALIZATION (F,H)	307.7 Communities- population size, composition; movement to, from within communities including decentralization, resettlement
DECISION MAKING (G,M)	
DECLASS (F)	
decline	312.83 Population shrinkage, decline
DECORTICATE CONDITIONING (F)	
decrease	312.8 Increase and decrease in population
deductive see HYPOTHETICO DEDUCTIVE METHOD (A) METHOD (H)	
defences	301.153 Socially significant processes, norms, reactions. Defenses. Influences, Custom, Convention. Public opinion. Fame. Ostracism (UDC)
deep structure; surface structure see CHOMSKY (M)	
DEFECT, DEFECTIVE (F)	
de facto segregation see SEGREGATION (H)	
DEFENDER, PUBLIC (F)	
DEFENSE (F) HOUSING (F)	
DEFENSE MECHANISM (F,H,M)	301.153 Instinct of self-preservation (UDC)
DEFERENCE (M)	
DEFERENTIAL WORKER (A)	
DEFERRED GRATIFICATION (A)	
DEFINITION (F,M) OPERATIONAL (F)	
DEFINITION OF THE SITUATION (G,H,M,A)	
DEFLATION (H)	
DEFLORATION (F)	
DEGENERATE (F)	
DEGENERATION (F)	Y:42 Degeneration
DEGRADATION (F)	
degree of error see RELIABILITY (H)	
DEGREES OF FREEDOM (H)	
DEINDUSTRIALIZATION (A) see INDUSTRIALIZATION (M)	
DELIBERATION (F)	
DELICTS (DM)	
DELINQUENCY (F,H,M,A) AREA (H) SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS (IE)	
DELINQUENCY, JUVENILE, (F)	
DELINQUENT (F) DRIFT (A)	
DELINQUENT, DEFECTIVE (F)	
DELIT (F)	
delusion see MENTAL ILLNESS (M)	
DEMAGOGY (F,H)	
DEMAND (M)	
DEMOCRACY (F,H,M,A) POLITICAL, (F) TRADE UNION, (F)	
DEMOCRATIC (F)	
demographic anthropology	304.6 Population. Class here demography, demographic anthropology, population geography
DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION (H)	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION (M,A)	
DEMOGRAPHY (F,G,DM,H,M,A)	304.6 Population. Class here demography, 312 Demography, population statistics, Vital statistics (UDC)
DEMONISM (F)	
DEMORALIZATION (F)	
DEMORALIZE (F)	
DEMOS , DEMOTIC (F)	
DEMOTION (F)	

DENATURALIZATION (F)
dendogram *see* CLUSTER ANALYSIS (M)
DENOMINATION (F,DM,H,M)
DENOMINATIONALIZATION (M)
denotified — Y5C Denotified (social status
DENSITY (F,H)
of population — 312.9 Statistics of distribution and composition of population. Population density (UDC)
see POPULATION DENSITY (H)

DEPENDABILITY (F)
DEPENDENCY (F,M,A)
ECONOMIC, (F)
EMOTIONAL,(F)
OLD AGE, (F)
DEPENDENT (F) — Y24 Dependent relative
DEPENDENT VARIABLE (H)
see VARIABLE (DM)
DEPOPULATION — 312.84 Depopulation
DEPORTATION (F) — Y5E Deported (social status)(?bh)
derision — 301.151.55 Antipathetic drives, Sarcasm, mockery, derision
DEPRECIATION (F)
DEPRESSION (H)
see MENTAL ILLNESS (M)
BUSINESS, (F)
DEPRIVATION(H,M,A);*see* RELATIVE DEPRIVATION (DM)
DEPRIVATIONS (F) ;*see* PARETO (A)
DESCENT(F,G,DM, H,A) — 312.95 Births according to descent, extraction race, nationality, language
use GENEOLOGY, HEREDITY (LC) AND DESCENT GROUPS (K)
DESCENT GROUPS (A) — 312.25 Deaths according to descent, extraction, race, nationality, language
descriptive demography — 312.95 Statistics of population according to descent, extraction, race, nationality, language
see DEMOGRAPHY (H)
descriptive systems
see CLASSIFICATORY SYSTEM (DM)

DESEGREGATION (H)
DESERTION (F,H) — 306.88 Alteration of family arrangements- ex: desertion, death
DESIDERATUM (F)
DE -SKILLING (DM,A)
see SKILL (M)
DESCHOOLING (DM)
DESPOTISM (F,H)
destitution — Y:42 Destitution
destructive factors — 301 174 Disintegrating process. Decay. Collapse
DETACHMENT (F) — Destructive factors, Corruption, Betrayal (UDC)
detection method — Y:4:61 Detection method
DETERMINISM (G,H,A)
DETERMINISTIC (H)
DETRIBALIZATION (G)
DETENTION, JUVENILE (F)
PROTECTIVE, (F)
DETER (F)
DETERIORATE (F) — 303.45 Social change - deterioration and decay
DETERMINED, SOCIALLY (F)
DETERRENCE (F)
DEVELOPMENT, SOCIETAL (F) — 307.14 Communities- planning and development. Class here human settlement
DEVIANCE (H,M) SOCIAL DEVIANCE (DM,K);

deviation — 302.542 Deviation- Class here madness considered as a form of interaction of individuals with society.
DEVIANCY AMPLIFICATION (A)
Deviancy, National Conference on
see NATIONAL DEVIANCY CONFERENCE (M)
DEVIANT . DEVIATE (H)
DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR (G,IE)

deviant subculture see SUBCULTURE (A)
DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN (F)
DEVOLUTION (F)
DIACHRONIC (M,A)
DIALECT (F)
DIALECTIC (M)
DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM (G,H,A)
DICTATORSHIP (F,H)
    OF THE PRELETARIAT (F,H)
DIFFERENCES, RACIAL (anthropological) (F)
DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION(H,M,A)
DIFFERENTIAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE (M)
DIFFERENTIAL SCALE (H)
DIFFERENTIATION (F,G,H)
DIFFUSION(F,G,DM,H,M,K)
DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS (LE)
DIFFUSIONISM (F)
DIMENSION (M)
    SOCIETAL, (F)
DIMINISHING DESIRABILITY (F)
DIMINISHING RETURNS (F)
DIONYSIAN (H)
diploma disease see CREDENTIALISM (A)
DIRECT ACTION (H)
DIRECTIVE (F)
DISAPPROVAL (F)
DISASTER (F)
DISCIPLINE, SELF_ (F)
DISCONTINUITY (F,DM) ; SOCIAL
    DISCONTINUITY (DM)
DISCOUNTING (M)
DISCOURSE (M,A)
    UNIVERSE OF _ (F)
DISCRETION (M)
DISCRIMINATION (G,DM,M)
    see PREJUDICE (A)
    RACIAL,(M)
discovery see INVENTION (H)
DISCRIMINATION (H)
DISEASE (F)
disembodied soul
DISINTEGRATE (F)
DISINTEGRATION GROUP (F)
DISMEMBERMENT (F)
DISORGANIZATION (F)
    COMMUNITY, (F)
    ECONOMIC, (F)
    FAMILY, (F)
    PERSONAL, (F)
    see SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION (H)
DISORGANIZED (F)
DISPENSARY (F)
DISPERSION(statistical) (H)
    MEASURE OF, (M)
DISPLACEMENT (G,H)
DISPOSITION (F)
DISSENSUS (H)
DISSOCIATE (F)
DISSOCIATION (F)
DISSUASSION (F)
DISTANCE, ECOLOGICAL (F)
DISTRIBUTION (A)
    of population
    of consumables
    OF INCOME AND WEALTH (A)
disunion
DIVINATION (F,G,M)

301.172 Differentiating process, Individuation Separation, Rank, Domination, power, Subjection, servitude

303.485 Natural and manmade disasters, ex: earthquakes, pandemics, wars
Y:435 Disaster

Y:3516 Disembodied soul

301.174 Disintegrating processes

312.9 Statistics of distribution and composition of population, Population density
Y: 58 Population distribution

306.3 Economic institutions,Social arrangements for production, distribution, Sociology of consumption

Y: 48 Disunion (social pathology)

DIVISION OF LABOUR (G,DM,H,M,A)	306.368 Nonagricultural occupations. Class here division of labour, occupations considered severally
DIVORCE (F,G,DM,H,M,A,K)	306.89 Separation and divorce including the binuclear family, shared custody Y2178 Break-up of marriage
statistics	312.36 Divorce statistics (UDC)
DR. WELFARE (F)	
DOCTRINE (F,H)	
documentary research see CONTENT ANALYSIS (M)	
DOGMA (F,H)	
DOLE (F,M)	
DOLICHOCEPHALIC (F)	
DOLMEN (F)	
domestic division of labour see DOMESTIC LABOUR (A)	
DOMESTIC LABOUR (A)	
domestic labour debate see HOUSEWORK (M)	
domestic method of production see HOUSEWORK (M)	
DOMESTIC SERVANT (F)	Y28 Domestic servant
DOMESTIC SERVICE (F)	
DOMESTIC SYSTEM (F)	
DOMINANCE (F,H)	301.172 Differentiating process. Individuation, Separation. Rank. Domination. Power. Subjection. Servitude
DOMINANT POSITION (F)	
domicile	312.91 Statistics of population according to place of birth or place of residence, domicile
DOMINANT IDEOLOGY THESIS (A)	
DONATIC (F)	
DORMITORY TOWN (F,H)	
double descent see DOUBLE - UNILINEAL (H)	
DOUBLE STANDARD (H)	
DOUBLE UNILINEAL (G)	
DOUBLE UNILINEAL (descent) (A)	
DOWER (F)	
downward mobility see MOBILITY (H)	
DOWRY (F)	
DRAMATURGICAL (A); DRAMATURGY (M)	
Dravidian	Y73(P3) Dravidian
DRAWING AND QUARTERING (F)	
drinking utensil	Y:825 Drinking utensil
DRIVE (F,H) PREPONENT,(F) SOCIALIZED,(F) UNSOCIALIZED,(F)	301.151 Socially significant characteristics of individuals, Drives, propensities. Social psychology (UDC)
DRUG ADDICTION (F,H)	306.1 Subcultures, ex: counterculture, drug culture
dual descent see DOUBLE- UNILINEAL (H)	Y:41 Intemperance
DUAL ORGANIZATION (F)	
DUAL CAREER FAMILIES (A)	
DUAL CONSCIOUSNESS (A)	
DUAL ECONOMY (A)	
DUAL LABOUR MARKETS (A)	
DUALISM (G,M) ETHICAL,(F)	
DUCKING STOOL (F)	
DUE PROCESS (H)	
DUEL (F)	
DUGOUT (F)	
dumb	Y67 Deaf and dumb
DUMB BARTER (F)	
DUMBBELL TENEMENT (F)	
DURESS (F)	
DURHAM RULE (H)	
DUTY (F)	
dwarf	Y:2411 Dwarf (sime abnormality)

DWELLING (F) — Y:813 Dwelling
DYNAMIC (F)
DYNAMICS (F)
DYSERGY (H)
DYSFUNCTION (A)
see FUNCTION (G)
DYSFUNCTIONAL (H) — 302.54 Relation of the individual to society, Dysfunctional responses
DYSGENIC ; DYSGENIC TREND (F)
dysphoria see EUPHORIA;
SOCIAL EUPHORIA (DM)
early adulthood — 305.242 Early adulthood, over twenty years of age
earthquake — Y:436 Destitution- earthquake
303.485 Social change- Natural and manmade disasters, ex: earthquakes, pandemics, wars
eating habits — 306.4 Cultural institutions- Class here popular culture including the sociology of witch dances, magic, symbols, eating habits, body shape.
ECCLESIA (H)
ecological anthropology — 304.2 Factors affecting social behaviour- human ecology. Class here anthropogeography, ecological anthropology, human geography.
ECOLOGICAL CONCENTRATION (F)
DISTANCE (H)
FALLACY (M,A)
GRADIENT (F)
INTERACTION (F)
ECOLOGY (F,G,IE, DM,K)
see SUICIDE, URBAN ECOLOGY (A)
see HUMAN ECOLOGY (H)
CULTURAL,(IE)
HUMAN,(F,IE)
SOCIAL,(DM)
URBAN,(F)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES (M)
economic demography see DEMOGRAPHY (H)
economic determinism/economic reductionism
see DETERMINISM (A,H)
see ECONOMISM (A)
see REDUCTIONISM (A)
economic grouping — 301.188.1 Economic grouping
ECONOMIC GROWTH (IE)
use ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LC)
ECONOMIC MAN (H)
ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY (A) — 306.3 Economic institutions- social arrangements for production,distribution. Class here economic anthropology; economic sociology; sociology of economic development, of consumption
economic status — 305.523 Social classes- upper classes- by economic status
ECONOMIC THOUGHT (IE) — Y5M Economic status (7th)
ECONOMICS (F,H)
ECONOMIES OF SCALE (M)
ECONOMISM (A)
ECONOMY (F,H)
DEFICIT,(F)
SURPLUS,(F)
ECONOMY AND SOCIETY (IE)
ECTOMORPHIC (H)
EDITING DATA (F)
EDUCATION (F,G,H,M)
see SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION (DM)
sociology of,
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ADULT,(F)
WORKERS', (F)
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educational level — 312.99 Statistics of population according to religion, social status, class educational level

educational mobility see MOBILITY (H)

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION (G)

effective fertility see FERTILITY RATIO (H)

EFFICIENCY(of sample) (H)

OF PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE (M)

EFFORT BARGAIN (M)

EGALITARIAN, EGALITARIANISM (F,DM)

EGO (F,G) see PSYCHOANALYSIS (M)

INVOLVEMENT (G)

structure see CHARACTER STRUCTURE (G)

EGOCENTRICITY (F)

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EGOISTIC (F)

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EGOTIC (F)

EIDOLISM (F)

EIDOS, SOCIAL EIDOS (M)

elaborated code see CODES (DM)

see RESTRICTED CODE (A)

ELAN VITAL(F)

ELECTION (G), ELECTIONS (M)

ELECTIVE AFFINITY (DM)

ELECTROCUTION (F)

elementary collective behaviour see COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR (H)

elementary family see NUCLEAR FAMILY (H)

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ELITE (F,H), ELITES (K 1b) — 305.52 Upper classes- class here aristocracy, elitas

CIRCULATION OF (F)

ELMIRA SYSTEM (F,H) — Y563 Elite (7th) (elite not available in UDC)

ELOPEMENT (F)

EMBEZZLEMENT (F)

EMBOURGEOISEMENT (DM,M,A)

EMERGENCE (F,M)

EMERGENT PROPERTIES (A)

EMIGRANT (F)

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EMINENT DOMAIN (F)

EMOTION, EMOTIONAL (F) — 301.151.3 Emotional drives

EMPATHY (F,G,H)

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EMPIRICAL (DM,H,A)

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employee see WHITE COLLAR (H)

EMPLOYER - EMPLOYEE RELATION (F)

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY (F)

EMULATION (F)

enacted see CRESCIVE, INSTITUTION (H)

ENCAPSULATION (M)

ENCOMIENDA (F)

ENCULTURATION (F,H)

END OF IDEOLOGY THEORY (A)

ENDEMIC (F)

ENDOCANNIBALISM (F)

ENDOGAMY (F,DM,H,M,A) — 306.82 Patterns in mate selection, eg: endogamy, exogamy

ENDOMORPHIC (H)

endurance — Y:793 Endurance (Personality)

ENTERPRENEUR (H)

ENTERPRENEURSHIP (A) — 305.554 Managerial and entrepreneurial classes

ENTITY (F)

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (F,H)

ENUMERATOR (F)

ENVIRONMENT (F,G,H)

environmental abuse — 304.28 Environmental abuse- class here social consequences of the misuse of resources, of pollution

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (M)

ENVIRONMENTALISM (H,M)

eolithic — Y71 42 Prehistoric eolithic race

EPIDEMIC (F)
EPIDEMIOLOGY (F,M,A,F,LE)
see HUMAN ECOLOGY (H)
EPISTEMOLOGY (M,A)
EQUALITARIANISM (H)
(Fr. egalitarianism)
EQUALITY (F,H,A,K)
; SOCIAL, (H)
EQUILIBRATION (F)
EQUILIBRIUM (F,H,A,M)
SOCIAL, (H,M)
equipment — Y:8 Equipment
EQUITY (F)
EROGENOUS ZONE (F)
EROTIC (F)
ERROR (M) see BIAS; SAMPLING ERROR (A)
ESCHEAT (F)
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ESPRIT-DE -CORPS (F,H)
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ESTATE (H,M) — 305.523 2 Landowners with large estates and landed gentry
ESTATES (A)
see SOCIAL STRATIFICATION(DM)
ESTEEM (H)
ESTHETICS (F) — R5 Aesthetics
ESTIMATION (M,A)
ESTRANGEMENT (F) — 301.162.2 Estrangement relationship Antagonism, Confrontation, Quarrel
ETATISM (F)
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SYSTEMS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES (LE)
ETHNIC (F)
COLONY (M)
ETHNIC DISTANCE QUOTIENT (EDQ)(H)
ETHNIC GROUP (G,DM,H,A,K) — 305.8 Racial, ethnic, national groups- class here ethnology, cultural ethnology, ethnography, race relations
group relations
see RACE RELATIONS (H)
RELATIONS (M,K) — 306.440 89 History and description with respect to racial, ethnic, national groups- class here ethnolinguistics
see RACE RELATIONS(M)
ETHNOCENTRISM (F,G,DM,H,M,A — 301.185.1 Blood related groups. Consanguinity. Racial, ethnic grouping (UDC)
ETHNOGENIC (F)
ETHNOGENY (H) — Y73 Ethnological division
ETHNOGEOGRAPHY (H)
ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK (K)
ETHNOGRAPHY (F,H,A)
ethnological trend — 301.194 Biologically oriented trends. Organicists. Ethnological trend; Instinctivists
ETHNOMETHODOLOGY(DM,H,M,A,K)
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ETHNOS (F,H)
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eufunction see FUNCTION (DM)
see DYSFUNCTION(A) ;
see FUNCTIONALISM (A)
EUGENIC (F)
EUGENICS (F,DM,H,A) — Y:4;5(G) Eugenical prevention
eunuch — Y 658 Eunuch
EUPHORIA (F,DM)
SOCIAL , (DM)
EUPHORIMETER (F)
EUTHENICS (H)
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EVALUATED PARTICIPATION (H)
EVALUATION RESEARCH (M,A)
EVER NORMAL GRANARY (F)
EVIL EYE (F)

EVOLUTION (F, G, DM,IE,H,M,K) — G:66 Evolution
CULTURAL-(F,G)
CUMULATIVE -((F)
EMERGENT -(F)
PERSONAL- (F)
SOCIAL - (DM)
UNIVERSAL-(F)

EVOLUTIONARY (F) — 303.42 Gradual (evolutionary) change
EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE (F)
EVOLUTIONARY THEORIES OF RELIGION (M)
EVOLUTIONARY THEORY (A)
EVOLUTIONISM AND PROGRESS (K) — 141.155 Evolutionism (UDC)
EXCESS CONDEMNATION (F)
EXCESS DEVELOPMENT (F)

exchange — 306.34 Economic institutions- system of production and exchange. Class here the sociology of industrial conflict and relations
EXCHANGE THEORIES (M)
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exchange value
see LABOUR THEORY OF VALUE (A)

EXCLUDE , EXCLUSION (F)
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excluded classes — 305.56 Lower, alienated, excluded classes- class here minority groups, nondominant groups
EXCLUSIVE (F)

executive institutions — 306.24 Executive institutions
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EXOGAMY (F,DM,H,M,A) — 306.82 Patterns in mate selection, ex: endogamy, exogamy
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EXPANSION, GROUP -(F)
EXPECTATION OF LIFE (F)
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EXPERIMENT (H,M)
EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (H)
EXPERIMENTAL METHOD (F)
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EXPLANANS, EXPLANANDUM (A)
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extortion — Y:45215 Extortion

extraction — 312.15 births; 312.25 deaths; 312.95 statistics of population, according to descent, extraction, race, nationality, language
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extramarital relations — 306.736 Extramarital relations
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EXTRASENSORY PERCEPTION (ESP) (H)

extra- supercity — Y 348 Residence by population cluster extra-supercity (megapolis) (7th)
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EXTRAVERSION (H)
EXTROVERSION (F,H)

FABIANS (DM)

face to face relationship — 301.164 Relationship according to immediacy. Direct, immediate, face to face. Indirect, mediate
FACES TEST (H)

face validity method
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FACT; SOCIAL FACT (G,DM)
FACT FINDING (F)
FACTICITY (A)
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FACTOR (F)
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FACTORIAL ANALYSIS (F)
FACTOR LOADING (H)
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fairmindedness — Y:743 Fairmindedness (personality character)
FAKIR (F)
fairy — Y:3515 Fairy
fallacy of reification
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fame — 301.153 Socially significant processes. Fame (UDC)
FAMILIAR SPIRIT (F)
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FAMILY (F,G,DM,H,M,K) — 306.85 Family including the non-consanguineous family- Class here interdisciplinary work on the family
see SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY (A)
ALLOWANCE (F,H)
ALLOWANCES (M) — Y2 Family
BUDGETS (F)
COMPOSITE, (F)
EXTENDED,(F)
FORMATION (IE) — 306.88 Alteration of family arrangements ex: desertion, death
HISTORY (K)
INCOME SUPPLEMENT (M)
MATERNAL,(F)
NUCLEAR, (F)
OF NATIONS (F)
OF ORIENTATION(H)
OF PROCREATION (H)
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PLANNING (H) — 304.666 Family planning - class here birth control
PLANTATION, (F)
RECONSTITUTION (M) — 306.88 Alteration of family arrangements ex: desertion, death
RURAL,(F)
SIZE; HOUSEHOLD SIZE (G) — 304.632 Family size; 312.5 Statistics of households, families (UDC)
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PART TIME, (F)
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farmers — 305.555 Farmers, workers, managers of their own land
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Y:4527 Crime against immaterial property

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INSTITUTIONALIZATION (H)
OF CONFLICT (A)

303.34 Leadership including influence, cooperation

303.483 3 Communication, Class here information technology.
306.42 Sociology of knowledge. Class here the sociology of intellectual life, of information.

Y:8145 Inn dwelling

Y63 Insane

301.151.3 Instinct of self-preservation
301.151.7 instinct for order, regularity
301.194 Biologically oriented trends, Organicists. Ethnological trend. Instinctivists.

301.151.52 Sympathetic drives. Social, gregarious instinct. Interest, sympathy

306.9 Institutions pertaining to death. Class here interdisciplinary works on death

INSTRUMENTAL ACTION (H)
instrumental conditioning
see OPERANT CONDITIONING (H)
INSTRUMENTALISM (A)
INSURANCE, ACCIDENT, (F)
HEALTH, (F)
INTEGRATE (F) — 301.173 Integrating processes. Subsidy principle Assimilation, Stabilizing, Socialization.
INTEGRATION (F,IE,H,K)
see SOCIAL INTEGRATION (G)
GROUP, (F)
INTEGRATIVE ACTION (H)
intellectual drives — 301.151.6 Mental, intellectual, cultural drives
groupings — 301.188.4 Mental, spiritual, intellectual groupings
intellectual life — 306.42 Sociology of knowledge- class here the sociology of the intellectual life, of information
INTELLECTUALS (IE,M,K) — 305.552 Middle classes (Bourgeoisie)- intelligentsia- class here intellectual elites
see INTELLIGENTSIA (G)
301.183.4 Mental, intellectual community, community of ideas. Friendship
INTELLIGENCE (F,G,H,M,A) — Y:72 Intelligence
HUMAN, (F)
QUOTIENT (IQ)(F,H)
INTELLIGENTSIA (F,G) — 305.552 Intelligentsia. Class here intellectual elites
intemperance — Y:41 Social pathology- intemperance
INTERACT (F)
INTERACTION (F,IE,H) — 302.3 Social interaction within groups- class here group decision making processes, group dynamics, negotiation
social, use SOCIAL INTERACTION(LC)
MULTIPLE,(F)
NON-SOCIAL, (F)
OF VARIABLES (A)
RECORDER (H)
STATISTICAL,(M)
INTER-CENSAL PERIOD (H)
INTERCOMMUNICATION (F)
INTERCORRELATION (H)
INTERCOURSE (F)
intercultural marriage — 306.845 Intercultural marriages- class here marriages between citizens of different countries
INTERDEPENDENCE (F)
intergenerational mobility
see SOCIAL MOBILITY (A)
intergroup relations see RACE AND MINORITY GROUP RELATIONS (G)
INTEREST (F,H)
CLASS, (F)
GROUP,(F, H)
PUBLIC, (F)
VESTED,(F)
INTERHUMAN (F)
INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT (M)
INTERNAL (F)
INTERNAL COLONIALISM (A)
INTERNALIZATION (G,H,A)
see PSYCHOANALYSIS (M)
INTERNATIONAL (F)
assistance — 303.482 Social change- contact between cultures class here acculturation, assimilation, social effects of international assistance, of commerce
DIVISION OF LABOUR (M,A)
movement (of people) — 304.82 International movement(of people)
PRISON CONGRESSES (F)
INTERPELLATION (A)
internal system see EXTERNAL SYSTEM (DM)
interpersonal relations
UF human relations (LC)
interpretation see HERMENEUTICS (A)
INTERPOLATION (F,H)
INTERPRETATIVE SOCIOLOGY(DM)
interracial marriages — 306.846 Interracial marriages- class here miscegenation
interreligious marriage — 306.843 Types of marriage- interreligious marriage
INTERSTATE CONTACTS (F)
INTERSTITIAL AREA (H)
INTERSUBJECTIVITY (A)
INTERVAL SCALE (H)

INTERVIEW (F,A)
    GUIDE (H)
INTERVIEWER; INVESTIGATOR (F)
    BIAS (H) see BIAS (A)
INTERVENING VARIABLE (H,A)
intimidation — Y:45141 Intimidation
intrafamily relationships — 306.87 Intrafamily relationships ex: in-law relationships including birth order
intrauterine mortality
    see FETAL MORTALITY (H)
introjection see DEFENCE MECHANISMS (M)
INTROSPECTION, SYMPATHETIC (F)
introspectionists — 301.196 Psychological trend. Ethnopsychology. Introspectionists.
INTROVERSION (H)
INTROVERSIONISM (M)
INTROVERT (F)
intuition — Y:76 Intuition (personality)
INVASION (F,H)
INVENTION (H)
INVERSION (F)
INVESTMENT (M)
INVISIBLE RELIGION (M,A)
IRIS SYSTEM (F)
iron age races — Y7188 Iron age prehistoric race
IRON LAW OF WAGES (H)
IRREDENTISM (F)
ISOLATE (F,H)
ISOLATION (F,H) — 302.545 Isolation (relation of the individual to society)
ISSEI (H)
ITEMIZED RATING SCALE (H)
ITERATION (H)

J

JAIL (F)
    DISTRICT,(F)
J-CURVE HYPOTHESIS (H)
Jewish — Y73(Q5) Jewish race
JIHAD (F)
JITNEY DANCE (F)
JIM CROW (H)
JIVE (F)
JOB CREATION(M)
joint conjugal role see CONJUGAL ROLE (A)
JOINT FAMILY (H) see FAMILY (F)
JOKING RELATIONSHIPS (F,G,DM,H,N)
JUDAISM (F,H)
JUDGEMENT (F)
judgement sampling
    see NONPROBABILITY SAMPLING (H)
JUDGES (M) — 305.524 Upper classes -by political status- cabinet ministers, judges, legislative representatives
judicial institutions — 306.25 Judicial institutions
JUGE D' INSTRUCTION (F)
JUNIOR REPUBLIC (F)
JURISDICTION (F)
JURISPRUDENCE (F,G)
    SOCIOLOGICAL, (M)
JURY (F)
    OPINION (H)
JUS PRIMAE NOCTIS (F)
JUSTICE (F,G,H,M,A)
    SPORTING THEORY OF , (F)
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (F)
    see CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (K)
    see DELINQUENCY (H)

KAKISTOCRACY (F)
KALIFATE (F)
KANGAROO COURT (F)
KATASKOPIC (DM)
KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS (M)
KIBUTZ (H)
KIBEI (H)

KIDNAP (F)
KIN (F,H)
KINDRED (F,H,M) see KINSHIP (DM)
KINSHIP (F, DM,IE,H,M,A,K)
    AND KINSHIP SYSTEMS (F)
    characteristics
    DESCENT GROUPS (IE)
    GROUP (F)
    SYSTEM (F,H)
    TERMINOLOGY (F)
    TOTEMIC (F)
KINSMAN (H)
KISMET (F)
KITCHEN MIDDEN (F)
KIVA (F)
KNOWLEDGE, SOCIOLOGY OF (IE,M,K)
    SOCIOLOGY OF, (A)
KNOWN GROUPS (H)
KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV TEST (H)
KRUSKAL- WALLIS TEST (H)
kula ring see RECIPROCITY (M)
KULTUR (F)
KULTURKRIES (F,G)
KURTOSIS (H)

305.904 Occupational and miscellaneous groups- persons by kinship characteristics . Add to base number 305.904 the number following -04 in notation 043- 046 from table 7 e.g. Grand children 305.90444

LABELLING (M)
    THEORY (K)
LABOUR (F,H)
    AND LABOURING CLASSES (LC)
    ARISTOCRACY (M,A)
    CHILD, (F)
    CONTRACT, (F)
    DEMAND (F)
    DISPUTE (F)
    DIVISION OF , (F)
    ECONOMICS (G)
    FORCE (F,IE,H)
        PARTICIPATION RATE (H)
    FORCED, (F)
    LEGISLATION (F)
    MARKET (F,H)
    markets see HUMAN CAPITAL (A)
        ANALYSIS (K)
        THEORIES OF (M)
    MOBILITY (F)
    MOVEMENT (F,H,A)
    PARTY (M)
    POWER (A)
    PROBLEMS (F)
    PROCESS (M,A)
        APPROACH (A)
    RELATIONS (F,H,K)
        use INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (LC)
        see INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (A)
    RESERVE (F)
    STANDARDS (F)
    SUPPLY (F)
    THEORY OF VALUE (A,K)
    TURNOVER (F)
    UNION (F,H)
    unions see TRADE UNIONS (K)
LABORER (F)
LABRET (F)
LA COLONIE AGRICOLE (F)
LAG, CULTURAL, (F)
    MORAL, (F)
LAISSEZ-FAIRE (F,H)
LAMBDA (H) see ASSOCIATION, COEFFICIENT OF (M)
LAND BANK (F)
LAND GRANT COLLEGE (F)

305.562 Labouring classes (proletariat) including blue collar workers

LANGUAGE (H,M, G)
LANGUAGE AND CULTURE (K)
306.44 Cultural institutions- language- class here socio-linguistics
306.449 Language planning and policy - class here the development of policies on language to solve the communication problems of a community that uses more than one language
312.15 Births
312.25 Deaths
312.95 Statistics of population
according to descent, extraction, race, nationality, language
language groups
305.7 Language groups
language planning and policy
306.449 Language planning and policy
language, social psychology of,
see SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE (K)
LARCENY (F)
LARGER PARISH (F)
LARITHMIC (F) ; LARITHMICS (F)
late adulthood
305.26 Late adulthood
LATENCY (H) see PSYCHOANALYSIS (M)
LATENT FUNCTION (A) see FUNCTION (G)
LATENT STRUCTURE ANALYSIS (H)
LATIFUNDIA (F)
lateral interchange
Y:247 Lateral interchange (abnormality)
LAW (IE,H,M)
CANON, (F)
COMMON, (F)
CRIMINAL, POSITIVIST SCHOOL OF (F)
INTERNATIONAL , (F)
NATURAL, (F)
OF LARGE NUMBERS (H)
OF PARSIMONY (H)
POOR, (F)
ELIZABETHAN, (F)
RULE OF, (M)
SOCIAL, (M)
sociology of see SOCIOLOGY OF LAW (A)
LAWS (F)
SUMPTUARY , (F)
lawyers
305.553 Professional classes ex: lawyers, nurses, soldiers, teachers
LAYMAN (vs. specialist) (F)
LEADER (F)
305.524 Upper classes by political status ex: cabinet ministers, commissars, judges, legislative representative
LEADERSHIP (F,G,IE,H,A,K)
303.34 Leadership including influence, cooperation
see HUMAN RELATIONS MOVEMENT (M)
INDIRECT, (F)
SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS (IE)
LEARNING (H,K)
LEASE (F)
least square method, linear
see LINEAR LEAST SQUARE METHOD (H)
left handed
Y6916 Left handed
LEFT, the (political) (H)
LEFT WING (F)
LEGAL AID (F)
BUREAU (F)
institutions; profession; services; theory see LAW (M)
LEGAL-RATIONAL AUTHORITY (A)
LEGALIZATION (F)
LEGALIZE (F)
LEGEND (G)
legislative institutions
306.23 Legislative institutions
representatives
305.524 Upper classes by political status e.g. Legislative representatives
LEGITIMACY (G,H,M,A,K)
of authority see AUTHORITY (DH)
legitimation see LEGITIMACY (A)
CRISIS (A)
LEGITIMIZE (F)
LEISURE (F,IE,H)
306.481 2 Recreation- leisure- class here free time
see WORK AND LEISURE (K)
CLASS (F,H)
see CONSPICOUS CONSUMPTION (G)
lemurian
Y71963 Lemurian(pre-historic race)
LENINISM (A)

LEPTOKURTIC (H)
LEPTORRHINE (F)
LESBIANISM (F); LESBIAN (H) 306.766 3 Female homosexuality (lesbianism)
less eligibility see POOR LAW (M)
LETHAL CHAMBER (F)
LEVEL, OCCUPATIONAL (F)
OF LIVING (F,H)
of occupational aspiration
see OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION SCALE (H)
SUBSISTENCE (F)
LEVIRATE (F,H)
LEX TALIONIS (F)
LIABILITY TO ARREST (F)
LIAISON (F)
LIBATION (F)
LIBEL (F)
LIBERAL (F,H) 301.175 Transforming processes. Professionalization. Liberalization. Rationalization
PARTY (M)
LIBERALISM (F,M,K)
LIBERTARIANISM (F)
LIBERTIES, CIVIL (F)
LIBERTY (F,M)
RELIGIOUS (F)
LIBIDO (F) see PSYCHOANALYSIS (M)
LIE DETECTION (M); LIE DETECTOR (F)
LIFE (F)
CHANCES (H,A)
CYCLE (M,A,K)
events see HEALTH, SOCIOLOGY OF (M)
EXPECTANCY (M) 304.645 Life expectancy
HISTORY (F) 312.28 Longevity, life expectancy
see PERSONAL DOCUMENTS (M)
SPAN (F)
STYLE (A)
TABLE (F,H,M); MORTALITY TABLE (H)
likert type scale
see METHOD OF INTERNAL CONSISTENCY (H)
limits of accuracy
see MARGIN OF ERROR (H)
LINEAGE (F,G,DM,H,M) see DESCENT GROUPS (A)
LINEAL (G,H)
LINEAR LEAST SQUARE METHOD (H)
linear(measurement) Y:221 Linear (measurement of physical
linguistic analysis see ANALYTIC (M) character and feature)
LINGUISTICS (F,H)
list sampling see SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING (H)
LITERACY (IE, M)
LITERATE (F)
LIVING, STANDARD OF (F)
LIVLIHOOD (F)
LOBOLA (F)
LOCAL (H)
local community 301.185.2 Local community, Spatially
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY (M) determined groups
LOCAL OPTION (F)
LOCALISM (F)
LOCALITY (F)
LOCALIZE (F)
LOCATE (F)
LOCATION (F)
MEASURE OF, (M)
LOCK-OUT (F,H)
LODGING HOUSE (F)
LOGICAL ANALYSIS (H)
LOGICAL POSITIVISM (M)
see POSITIVISM (H)
LOGISTIC CURVE (F)
LOGLINEAR ANALYSIS (A)
models see CAUSAL MODELLING (M)
longevity 312.28 Longevity, Life expectancy
LOOKING-GLASS SELF (H) Y:791 Longevity (personality)
longitudinal study see PANEL STUDY (A) 312.28 Longevity (HDO)
loop see ITERATION (H)
lost generation, the see BEAT GENERATION (H)
race Y7196 Lost race (prehistoric race)

LOVE (F)
lower class see BLUE COLLAR;
WORKING CLASS (H)
lower -middle class see MIDDLE CLASS (H)
LOW- RENT HOUSING (F)
LUCK (F)
LUMPENPROLETARIAT (M)
LUST (F)
LYNCH ; LYNCHING (F)

305.56 Lower, alienated, excluded classes. Class here minority groups, non-dominant groups
Class specific minority or non-dominant groups with the group e.g. non-dominant ethnic groups 305.8

M

MACHINE (F)
MACHISMO (H)
MACRO- SOCIOLOGY (H,A)
MADNESS (A)
MAFIA (F)
MAGIC (F,G,DM,H,M,K)
(;SORCERY; WITCHCRAFT, DM)
CONTAGIOUS, (F)
EXUVIAL (F)
IMITATIVE (F)
MAGNITUDE (STATISTICS) (F)
MAIMING (F)
MAJORITY (F)
MALA PROHIBITA (F)
MALADAPTATION (F)
MALADJUSTMENT (F) see ADJUSTMENT (G)
OF PERSONALITY (F)
PERSONAL, (F)
male
MALFEASANCE (F)
MALINGER (F)
MALNUTRITION (F)
MALTHUSIAN THEORY (F,H)
MALUM IN SE (F)
MAN (F,G)
EMINENT, (F)
FERAL, (F)
MARGINAL, (F)
MAN (HOMO SAPIENS) (H)
MANA (F ,G,H) see ANIMISM (DM,A)
MANAGEMENT (G,H,M,A)
MANAGERIAL REVOLUTION (M,A)
MANDATE (F)
MANES (F)
MANIC- DEPRESSIVE (F)
MANIFEST FUNCTION (H,A)
see FUNCTION (G)
MANIPULATIONISM (M)
MAN-LAND RATIO (F)
MANORIAL SYSTEM (F)
MANSLAUGHTER (F)
MANUFACTURING (F)
MANUMISSION (F)
MARGINAL (F)
test see COSTS (M)
MARGIN OF ERROR (H)
MARGINAL MAN (F)
UNIQUENESS (F)
UTILITY (F)
MARGINALITY (H)
MARGINALIZATION (M)
MARIJAUNA (F)
marital see CONJUGAL (H)
ADJUSTMENT (H)
status
MARKET (A)
situation see CLASS (A)
STRUCTURE (M)
SYSTEM (M)
MARKETING RESEARCH (K)
MARKOV PROCESS (M)

312.14 Male births
312.24 Male deaths
312.94 Distribution of males
Births, deaths, and statistics of population according to sex
312.12 Malthusianism, Neomalthusianism (UDC)

Y:3514 Folklore about man

305. 554 Middle classes- Managerial and entrepreneurial classes

Y:45113 Manslaughter

Y:4517 Crime against marital status

305.906 Occupational and miscellaneous groups- persons by marital status

MARON (F)
MAROON (F)
MARRIAGE (F,G,DM,H,M,A,K , IE)
    ALLIANCE (IE)
    AND THE FAMILY (G)
    ANNULMENT (LC)
    AT THE CHURCH DOOR (F)
    BROKER (F)
    BY CAPTURE (F)
    BY EXCHANGE (F)
    BY PURCHASE (F)
    CLANDESTINE,(F)
    CLASS (F)
    COMMON LAW, (F)
    COMPANIONATE,(F)
    COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (IE)
    CONTRACT (F)
    COUNSELLING (F)
    MATRILOCAL, (F)
    MORGANITIC,(F)
    PAIR (F)
    PATRILOCAL, (F)
    RITUAL (F)
    statistics
    TREE, (F)
    TRIAL, (F)

306.81 Marriage- class here interdisciplinary works on marriage
306.84 Types of marriage ex. common law marriage, remarriage
Y217 Marriage
306.8 Marriage and family
312.3 Marriage statistics

MARXISM (F,H)
MARXIST SOCIOLOGY (DM,IE,A)
MASOCHISM (F)

306.776 Masochism

MASS (F, H); MASSES (F)
    behaviour see COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR (H)
    COMMUNICATION (M, H)
    CULTURE (G,H) see MASS SOCIETY (M)
        use POPULAR CULTURE (LC)
    MEDIA (G,H,K)
    MOVEMENT (F,H)
    PHENOMENA (F)
    OBSERVATION (DM,A)
    SOCIETY (G,DM,IE,H,M,A,K)

302.230 History and description with respect to kind of persons. Class here the effect of mass media on specific groups, on social stratification.
301.182 Loose, amorphous, transitory, short-lived formations. e.g. crowd, mob, mass society

MASTER-SERVANT RELATION (F)

301.162.3 Mixed inconsistent relationships. Elements of approach and estrangement. Master-servant relationships. Rivalry

masturbation

306.772 Masturbation

MATCHING (H)
    BY FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION (H)
    BY RANDOMIZATION (H)
mate selection

306.82 Patterns in mate selection e.g. endogamy, exogamy

material

Y:381 Material, totem, flag symbolism

MATERIAL CULTURE (G)
    see CULTURE (DM)
MATERIALISM (M,A)
    HISTORICAL,(F)

301.195 Sociological trend. Materialistic sociology

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (F)
    DEPRIVATION (A)
    family see EXTENDED FAMILY (H)
MATHEMATICAL MODEL (H)
    SOCIOLOGY (M,H)
    theory of communication
        see COMMUNICATION THEORY (H)

301.192 Mechanistic trend. Sociological mechanists, physicalists, energeticists. Mathematical sociologists.

MATRIARCHAL (H) see MATRIARCHY (G)

306.859 Matriarchal family

MATRIARCHATE (F) see MATRIARCHY (G)
MATRIARCHY (G,M,A)
MATRIFOCAL FAMILY (H)
matrilateral see KINSHIP (DM)
MATRILINEAL (F.G.H) see LINEAGE (M)

306.83 Types of kinship systems ex: matrilineal, patrilineal, totemic

    extended family see EXTENDED FAMILY (H)
MATRILOCAL (F,H) see RESIDENCE (G)
    RESIDENCE (F)
matrimoiety see MOIETY (G)
MATRIMONY (F)
MATRIPOTESTAL (F)

MATRIX (H)
    ALGEBRAIC (F)
MATURATION (F,H)
    PROCESS (F)
mauss see RECIPROCITY (M)
MAYHEM (F)
MCCARTHYISM (H)
MCNAGHTEN CASE (F)
m'naghten rule see MCNAGHTEN RULE (H)
M'NAGHTEN RULES (DM,H)
MEAN (F,H)
MEAN DEVIATION (H)
MEANING (F,G,M)
MEANINGFUL ACTION (A)
MEANS -END SCHEMA (G)
MEANS TEST (M)
measurement — Y:22 Measurement of physical character and feature
    LEVELS (A)
    OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (H)
MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY (H)
    see DURKHEIM (A)
MECHANISM (F,G)
    COMPENSATION OR COMPENSATORY, (F)
    DEFENSE, (F)
    ESCAPE (psychiatric), (F)
MECHANISTIC THEORY (F) — 301.192 Mechanistic trend. Sociological mechanists, physicalists, energeticists.
MECHANIZATION (F)
media of mass communication — 302.23 Media (means of communication) ex: signs, signboards. Class here mass media, sociology of journalism. Class the effect of mass media on a specific subject other than social groups with the subject e.g. on social change 303.4833, on a company's advertizing policy 659.111
    see MASS MEDIA (H)
media sociology see SOCIOLOGY OF
    OF THE MASS MEDIA (A)
MEDIA STUDIES (M)
MEDIAN (F,H)

MEDIATION (F,H) — 303.69 Conflict resolution including mediation. Class here conflict management.
MEDICAL CARE (IE)
MEDICAL MODEL (M,A)
    PROFESSION (M)
    SOCIAL WORK (F)
    SOCIOLOGY (K) — 306.461 Medicine - Class here sociology of medicine , of health, of illness
        see SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE (A)
MEDICINE MAN (F)
    SOCIOLOGY OF, (M)
MEDICALIZATION (A)
MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE (F)
MEGALOPOLIS (H)
MELIORISM (F)
MELIORISTIC (F)
MELTING POT DOCTRINE (H)
member's methods see ETHNOMETHODOLOGY (A)
MEMORY (G)
men — 305.31 Men -class here interdisciplinary works on men, on males,
    Y16 Man
    and women — 305.3 Men and women including transsexuality Class here interdisciplinary works on sex roles, the sexes, gender identity, adult men and women
MENDELIAN (F)
    RATIO (F)
MENS ERA (F)
MENSHEVIK (F)
men's occupations — 305.33 Men's occupations e.g. male physicians 305.3361
mental characteristics — 305.908 Occupational and miscellaneous groups persons by physical and mental characteristics e.g. gifted persons 305.90829
    drives — 301.151.6 Mental, intellectual, cultural drives
    community — 301.185.4 Mental, intellectual community, community of ideas, friendship,
    groupings — 301.188.4 Mental, spiritual, intellectual groupings
MENTAL DEFFECTIVENESS (F)
    DEFICIENCY (F) — Y:423 Mental degeneration
    DISEASE (F)
    DISORDER (F)
    HEALTH : SOCIAL CLASS AND
        PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT (IE)

MENTAL HYGIENE (F)
ILLNESS (M)
INTERSTIMULATION AND RESPONSE (F)
MENTAL/ MANUAL DIVISION (A)
MENTALITY (G)
MERGING (F)
MERIT GOODS (M)
MERITOCRACY (A)
MESOCEPHALIC (F)
MESOGNATHUS (F)
MESOKURTIC (H)
mesolithic — Y7144 Mesolithic (prehistoric race)
MESOMORPHIC (H)
MESORHINE (F)
MESSIAH (F,H)
MESSIANIC MOVEMENT (M)
MESTIZO (F)
META ANTHROPOLOGY (G)
metal age — Y718 Metal age (prehistoric race)
METAPHYSICAL PATHOS (A)
METAPHYSICS (M)
METASOCIOLOGY (H)
META-THEORY (A)
METEMPSYCHOSIS (reincarnation) (F)
METHOD OF AGREEMENT (H)
OF CONCOMITANT VARIATIONS (H)
OF DIFFERENCE (H)
OF EQUAL APPEARING INTERVALS (H)
OF EXCLUSION (H)
OF EXPECTED CASES (H)
OF INTERNAL CONSISTENCY (H)
OF PAIRED COMPARISONS (H)
OF RESIDUES (H)
OF THE ARTIST (F)
METHODENSTREIT (A)
METHODOLOGICAL INDIVIDUALISM (M,A)
METHODOLOGY (G,DM,H)
METRONYMIC (F)
METROPOLIS (F)
METROPOLITAN AREA; STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA (G)
DISTRICT (F) — 307.764 Large urban communities. Class here metropolitan areas as communities.
metropolis- satellite relations
see CENTRE- PERIPHERY (M)
METROPOLITIAN FRINGE (A)
microculture *see* SUBCULTURE (H)
microelectronics — 303.483 4 Social change-computers- class here automation, micro-electronics, robots
MICROSOCIOLOGY (H)
middle adulthood — 305.244 Middle adulthood- class here middle age
MIDDLE CLASS (F,G,H,M,A) — 305.55 Social classes -middle classes (bourgeoisie)
MIDDLE RANGE THEORIES
see THEORIES OF THE MIDDLE RANGE (A)
MIDDLE RANGE THEORY (A)
MIDWIFE (F)
MIGRANT (F) *see* MIGRATION (G)
MIGRATION (F,G,H,M,A IE) — 304.83 - 89 Migration
INTERNAL, (F) — 304.809 Historical, geographical, persons treatment- internal movement in and emigration from specific areas.
MILIBAND- POULANTZAS DEBATE (A)
MILIEU (F) *see* ENVIRONMENT (H)
MILITARISM (H,M)
MILITARY INTERVENTION (M)
SOCIOLOGY (K) — 306.27 Military institutions -class here military sociology
MILLENARIAN (H)
MILLENARIANISM (A)
MILLENNIAL MOVEMENT (M)
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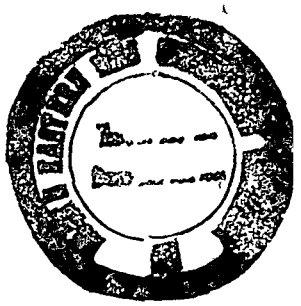

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WOMAN — Y15 Woman
WOMAN'S RIGHT MOVEMENT (F)
WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE (F)
women — 305.4 Women class here interdisciplinary works on women, on females
    AND CRIME (M) — Y:4515 Crime against women
    AND EDUCATION (M)
    AND(THE)LABOUR MARKET (M)
    AND MADNESS (M)
    AND POLITICS (M)
    AND THE WELFARE STATE (M)
    AND WORK (A)
women's studies
    see SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER (A)
    IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY (K)
WORK (H)
    AND LEISURE (K)
    ethic — 306.3613 Work ethic-effect of work ethic and it's absence on system of labour
    situation see CLASS; TECHNOLOGY (A)
    study see INCENTIVE PAYMENTS; SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (M)
WORKER (IE)
    MIGRATORY, (F)
WORKHOUSE (F)
WORKING CLASS (F,G,H,M,A)
        CONSERVATISM (A)
    HYPOTHESIS (H)
workmen dwelling — Y:81399 Workmen dwelling
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (F)
WORLD SYSTEM (M)
        THEORY (A)
    VIEW (A)
WORSHIP (H)
    ANCESTOR, (F)
written communication — 302.224 Written communication

X

XENOPHOBIA (H)

Y

yellow see MONGOLIAN (H)
YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT (F,H)

young adults

development

people

YOUTH (F)
see ADOLESCENCE (H)
CORRECTION AUTHORITY (F)
CULTURE (F)
YULE'S Q (H)
see ASSOCIATION, COEFFICIENTS OF (M)

305.235 Young adults aged twelve to twenty. class here comprehensive works on young adults aged twelve to twenty and over twenty
305.235 5 Development -class here interdisciplinary works on the development of young adults
305.23 Young people through age twenty-class here interdisciplinary works on children

Y12 Youth

ZADRUGA (F)
ZEITGEIST (DM,H)
zero-sum game
see GAME THEORY (M)
SITUATION (H)
ZIONISM (H)
ZONAL HYPOTHESIS (G)
ZONE ; ZONING (DM)
ECOLOGICAL, (F)
OF AGREEMENT (F)
OF DETERIORATION (F)
OF TRANSITION (F,H)
URBAN, (F)
ZONING (F)
zoot-suit see PACHUCO (H)
z-score see STANDARD SCORE (H)
ZYGOTE (F)

Glossary:

DEFINITION OF SOME TERMS USED, OR RELATED TO THE STUDY

1. Classification

"Classification as process, consists of distinguishing each entity in the universe concerned from all other entities by recognizing its relationships with its coordinates, superordinates, subordinates and collaterals. For convenience of reference, these relationships can be called 'COSCO relationships' "
G Bhattacharyya " General theory of subject headings." Lib. Sci 11, 1974: p. 24

"An ordering whose objects are assigned to mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive classes. At each step of a classificatory analysis (division) its obejcts are treated dichotomously: they either fall or do not fall into a class. A classification thus requires a single criterion called fundamentum divisionis , the basis of division. When multiple criteria or dimensions are involved, we have a typology and /or a taxonomy."
Giovanni Sartori "Guidelines for concept analysis: glossary." in Social science concepts: a systematic analysis. London, Sage, 1984:p. 73

"A documentary language which groups concepts into classes, uses mostly hierarchical relations for arrangement of classes, and reflects the structure of arrangement by notation." Gernot Wersig ; Ulrich Neveling Comp. Terminology of documentation. Paris, UNESCO Press, 1976: p.132

2. Classifying and Classification

"The verb classify has two meanings: primarily to relate individuals by their likeness, by a perpetual and conceptual process, that is, to regard them as being in classes, in classifications.... distinct again is the verb to class, which means to relate, to refer, to assign, a thing to a relevant class, regarding some characteristic." H E Bliss "A bibliographic classification: principles and definition." in Lois Mai Chan et.al. eds. Theory of subject analysis. Colorado, Libraries Unlimited, 1986: p. 78

3. Classificatory Language

"A classificatory language differs from a natural language in that it does not predicate any thing, but simply states subjects. Its parts of speech will therefore not perform the same function in an analet as do the words in a sentence." B C Vickery "Systematic subject indexing." J. of Documentation 9, 1953: p. 48-57 (Reprinted in L M Chan ibid. p. 125-135)

4. Category

"A category denotes either the name given to any class of things, actions, or relationships which recur with sufficient (relative) uniformity and frequency as to render the class a useful subject of a predication; or the class itself. When rigorously defined and placed in a system of classes, it becomes a scientific category. .... All technical terms and concepts in social sciences are categories in the sense that they denote or name, a class of observable things, actions, or relations. Nothing can be observed as a datum for science that can not be named or categorized." Read Bain in Gould; Kolb eds. Dictionary of social sciences. London, Tavistock, 1964: p. 77

"1. A 'class'of high generality ; 2. A general facet applying to a lot of subject fields." in Wersig op.cit. p. 124

5. Compatibility

"Compatibility is the ability of one information system to accept the original indexing and abstracting data of another information system for any given subject coverage that is common to both systems." W Hammond "Dimensions in compatibility" in S M Newman ed. Information systems compatibility. Washington , Spartan Books, 1965:P. (n.a.) (quoted by Alan Gilchrist "Intermediate languages for switching and control" ASLIB Proceedings 24(7), July 1972: p. 390

" Impliés the use of some kind of manipulation to make the results and products of processing in one system usable in another." Alan Gilchrist ibid. p. 390

6.Concept

"Any unit of thought; a mental image formed by generalization." Wersig op.cit. p. 56

6. Concept (contd.)

"The basic unit of thinking. It can be said that we have a concept of A (or of A-ness) when we are able to distinguish A from whatever is not A."
Sartori op.cit. p. 74

Subordinate Concept

" A concept is subordinated to another concept if it has been established by one step of division, i.e. it has one 'specific characteristic the 'superordinate concept' does not possess." Wersig op.cit. p. 58

Superordinate Concept

"A 'concept' is a superordinate concept if it has several subordinate concepts which are established by one step of division, i.e. it possesses on 'generic characteristic' which the subordinate concept does not possess." Wersig op.cit. p. 58

7. Context

"Any setting in which a word is used, to be specified as follows:1.authors context;2.disciplinary context ; 3. field or subfield context; 4. Theoretical context."
Sartori op. cit. p. 74

8. Controlled Vocabulary

"may be defined as a limited set of terms that must be used to index documents, and to search for these documents, in a particular system." F W Lancaster "Vocabulary control in information retrieval systems" Advances in Librarianship Vol. 7 New York, Academic Press, 1977: p. 2

9. Definition

"Concepts are constructed from definitions. A definition is a system of terms, such as the sentences of a language, the symbols of logic, or the notation of mathematics, that informs the investigators as to the phenomenon denoted by a concept. For example, the concept 'conflict' only has meaning when it is defined. One possible definition might be :'conflict equals interactions among social units in which one unit seeks to prevent the other from realizing its goals.' Such a definition allows scientists to visualize the phenomena that is denoted by a concept. " Jonathan Turner Structure of sociological theory. Homewood, Ill. Dorsey Press, 1978:p. 3

9. Definition (contd.)

"Verbal determination of a'concept' by distinguishing it from other concepts." Wersig op. cit. p. 56

10. Descriptor

"The meaning to be associated with each descriptor is carefully drawn or assigned in such a fashion as to best serve the purposes of the user population- even if this privately-assigned meaning may change or distort the usual meaning publicly attached to the term. In this sense, a descriptor " is not a word in the ordinary language". It is a private term for retrieval purposes only. It is an arbitrary word-symbol for a particularly chosen scope of meaning or application for use by a particular group of people with a particular collection." Calvin M Mooers "Descriptors" in Encycl. of Lib. and Inf. Sci. Vol 7 New York, Marcel Dekker, 1972: p. 34

"A descriptor is any authorized entity identifier that can be used for retrieving other entities. If the retrieving entities are concepts, we speak of subject descriptors." Dagobert Soergel Organizing information: principles of database and retrieval systems. Orlando, Academic Press, 1985: p. 62

11. Discipline

"The word is used here in the sense of a field of related studies in which there develops a community of scholars with common interests who stimulate one another in their investigations, a set of related techniques, a cumulative body of knowledge and certain generally accepted principle of practice. Such a discipline also tends to acquire an apparatus-associations, periodicals, publications, and research and training centres." Frank Lorimer "Development of demography" in P M Hauser; O D Duncan eds. The study of population. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago, 1959: p. 158

"When we consider any branch of learning as an intellectual discipline, we have in mind the premises on which the men in the field rest their work, the ideas and currents of thought,which unite or separate them, the characteristic style of reasoning or argument which they use, the types of data considered, the manner in which they are collected, and the manner

in which they are treated." Alex Inkeles What is sociology: an introduction to the discipline and profession. New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1971: p. 106

"Sociology is an academic discipline. The word discipline is important, for it implies an order, a systematic study of a topic. A discipline has a history, a group of scholars who together investigate a portion of reality and are viewed by themselves and others as a branch of knowledge. All disciplines have rules that scholars must follow to prove their ideas and to check each other's work." Joel M Charon Sociology: a conceptual approach. 2nd ed. Boston, Allyn and Bacon, (1986) 1989: p. 4

"An organized field of study or branch of learning dealing with specific kinds of subjects and for subjects considered from specific points of view." L M Harod: Librarian's glossary. London, Clarion Books, 1977 : p. 278

12. Document Analysis

"The analysis of the subject contents of documents with the aim to select all the characteristics according to which the documents should be able to be found in retrieval." Wersig op. cit. p. 98

13. Documentary Language

"An 'artificial language' used by documentation systems for purposes of indexing, storage and retrieval." Wersig op. cit. p. 67

14. Facet

"The total subclasses resulting from the application of a single characteristic is called a facet. " J Mills "Library classification and subject analysis" in A modern outline of Library Classification. London, Chapman and Hall, (1960) 1968:p.8

15. Hierarchy

"The network between concepts constituted by hierarchical relations." Wersig op.cit. p. 127

16. Indexing

"Assignment of index terms to documents or objects with the aim to be able later on to retrieve the documents or objects according to the selected concepts designated by the index terms." Wersig op.cit. p. 98

17. Indexing Language

"The task of an indexing language is to represent concepts and statements with a sufficient degree of predictability and fidelity. Any kind of language that serves this purpose is (or can be used as) an indexing language." Robert Fugman "Towards a theory of information supply and indexing: Treatise IV- on retrieval system theory." Intl, Classification 6(1), 1979: p. 14

18. Information Retrieval

"The action of,or methods and procedures for recovering specific information from a collection of stored data." Wersig op.cit. p. 140

"It consists of four stages:
1. Identifying the exact subject of the search;
2. Locating this subject in a guide which refers the searcher to one or more documents;
3. Locating the document ;
4. Locating the required information in the documents."
D J Foskett Classification and indexing in the social sciences. London, Butterworths, (1963) 1974:p. 6

19. Information Retrieval Language

"If we take the loose definitions of 'information' to mean knowledge in transit; 'retrieval' to mean recovery by investigation; and 'language' to mean a vocabulary and way of using it, then we can perhaps, accept the suggestion that an IRL is a vocabulary and way of using it to recover by investigation, knowledge which is in transit. Furthermore, by loosely defining: 'vocabulary' to mean the works in a language (in an alphabetical list) and 'index' to mean a list of names, subejcts etc. with references, we can see that 'IRL' is approximately synonymous with 'index vocabualry'
A G A Pickford "Some problems of using an unstructured information retrieval language in a co-ordinate indexing system." ASLIB Proceedings 23(3), March 1971: p. 133

20. Isolate

"An isolate is an object or class of objects, a process or class of processes, or an abstract term or class of such terms." J E L Farradane " A scientific theory of classification and indexing." J. of Documen. 6, 1950: 83-99; 8, 1952:73-92 (reprinted by Vickery in L M Chan op.cit. p. 131)

20. Isolate (contd.)

> A single concept of any degree of complexity which can be considered in isolation for purposes of definition, or for placing in a classification." Wersig op.cit. p. 127

21. Lead-in-term

> "is any term or other symbol for which a relationship to a descriptor is established so that a user looking under the term is directed to the descriptor." Dagobert Soergel Organizing information op. cit. p. 62

22. Subject

> "Any concept or concept combination looked as an entity." Wersig op.cit. p. 58

23. Subject Heading

> " A word, term or a phrase chosen to express a concept or a concept combination in indexing and to constitute an entry." Wersig op.cit. p. 115

24. Term

> "Although a word may have several senses, only one of them is intended when it is used as a term. Hence, a word is a term only when it designates one of its possible meanings." Fred W Riggs "A new paradigm for social science terminology" Intl. Classification 6(3), 1979: p. 152

25. Terminology

> "Terminology is the system of terms to denote- that is to name- the classes or ranked isolates in a scheme for classification." S R Ranganathan Prolegomena to library classification, 3rd ed. Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1967: p. 201
>
> "Terminology of a scheme for classification is the system of terms in a language, denoting or naming the classes of the scheme, the language being the natural one or the jargon of a profession or trade." ibid. p.72

25. Terminology (contd.)

"The discipline concerned with the formation and naming of a concept, either in a special sub-field or in the aggregate of all subject fields."
"An organized set of technical terms whose meanings have been explained or defined." both in Wersig op. cit. p. 55

" 'important words' that are carriers of concepts, that can be said to constitute, in some meaningful sense, units of thinking." Sartori op.cit. p. 17

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