

Sociology Schedule in the DDC: Filiatory Structure, Terminology, Categorization and Concept Representation

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Attention is drawn to the inadequacies of the existing classification schemes as pointed out by individuals and groups concerned with classification research. The article is based on an earlier study by the author, which identified and arranged in a filiatory way the main concepts of sociology and determined their relative significance as headings in a classification scheme. The sociology schedule in the Dewey Decimal Classification was examined on the basis of nine evaluation criteria, as e.g. arrangement of major categories, provision for main concepts, use of phrascd headings instead of individual key terms, and scattering of related concepts in the schedule. It was found that a large number of the main concepts of sociology are either not represented in the schedule or mentioned in the scopenote only along with the main headings. A table shows one hundred main concepts of sociology arranged and classified within ten major categories or sections, and their provision in the DDC. The study suggests that the DDC needs serious reconsideration with regard to the main headings/categories provided as class headings, terminology used for the concepts, the filiatory structure adopted, and the representation of the main concepts of sociology.

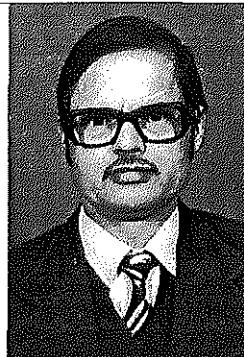
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1. Introduction

Representation of the universe of knowledge and its concepts in information retrieval tools, specifically in classification schemes has been of a continuous concern of classificationists and other individuals and groups in this field. It is felt that the general classification schemes were not able to pay much attention in developing subject specific schedules which can represent the main fields or areas of a discipline to the best extent possible. A classification schedule for a specific discipline requires consideration of almost all significant aspects of a subject that can represent a maximum of the concepts of a discipline, arrange them in a filiatory and hierarchical sequence within some major categories, and use the terminology that is current and can represent the subject with a minimum of terms. The analysis following here provides a detailed study of the DDC sociology schedule, and tries to find out how much it satisfies these criteria.

2. The Present Scenario of Classification Schemes and their Terminology

Ranganathan defined the terminology of a scheme for classification as „the system of terms in a language,



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denoting or meaning the classes of the scheme, the language being the natural one or the jargon of a profession or trade“ (1). He also wrote: „Terminology is the system of terms used to denote - that is, to name - the classes or ranked isolates in a scheme for classification“¹. From a terminological point of view, Riggs wrote: „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“ (2).

Ranganathan suggested four canons for terminology which are:

1. Canon of currency (the use of terms which are in current use among the specialists of a field);
2. Canon of reticence (terms used should be uncritical);
3. Canon of enumeration (express or denote the link of a term with other terms in the chain) ; and
4. Canon of context (enumeration of terms in specific context, leading to non-repetition of terms already enumerated in the hierarchy above, thus satisfying the law of parsimony)²

According to the Classification Research Group (CRG) 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 concept are displayed. The main interest of the CRG had been to consider, how such a classification should be constructed. Commenting on the existing general classification schemes the CRG authors wrote:

1. The schedules provide insufficient details;
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 tenuously related items;
5. The occurrence of subjects in more than one class is not satisfactorily dealt with;
6. Phenomena, whose relations with existing knowledge are uncertain, cannot readily be accommodated; and
7. New classes or knowledge, which developed from new phenomena or by growth within an existing class cannot readily be accommodated (3).

The CRG members also said: „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 or 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 makers³.

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 an easy thing. So, in this respect we have no science: we are in the situation of chemistry before Lavoisier or physics before Newton“ (4).

Lancaster provides the following requirements likely to be of significance in a controlled vocabulary for information retrieval:

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. (5)

Some points raised above by various authors are also enumerated by Susan Bury in connection with the criteria for evaluation of classification schemes (6). Writing on the criteria to judge a successful classification scheme concerning its terminology, Wynaar said: „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 themselves be unambiguous and reasonably current, correctly identifying the concepts and characteristics present in the material being classified“ (7).

3. Identification of Main Concepts

Textbooks pertaining to a subject, could be judged the best source to identify 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 an area of study. To identify the main concepts used in sociology, a sample of 100 textbooks of sociology was taken, out of which 87 were selected, that were found

to contain the chapters, generally included in a standard sociology textbook. The chapter headings were classified according to the main concept dealt with in them. All the substantive terms or their synonyms used in the chapter headings by at least 3 authors out of 87 seen, were taken, and the exercise enabled the identification of 100 main concepts of sociology (arranged in a filiatory sequence and shown in the column of the Appendix). The terms identified in this way, out of a classification of chapter headings, can be taken to represent the views of 87 sociology textbook authors with regard to what they suggest as the main concepts of sociology. Most of the literature that is generally published in sociology can be accommodated within these main headings. A methodology for identifying the main concepts used in sociology and finding out their relative significance was suggested and adopted in an earlier study by Pathak (8) and later reported by Pathak and Binwal(9). In that study relative significance of 100 main concepts of sociology was determined on the basis of the number of authors adopting the term representing a concept as chapter heading in the text book and the total proportion of such books devoted to a concept in a sample of 87 books seen, thus showing the cumulative importance given to a concept by all 87 sociologists.

4. Basis for Filiatory Arrangement

To obtain a filiatory and helpful arrangement of the main concepts of sociology, the following criteria were used as suggested in an earlier study⁴:

- a. How has a concept been defined in the dictionaries of sociology/ social sciences?;
- b. How is a concept explained with the help of other terms, so that a relationship is shown of a concept with other concepts? ;
- c. How is a term used in the literature of a subject;
- d. How are the major sections in the textbooks further divided into chapters thus showing the concepts within a major heading?;
- e. How have related terms been used by sociologists for a concept, in the form of ‘see’ and ‘see also’ references at the end of the definition of a term;
- f. How are terms used or shown as BT, NT, UF, RT or use in the Library of Congress Subject Headings? and
- g. How is the hierarchical position of a concept adopted in some classification schemes?

The arrangement obtained on the basis of these considerations can be used in classifying sociological literature, with some minor changes, some combination of synonymous concepts and some provision for newer and developing fields of sociology.

5.0 Criteria Adopted to Evaluate the DDC Sociology Schedule

In the light of the guidelines on the terminological aspects of a scheme for classification, the criteria adopted in this study for evaluating the DDC schedule for sociol-

ogy with regard to terms used and major categories and headings adopted are as follows:

1. Arrangement of major categories;
2. Provision for main concepts of sociology in the DDC sociology schedule;
3. Multiple concepts within one class and use of scope notes;
4. Main concepts of sociology shown in the schedule of other subjects;
5. Terms used in singular or plural form and as phrased headings;
6. Scattering of related concepts;
7. Hospitality through gap device;
8. Suitability of the scheme for classifying micro-documents; and
9. Use of un-specific headings.

5.1 Structure of the Sociology Schedule

5.11 Arrangement of major categories

The arrangement of major categories in the sociology schedule of the DDC is like this:

- 301 Sociology and anthropology
- 302-307 Specific topics in sociology and anthropology
- 302 Social interaction
- 303 Social processes
- 304 Factors affecting social behavior
- 305 Social groups
- 306 Culture and institutions
- 306.8 Marriage and family
- 307 Communities

5.111 Social interaction 302

The first major section in 300 social sciences is : '302 Social interaction'. Leaving apart the section on 'History, theory, and methods' in any arrangement of the major sections of a subject, like sociology, it is appropriate to enumerate or place the most significant aspect of the subject first. In sociology, the basic aspects of the subject are society, social life, social organization. Sociologists generally define sociology as the study of social organization. Other aspects like social interaction, social relations, individual and personality, and the process of formation of groups are contributory factors to social organization. Thus social organization is a heading in sociology that needs to be placed first in a schedule, rather than 'social interaction' as is the case in the DDC. Even if we go through sociology textbooks, 51 chapters are devoted to social organization and society and only 24 to social interaction, out of 87 books seen.

5.112 Social processes 303

Social processes is the second major category, adopted in DDC. Accommodation, assimilation, competition, co-operation and conflict are generally described as the form of social processes. Russell Langworthy (10) says „Social

process is seen (by some sociologists) to be social interaction.“ DDC includes control, social change and conflict, the three major sections of sociology within social processes, although they themselves are major categories of sociology. Even if we go by the relative significance for each of the 100 concepts, we can decide whether 'social processes' can be made a significant major heading. The comparative significance of the four main concepts of sociology in this connection could be considered which is like this: Social change 8.07; Social control 2.34; Social processes 1.46; and Social conflict 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 heading like social processes.

5.113 Factors affecting social behavior 304

This heading adopted in DDC is so ambiguous that, one can include any aspect of sociology or for that matter, any other subject in it. In sociological literature, human ecology and communities form distinct categories and at least 54 authors out of 87 have a chapter on human ecology and communities, but we do not find a single author adopting a heading like 'factors affecting social behavior'. Moreover, the main concept on population included as 304.6, could be treated as a factor related to economic institutions and resources, but not directly affecting social behavior, as treated in the DDC.

5.114 Social groups 305

A major category for bringing all types of groups together does not appear to be reasonable. Sociologists discuss more about group interaction, structure, group behavior, and social interaction etc., than the various types of groups of men and women, except a few like religious groups and occupational groups. The type of groups enumerated in DDC and the major category or heading under which they could be fitted in a better manner, is as follows:

Table 1: Placement of various types of Groups in the DDC

Class no. and heading within Social groups in DDC	Section or Category where it could fit better
305.2 Age groups	Social structure or population
305.4 Men and women	Sociology of gender and social structure
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	Social structure

5.115 Culture and institutions 306

Social institutions is a major category of sociology, and in the same way also culture. In the literature of sociology, we find the headings placed together like culture and normative order (O'Brien) (11), culture and personality (Biesanz) (12), race and culture (Lee) (13), culture and socialization (Bierstedt) (14), social organization and culture (Abrahamson)(15), and social structure and culture (Cole) (16), but not a single heading as 'culture and institutions', which places two major categories of sociology within a class number. Within culture and institutions, 306.1 sub-culture is the first heading, which could easily be accommodated within social disorganization, social problems etc. Sub-culture is not the main part of culture to deserve the first heading while discussing culture. Among institutions, family is the first and the foremost, that shapes the individual personality through socialization, so as to make it a useful part of the organization. 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 headings, family should have been placed first. In DDC, 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 placed with customs and beliefs i.e. at 303.372. Religious groups and religious institutions are placed separately at 305.6 and 306.6 respectively. 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, as far as they affect the social organization, is a part of sociological literature. Thus, devoting two major sections to religion at different places is also not justifiable.

5.116 Communities 307

Planning and development has been provided at 307.1. Sociologists talk about social planning and they do not deal separately with general social planning and community planning, as such, the heading 'social planning', would have been better, but not within communities. Rural communities and urban communities have been placed within 307.7, but generally, sociologists prefer 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.

5.2 Provision for Main Concepts in the Sociology Schedule

Some of the main concepts of sociology, generally used as major categories in the textbooks and other literature of the subject, also appear as headings suitable for major categories in the present study, on the basis of highest significance given to them, by the textbook au-

thors. The terms suggested and used as main headings are capable of including the largest number of individual 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 (10):

Table 2: Some Most Significant Concepts of Sociology and provision for them in the DDC

Concept	Significance	Provision in the DDC
1. History of sociology	0.8310	301.09 History of sociology
2. Theories of sociolog.	1.5087	301.01 Theories of sociology
3. Research methods	2.6350	001.42 Research methods
4. Individual/Person	2.7000	
5. Social organization	4.7906	
6. Society/ Social life	1.9600	
7. Associations	0.6800	
8. Social institutions	5.5380	306 Culture and institutions
9. Sociology of educat.	2.8657	370 Sociology of education
10. Culture	4.9952	306 Culture and institutions
11. Sociology of religion	2.7768	305.6 Religious groups
12. Social structure	2.1703	
13. Social differentiation	1.0300	
14. Race relations	1.0559	305.8 Racial,ethnic, national groups
15. Minorities	0.8400	
16. Social control	1.0559	303.3 Coordination and control
17. Deviance	2.1384	302.542 Deviation
18. Social disorganizat.	0.6262	302.17 Social dysfunctions
19. Social conflict	0.7417	303.63 Conflict
20. Collective behavior	1.9000	
21. Social change	8.0708	303.4 Social change
22. Industrialization	0.3200	
23. Human ecology	1.6740	304.2 Human ecology
24. Population	3.0431	304.6 Population
25. Social problems	0.8299	362 Social problems

5.3 Multiple Concepts within one Class and use of Scope Notes

A large number of headings are not provided as direct headings, but appear in the scope note or under the direction 'class here'. As adoption of the headings is not based on any significance criteria, all the headings cannot 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, or 'class here' e.g. 306.36 'Systems of labor', class here Sociology of work, Industrial sociology. Some of the main concepts, not provided as direct headings, and only shown in the scope note in the form of 'class here' 'including', 'examples' and 'general aspects' etc. are as follows:

Table 3: Concepts mentioned under ScopeNotes/'Class here' only

Class No. and the main heading adopted	Main Concepts mentioned in the scope-note or 'class here'
301	Sociology and anthropology
302.3	Social interaction in hierarchically organized (complex) groups
303.36	Coercion
303.3	Coordination and control
303.36	Systems of labor
306.368	Non-agricultural occupations
306.4	Cultural institutions
305	Social groups
305	Social classes
303.372	Customs and belief systems
303.38	Public opinion
303.32	Socialization
303.484	Purposefully induced change
303.44	Growth and development
307.72	Rural communities
307.76	Urban communities
306.461	Medicine
361.25	Social problems and social welfare
	Policy, planning

5.4 Main Concepts shown in the Schedule of other Subjects

Only a few concepts of sociology are enumerated in the schedule of other subjects. Educational institutions, sociology of education is placed at 370.19 in education, ideology as political ideology in 320.5, crime at 364 and delinquent children at 364.36, social problems at 362, social gerontology at 362.6, and social policy and planning at 361.25.

5.5 Terms used: Singular or Plural and Phrased Headings

Most of the terms used in DDC are in plural, as social processes, genetic factors, age groups, social classes, religious groups, language groups, institutions, sub-cultures and communities. Some of the heading terms used in the DDC are as follows (Table 4):

Phrases have been preferred to single word headings in DDC. Some of the phrases used instead of single word terms are like this:

Table 5: Some phrased headings adopted in the DDC

302.3	Social interaction within groups
302.4	Social interaction between groups
302.5	Relation of the individual to society
304	Factors affecting social behavior
304.8	Movement of people
306.7	Institutions pertaining to the relations of the sexes
306.88	Alteration of family arrangements
306.9	Institutions pertaining to death
307.7	Specific kinds of communities

Table 4: Some main concepts and their headings in the DDC

Some main Concepts	Provision in the DDC
Social relations	302.5
Social interaction	302.3
	302.4
Sexuality	306.7
Groups	305
Social institutions	306
Kinship	306.83
Family	306.8
Formal organizations	302.35
(complex) groups	
Work	306.36
Division of labor	306.368
Occupations	305.9
Poverty	305.569
	362.5
Sociology of religion	306.6
Social stratification	305.512
Sociology of gender	305.3
Sociology of law	306.25
Social conflict	303.6
Social disorganization	301.12
Crowd	303.33
Social movements	303.484
Evolution	303.42
Community	307
Migration	304.8
Social policy	361.25
Delinquency	354.35
Relation of the individual to society	
Social interaction within groups	
Social interaction between groups	
Sex	
Social groups	
Culture and institutions	
Types of kinship systems	
Marriage and family	
Hierarchically organized	
Systems of labor	
Non-agricultural occupations	
class here division of labor	
Occupational groups	
The impoverished	
Poor	
Religious institutions	
Principles of stratification	
Men and women	
Judicial institutions	
Conflict	
Social dysfunctions	
Crowds, mobs	
Social reform movements	
Gradual evolutionary change	
Communities	
Movement of people	
Policy, planning	
Delinquent children	

5.6 Scattering of Related Concepts

Some terms are generally used by sociologists in pairs and sociological literature on them appears together also. The literature on such concepts needs to be represented in a classification scheme in a filiatory sequence, but in DDC no effort is visible to bring them together or nearby as seen from the following table:

Table 6: Scattering of related concepts

Paired terms used by sociologists	Placement in DDC
History and theories	301.09
	301.01
Individual and personality	302.5
	302
Family, kinship, marriage	306.8
	306.83
Power and authority	303.3
	303.36
	306.4812
Knowledge & ideology	306.42
	320.5
Differentiation and stratification	305.512
History of sociology	
Theories of sociology	
Relation of the individual to society	
Social interaction psychological principles of sociology	
Personality not used in the sociology schedule	
Marriage and family	
Types of kinship systems	
Coordination and control	
class here power,...	
Systems of labor	
class here sociology of work	
Cultural institutions, recreation, leisure	
Sociology of knowledge	
Political ideologies	
not used in DDC	
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 & ethnic groups	305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups
Values and norms	303.372	Customs & 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 behavior	303.6	Conflict
Crowd and collective behavior	302.33	Collective behavior not used
Evolution and progress	303.42	Social interaction examples crowds, mobs Gradual (evolutionary) change
	303.44	Growth and development class here , progress,...

Table 7: Another view of Scattering of Related Concepts

Related concepts	Class number	Related concepts	Class no.
Social interaction class here psychological principles of sociology	302	Conformity Deviance	303.32 302.542
Public opinion class here attitudes, attitude formation & change	303.38	Development of Science and technology	303.483
Types of kinship systems	306.83	Science and technology as cultural institutions	306.45
Persons by kinship characteristics	305.9	Social dysfunctions	302.17
Culture and institutions	306.4	Social conflict	303.6
Sociology of education	370.19	Social role (role theory)	302.15
Customs and beliefs	303.372	Social groups: social status, role	305
Institutions pertaining to death	306.9	Language groups	305.7
Religious groups	305.6	Cultural institutions- language	306.44
Religious institutions	306.6	Population	304.6
		Population of communities	307.2

5.7 Hospitality through Gap Device

A number of places have been left un-assigned. In the class 301 only .7 stands assigned. In 303 also only .3, .4, and .6 have been used. In 304, only .3, .4, and .6 have been used. However, in 305 all types of groups have been jumbled together, hence all the places available within 305 are already exhausted. The same is the case with 306, where all the main classes are already assigned except 306.5. In the same way, 308 and 309 are also un-assigned. As it is not possible to predict the future development and growth of a new area in a subject, un-assigned classes available at random do not serve much purpose.

5.8 Suitability of the Scheme for Classifying Micro-documents

The DDC is a scheme for the classification of book

material. The provision of standard sub-divisions and 'add to base number' allow the classification of documents and some of their facets, but all facets of a micro-document cannot be represented appropriately in the form of a class number.

5.9 Use of Unspecific Headings

Some of the headings used do not give the exact meaning like 305 social groups; 305.3 men and women; and 305.58 specific kinds of men. The term 'specific kinds of men' can be interpreted variously, no explanatory note is provided, as to what type of men will be included here.

6. Summary of Observations

It must be noted that the adoption of major categories in the DDC has not been accomplished according to their significance. Apparently it was not possible to accommodate some of the main sociological concepts in the sociology schedule as e.g., Research methods, Social organization, Society, Individual/Personality, Educational sociology, Social structure, Social differentiation, Collective behavior etc. A number of other main concepts of sociology are not provided directly against the class number and only mentioned in the scope notes in the form of 'class here' and some of these are: Bureaucracy, Authority, Power, Sociology of work, Division of labor, Industrial sociology, Magic, Inequality, Social status, Values, Attitudes, Conformity, Social reform movements, Progress, Rural sociology, Urban sociology, Sociology of medicine, Social policy and planning etc. Sociology of education is to be classed in education at 370, crime at 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 adopted, e.g. 306.7 'institutions pertaining to the relations of the sexes'. Even closely related concepts, generally used in pairs by sociologists have not been placed together in a large number of cases, 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 the concepts were arranged within some major categories, thus the placement of individual concepts itself would have explained the sub-headings to be included within them. The hospitality provided through gap device, cannot be of much use, unless the major concepts of sociology, that are generally being dealt in the literature of the subject, are provided as main headings, against the class numbers directly. Even the headings adopted in the DDC are not arranged in a filiatory sequence, e.g. all types of groups placed together. A large number of related concepts are scattered all over the schedule. The gap device adopted at random can not solve the problem, as no one can predict the new areas that may develop in sociology. Under these circumstances, it is recommended that a classification schedule for sociology be adopted by the DDC that invariably includes all the main concepts of sociology arranged in an appropriate filiatory sequence.

Notes

- 1 See (1, p.201)
- 2 Sec (1, Pt.G)
- 3 Sec (3)
- 4 See (8, p.385)

References

- (1) Ranganathan, S. R.: *Prolegomena to library classification* Bombay: Asia 1967, p.72
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- (16) Cole, Stephen: *Sociological orientation: an introduction to sociology*. Chicago: Rand McNally 1975. 318 p.

Appendix see pages 155-158

APPENDIX:
**Provision for Main Concepts of Sociology in the
Dewey Decimal Classification (20th ed.)**

Classified main concepts	Class no. Headings used in DDC (20th ed.)
0. SOCIOLOGY, HISTORY, THEORIES AND METHODS	
.1 Sociology/Scope	301.00 Sociology and anthropology class here interdisciplinary works on society
.2 History	301.09 History of sociology
.3 Theories	301.01 Theories of sociology
.4 Research Methods, Techniques	001.42 Research methods. Class here research methods not otherwise provided for scientific method
Scientific Method	
.5 Research workers, professionals	
.6 Communication, dissemination of knowledge	
1. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SOCIAL PROCESSES, GROUP FORMATION	
.0 Social Organization	
.1 Social System	
.2 Social order	
.3 Society/ Social life	301 Sociology and anthropology class here interdisciplinary works on society
.1 Socio-biology/heredity	306.7 Class here interdisciplinary works on Sexuality sex, sexual love, sexual relations
.2 Individual Personality	
.3 Social psychology	
Attitudes	303.38 Attitudes, attitude formation and change
Social relations	302.5 Relation of the individual to society
.4 Social action, interaction	302.3 Social interaction within groups 302.4 Social interaction between groups
.5 Social processes	
.6 Group formation	305 Social groups general aspects: social status, role, interaction, problems of groups discrimination against and conflict involving social groups
Primary groups	302.34 Social interaction in small (primary) groups. Groups small enough for all members to engage in face to face relationships at one time
Small groups	
.7 Associations	
2. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, FAMILY, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	
.0 Social Institutions	306 Culture and institutions Institutions: patterns of behavior in soci relationships
.1 Kinship	306.83 Types of kinship systems examples: matrilineal, patrilineal, totemic 305.9 (groups of) Persons by kinship

			characteristics
.02	Family	306.8	Marriage and family
		306.85	The family Including the non- consanguinal family Class here interdisciplinary works on the family
	Marriage	306.81	Marriage Class here interdisciplinary works on marriage
		306.7	Institutions pertaining to relation of the sexes Class here interdisciplinary works on sex, sexual love, sexual relations
.1	Political Institutions	306.2	Political institutions Institutions maintaining internal and external peace
	Government	306.23	Governmental institutions
	Formal Organizations	302.35	Interaction in hierarchically organized (complex) groups Class here bureaucracies, organizational behavior
	Bureaucracy		
	War	303.66	War including pacifism, sociology of war
.2	Economic institutions	306.3	Economic institutions Social arrange- ments for production, distribution Class here economic anthropology, economic sociology, sociology of economic development, of consumption
	Capitalism	306.342	Capitalism (free enterprise)
	Work	306.36	Systems of labor Class here sociology of work, industrial sociology
	Division of labor	306.368	Non-agricultural occupations Class here division of labor
	Industrial sociology	306.36	Systems of labor Class here sociology of work, industrial sociology
.3	Leisure	306.481	2 Leisure Class here free time
3. CULTURE, RELIGION, SOCIAL CONTROL, EDUCATION			
.0	Culture	306	Culture and institutions Culture: the aggregate of society's beliefs, folkways, mores, science, technology, values, arts
	Customs		
	Ideology	300.5	Political ideologies
	Magic	306.4	Cultural institutions Class here popular culture including the sociology of witch crazes, magic, symbols, eating habits
.1	Sociology of religion	305.6	Religious groups
.2	Social control	303.3	Coordination and control
	Values	303.372	Customs and belief systems Class here values, social ethics, social justice
	Norms	303.37	Coordination and control Normative methods
	Morality		
	Socialization	303.32	Socialization including social learning Class here conformity
	Conformity		
	Deviance	302.542	Deviation Class here madness considered as a form of interaction of individuals with society
	Sociology of law	306.25	Judicial institutions

.3	Communication	302.2	Communication Class here interdisciplinary works on communication, mass communication
.	Public opinion	303.38	Coordination and control Public opinion Class here attitudes, attitude formation and change
.4	Sociology of education	306.4	Cultural institutions
.5	Sociology of knowledge	306.42	Sociology of knowledge Class here the sociology of intellectual life, of information
.	Sociology of art	306.489	Sociology of arts and crafts
.6	Science and Technology	303.483	Development of science and technology
		306.45	Science and technology as cultural institutions
.	Industrialization		
4.	SOCIAL STRUCTURE, STRATIFICATION, RACE		
.0	Social Structure		
.	Social differentiation	305	Social groups Class here ...social stratification, equality, inequality
.	Social inequality	305.512	Principles of stratification
.	Social stratification	305.5	Social classes Class here class struggle
.03	Social classes	305.512	2 Social classes Principles of stratification caste system
.	Caste		
.1	Social status	305	Social classes General aspects: social status, role ...
.	Role	302.15	Social role, role theory
.	Power	303.3	Coordination and control Class here power, policy formulation
.	Authority	303.36	Coercion Examples: authority, punishment, restraint, threat
.	Leadership	303.34	Coordination and control leadership including influence, cooperation
.	Social mobility	305.413	Social mobility
.2	Age, Sociology of Gender	305.3	Men and women
		305.4	Women
		305.2	Age groups
.	Sociol. of occupations	305.9	Occupational and miscellaneous groups
.3	Racial groups	305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups
.	Race relations		
.4	Ethnic groups	305.8	Racial, ethnic, national groups
.	Minorities		
.5	Linguistic groups	305.7	Language groups
		305.8	Religious groups
.6	Social integration		
5.	SOCIAL CONFLICT, DISORGANIZATION, COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR		
.0	Social Conflict	303.63	Conflict
		303.69	Conflict resolution
.1	Social Disorganization	302.17	Social dysfunctions Dysfunctions affecting a substantial part of society e.g. mass hysteria, crazes Examples: apathy, fear, panic Class here social psychoanalysis

. .	Revolution	303.64	Conflict - civil war and revolution
. .	Crowd	302.33	Crowds, mobs
.2	Collective behavior		
. .	Social movements	303.484	Purposefully induced change Including dissent, radicalism Class here social innovation, social reform, social reform movements
6. SOCIAL CHANGE			
.0	Social change	303.4	Social change
. .	Evolution	303.42	Gradual (revolutionary) change
. .	Progress	303.44	Growth and development Class here progress, specialization
.1	Futurology		
7. HUMAN ECOLOGY, COMMUNITIES			
.0	Human Ecology	304	Factors affecting social behavior
. .	Environment	304.2	Human ecology
. .	Geographic environment	304.22	Geographic, space, time factors
.1	Medical Sociology	306.461	Medicine Class here the sociology of medicine, of health, of illness
.2	Community	307	Communities
. .		307.1	Planning and development
. .		307.2	Population
. .		307.3	Structure
. .		307.7	Specific kinds of communities
.3	Rural sociology	307.72	Rural communities Class here rural sociology, rural villages
.4	Urbanization	307.76	Urban communities Class here urban sociology, interdisciplinary works
. .	Urban Sociology		
8. POPULATION			
.0	Population	304.6	Population Class here demography, demographic anthropology, population geography
.1	Fertility		
.2	Mortality		
.3	Migration	304.8	Movement of people
9. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL PROBLEMS			
.0	Applied sociology		
. .	Social planning	361.25	Class here policy, planning
.1	Social problems	362	Social problems
. .	Crime	364	Crime
. .	Delinquency	364.36	Delinquent children
.2	Social indicators		
. .	Poverty	305.569	The impoverished
. .	Sociology of aging	362.5	Poor
. .		362.6	Social gerontology