Classification In Sociology

Meaning & Relevance of Classification in Sociology
Principles and Criteria for the classification
Rules for the Classification of Social Type

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Introduction

A new starting point for classifying social phenomena has been found recently as indicate in the concerned with the character of individual societies and the changes in the economically underdeveloped societies far in the first is we have to differentiate industrial societies from other type of society both present and past and in the second ease if they need to distinguish between different types of underdeveloped society and different lines of changes.

Meaning and definition of classification

Classification is the grouping of individual into classes and these classes into wider ones classification has been defined by professor Connar in the following way -

Classification is the process of arranging things in groups of classes according to their resemblance or affinities and give expression to unity of attribute they may subsist amongst a diversity of individuals.

Principles of classification

The business of science is first together the science and then to classify them we do not have a clear or adequate account of the situation various classification however may differ greatly and their logical or scientific utility in the sense that the various traits selected as basis of classification differ widely in their fruitfulness as principles of organising our knowledge.

Types of classification

There are two types of classification.
1. Natural classification
2. Artificial classification

Natural classification -Such classification which based upon some natural condition such as animal classification there is general feeling shared by many philosophers that things belongs to natural classes that it is by the nature of things that fishes for instance belong to the class of vertebrates just as vertebrates naturally belong to naturally classification.

Artificial _ A division of animals into those that live in the air on land in the water would be regarded as artificial

Criteria of classification

1. The classes should be clear cut and there is no overlapping .

2. The units lying within a group must be homogenous in respect of the fact that has been the basis of classification .

3. The same bases should be applied throughout the classification.

4. Classification should be according to the purpose of enquiry.

Relevance of classification

1   To Express the complex scattered haphazard into concise logical and intelligible form .

2   To make the points of similarity and dissimilarity clear.

3   To afford comparative study .

4   To avoid strain on mind in understanding the significance.

Rules for classification of social types

Durkheim used the term social morphology for classification of social types.

Durkheim want society to be classified according to their degree of organization taking as the basis perfect simple society on the society of one segment like the horde. Horde combined to form aggregates which would one could call simple poly segmental these combined to term poly segmental societies simple compound . A union of such societies would result in still more complex societies called poly segmental societies doubly compound and so on.

1   Simple society
2   Simple poly segmental society
3   Poly segmental society simple compound

Conclusion

Early sociologist derived their meaning from the theories of social evolution with which they were connected. In view of present day concerned with industrial societies and process of economic growth and at the same time with the relative autonomy of economic and political institution it might be well to attempt a new classification of societies on the basis of their economic structure and to elaborate this by a sub classification on the basis of political systems………………

Thanking You