CHAPTER 7

AN APPROACH TO FACET CORRELATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. INTRODUCTION

Subjects and concepts in social sciences have been empirical. They emerge in a social context and develop connections into already existing ones and are likely to throw light in the future contexts. Thus, social science subjects have a continuum. Further, each of these contexts unique and not repeatable. Their authentification is observer-dependent since they are real world problems. However, the inferences drawn events provide different specialisms like drawing theoretical inferences into the field of sociology or organizing relief or preventive approach in social work, or descriptive analysis in the field of Geography, or organizational basis in Political Science, Economics and Law. This very problem of "Phenomina" is one interpretation in many leads to some commonalities, and some differentialisities. This is reflected very well in the analysis of subjects into their components. These many components which are common and they combine to provide different interpretations and inferences.
2. **Commonality in Approach**

This thesis has primarily analysed which is one such phenomena. In particular, the main body of this thesis has analyse the subjects which are different area activities but share commonly many social relations - namely, International Relations and Labour Relations. The concepts of Negotiation, bilateral and multilateral, the concept of co-existence, maintenance of peace, prevention of cold war, mutual resistance mutual agreements, manoeuvres of difficult interface are there in both subjects. The participants in international relations are between nations, group of nations, and international bodies. Whereas in labour relations, they are between the labourers, labour leaders, managers, top management and governments. Thus one can see a series of common relations occurring together and few differentiating ones. The latter of course have a tendency to be observed in future in each of these areas and reported on. Thus it is found that the need for common schedule of many of these ideas. These are also subsumed in theoretical subjects, Sociology and Psychology. They are also operative in applied subjects such as Education, Applied Psychology, Social Work, Economics and Law.
Social sciences have been amorphous and disjunctive in their formation. However, they have been integrating on the concept of society and social phenomena. Sub-disciplines or branch studies have been growing in a variety of ways. The studies reflect both theoretical as well as practical approach to variety of complexities that have arisen due to human civilization. The information generated in the field of social sciences has many times the shade of multidisciplinary subjects, where more than one field gets involved. For example, Behavioural Sciences is a cluster of Education, Psychology, Sociology, Political Science and Anthropology. Again cognitive science is a conglomeration of Psychology, Computer Science, and Information Sciences. These cross crossings have put many classifications and classifiers in a dilemma.

3.1. Document Classification

However, for the purpose of classification of documents to place them in a unique place focal points are to be recognised. These focal points are then to be placed in major subject areas called Basic subject - in particular Main
Basic subject. This thesis analysed the structure of compound subjects occurring in the field of social sciences from these points of view. It is identified that the emergence of subjects in social sciences from a pattern of formation of subjects. These patterns have been identified to be of five models:

1. Accessional formation (Agglomeration)
2. Evolve formulation of subjects (Distillation)
3. Theme/Mission/Problem centred Approach (Clustering)
4. Deduction/Splitting/Branching (Dissection)
5. Fission-Array, Equal Fragmentation/Hierarchical changing (Denudation) (Fission Chain)

4. **Classification Problems in Social Sciences**

The universe of subjects grow in their continuum as the human beings perceive it as new formation in the peak of old ones. The consolidation of the new into old is a progress. The classification process has problem of projecting the uniqueness of each subject in the ensemble of whole set of subjects. It is here the problems are faced. The design of the classification scheme has two bases. The system approach
that is integrating subject in relation to the theme of the subjects formal juxtaposition. That is entities are put together in a subject system. The other side is how do these subjects get formulated in different subject areas in the minds of individual researcher at any moment of search. The first can be taken as formal arrangement and the second is the transient arrangement. The general classification schemes have tried their best to blend both. They heavily tend towards a formal system which meets the transient needs of the users. But Ranganathan's approach has tried to complement the deficiency of one over the advantages of the other using an integrated system of classification, indexing, reference service. Besides this the Analytic-Synthetic approach to classification has got better of it and adds flexibility to the system. This has been demonstrated in the analysis of chapters 4 and 5.

Social Science subjects have exhibited the varieties of formation of subjects, namely, Main Basic Subjects and their subdivisions. These have clustered round focal concepts such as:
Main (BS)  Focal idea

1. Psychology  Human mind
2. Social Psychology  Human mind in Group environment, Group behaviour
3. Education  Learning of subject
4. Geography  Varieties of land
5. History  Society chronological growth
6. Political science  Polity/ (political entity)
7. Economics  Society - Economic
8. Sociology  Society its transformation
9. Law  Society - Legal

5. Personality - Centre

The main basic subject thus centered round some ideas which are different shades of themes in different contexts. The ideas which are dependent on these ideas such as properties and actions have also been identified. The personalities (focal ideas) give scope for identification of common actions and specialised actions in their occurrence. This thesis has facet analysed a set of specific subjects going
with international relations, and also it has analyzed a second set of specific subjects. These studies indicate that there are several semantically equal concepts in facets whose manifestations are personality, properties, and energy. The commonalities or semantic equivalence are on the ascendency as moved from personality to properties and properties to actions. However, none of the currently prevalent general scheme for classification indicates this phenomenon. This calls for developments of seminal equivalence in relations to social sciences in particular to international Relations and Labour Relations.

These two fields of knowledge have progressed due to interdisciplinary mode of cluster whose central problems (personality) being the "International" and "Labour" respectively. The rate of growth in both subjects indicate that the micro subjects in those fields are growing faster and criss crossing various disciplines have become part of these clusters. Attempts to further progress has to be done.

In general this thesis has found ways to organizing knowledge in a comfortable manner using a common frame of classification.