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PART R

**ANALYTICO-SYNTHETIC CLASSIFICATION
(IDEA PLANE)**

CHAPTER RA

WORK NEAR SEMINAL LEVEL

1 Magnitude of the Problem of Mapping

We have seen in Part Q that the task of classification is mapping the multi-dimensional universe of subjects along one line. In Chap QE, we saw how tortuous is the task of determining and maintaining the Scale of Preferred-Neighbourhood-Relations among all the isolate ideas and among all the subjects. Fig 16 in Chap PK gives a picture of tiny fraction of a small corner of possible subjects going with the Basic Subject Agriculture. Even here, as many as 439 subjects are represented. There are myriads of immediate-neighbourhood-relations possible among them. Having fixed one of the subjects in the first position in the line, we have to decide which should be its immediate neighbour, which its neighbour of remove 2, and so on. We may spend sleepless nights and yet be no nearer to a firm solution. If we are not serious students of classification, we may give it up saying, "Classification is impossible". By a few, classification is even branded as a logical absurdity. This is a measure of the magnitude of the problem of mapping the multi-dimensional universe of subjects along one line—which classification is.

2 Descent Towards the Seminal Level

Millions and millions of isolate ideas, facets, and subjects, confuse and taunt us at the phenomenal level. Several millions of immediate-neighbourhood-relations put in their claim to be kept invariant in the mapping of the subjects on a line. Some other millions put in their claim for neighbourhood-relation of remove 2, and so on. We must escape from this situation. A suitable method of escape would be to descend from the phenomenal level nearer and nearer to the seminal level.

3 First Experience of Relief

As we descend, we see at first the number of neighbourhood-relations among the individual isolate ideas, falling into a few patterns irrespective of their respective universes of isolate ideas. A study of such patterns leads to the formulation of some general principles to help in deciding on the competing claims of isolate ideas. The principles formulated in Part F are of this kind. Their use makes the mapping of isolate ideas relatively easy. This is a welcome first experience of relief.

4 Danger of Descending too Far

As we descend still further, the number of patterns appearing in the make-up of compound subjects goes on decreasing. The reduction in their number adds to the relief. Let us continue to dive towards the seminal level. Perhaps we reach the level in which the number of kinds of isolate ideas appearing differently in different subjects reduces itself to ten patterns. Can we manage ten comfortably? It is not found to be so. Let us then dive still deeper down. If we reach the seminal bottom, there will be nothing but one. Then, the question of arrangement disappears. Further, Monism is abhorrent to the intellect, however natural and delight-giving it may be to intuition. At any rate, if the task of the arrangement itself is nullified in that way, we cannot find anything useful to bring back from the seminal bottom to the phenomenal level, so as to be of help in the arrangement of subjects. Therefore, we must avoid that extreme. We must stop short of the ultimate level. But at what level should we stop? We should try out various levels and find out which one is comfortably helpful. But it may take a lifetime to try out all levels—even the most promising levels only.

5 Productive Level

One experience is to descend down and down, and down and down, and allow the millions of isolate ideas to get absorbed and assembled, re-absorbed, and re-assembled, and so on, until we find only five ultimate generic or seminal ideas at the bottom of all the patterns. Of these seminal ideas, nothing can be asserted about their being true or false. If they prove helpful, we have just to postulate them and work with them. The terms we use to denote them should be taken only as assumed terms and not as fully defined terms. We should start in this way. On the other hand, if we say, "We shall first settle fully what these five ideas are and then only start working", we may not at all start working. Therefore, we start with something about which we vaguely agree. We go forward. As we go on classifying with their help, this or that may become clearer and even be modified if necessary. This is how postulational classification begins.

6 Status of Postulate

Euclid postulated that two parallel lines do not meet. For nearly twenty centuries, no one questioned this postulate. Everybody was satisfied that it was helpful to use that postulate. Then came Gauss, who said, "How do you know that they do not meet? Have you ever walked along them to their very end? I say that they meet there at a far off place. Can you deny it?" Then he made his own postulate that parallel lines meet at both ends. Which of these two

postulates are we to prefer? Whichever is helpful to our purpose; whichever does the job for us; that is all. Until the nineteenth century, the Euclidean Postulate did the job. On the other hand, we now know that the Gaussean Postulate explains not only the experiences explained by the Euclidean Postulate, but also some new experiences which it cannot.

61 ANECDOTE OF A MATHEMATICAL GENIUS

If we take the Gaussean Postulate to school children and tell them that parallel lines meet, they will be shocked and become confused and say, "No more Geometry for us". But a gifted boy will not say so. When I was teaching in the Honours Degree Class in Mathematics in Madras in 1923, I had the good fortune to have an unusual boy in my class—just eleven years old with long nicely plaited hair. He was not at all self-conscious; he did not know that he was different from others—a perfect child. On the very first day, he came to my room and played with a book on my table. Suddenly he found a certain figure—a 'Parabola'. He began to look at it with great interest. I asked him, "What are you admiring?" He replied, "The arms of this figure meet". We cannot believe that even parallel straight lines can meet. But here is a boy asking us to believe that the divergent arms of the Parabola meet. "Where do they meet?", I asked him. He closed his eyes and said, "Far, far away". "How do you know?" "I have seen it". "When did you see it?" "I cannot say". But we do know that postulating that the divergent arms of a Parabola meet is helpful in solving many problems. That describes the origin and the status of a postulate.

7 Test of Experience

The postulate of the Five Fundamental Ideas and the other postulates and principles going with it have been tried out from 1955 onwards. While basing Practical Classification on them, we do not begin with any pre-determined ideas about the sequence of the compound or complex subjects going with a basic subject, except that it should be helpful to the majority of readers. And the subjects do fall in a helpful sequence if classified by the postulational method. Moreover, a subtle consistency—a consistency at a deeper hidden level—pervades not only the sequence of the subjects but also the sequence of the facets in all the subjects and even the sequence of the successive characteristics used in going down the chain of isolate ideas within any facet. Above all, classification of a subject on the basis of the Postulates and the Principles is done without any pre-determined idea about the facets it should or should not have, or about their number, or about their sequence. The resulting scheme for classification is a Freely Faceted Classification in every sense of the term (See Chap CY).

8 Number of Ideas Postulated

One may ask "Why should the Fundamental Ideas postulated be five? Why not 3? Why not 6?" It is possible. There is absolute freedom for everybody to try it out. A person may be fond of six. He must classify on that basis some thousands of assorted articles. If they produce satisfactory results in arranging the subjects of the articles along a line, that postulate may be accepted. This is not a matter to be argued out *ex cathedra* without such a thorough and prolonged try-out. Working on the basis of five fundamental ideas has produced satisfactory results during the last twenty years. Even while keeping to the number five, the ideas postulated may be different. This is also possible. The postulation of such new ideas, in the place of those suggested in Chap RB is worth accepting, if it helps in mapping the universe of subjects in a helpful sequence along a line.

81 THE TERM 'FUNDAMENTAL CATEGORIES'

I have denoted these postulated fundamental ideas by the term 'Fundamental Categories'. By going to a dictionary, finding out the meaning of each of the two component terms, 'Fundamental' and 'Category' and then combining the meanings, we cannot know what the "Fundamental Categories" are. The word-group forming the term 'Fundamental Categories' is an unbreakable one. It is defined by enumeration only. The remaining chapters of this Part deal with the Postulate of Five Fundamental Categories and the other related Postulates and the Principles for Facet Sequence. Their use in classifying is also indicated.

CHAPTER RB

FUNDAMENTAL CATEGORIES

1 Postulate of Fundamental Categories

There are five and only five fundamental categories -viz, Time, Space, Energy, Matter, and Personality.

These terms and the ideas denoted by them belong strictly to the context of classificatory discipline. They have nothing to do with their use in Metaphysics or Physics. In our context, their significance can be seen only in the statements about the facets of a subject—their separation and their sequence. This set of fundamental categories is, for brevity, denoted by the imitonym PMEST.

2 Time

Perhaps the fundamental category "Time" gives the least difficulty in its identification. It is in accordance with what we commonly understand by that term. The usual Time Isolate Ideas—such as millenium, century, decade, year, and so on—are its manifestations. Time Isolates of another kind—such as, day and night, seasons such as, summer and winter, time with meteorological quality—such as, wet, dry, and stormy—are also taken as manifestations of the fundamental category "Time".

3 Space

The fundamental category "Space" comes next to "Time" in difficulty in its identification. It is in accordance with what we commonly understand by that term. The surface of the earth, the space inside it, and the space outside it are manifestations of the fundamental category "Space". The usual Geographical Isolate Ideas—such as, continents, countries, and counties—and water formations such as, oceans and seas—are taken to be its manifestations. Physiographical Isolate Ideas—such as, desert, prairie, rain-forest, plateau, mountain, river, and lake—are also taken to be manifestations of the fundamental category "Space". So also an area occupied by a population—cluster—such as, a city, town, and village—is taken to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Space".

4 Scope for Comparative Study

Both CC and UDC give schedules of Time and Space Isolates. Therefore, there is some material for comparative study. On the basis of this study, it has been possible to cultivate the region of classificatory discipline falling within the purview of the funda-

mental categories "Time" and "Space". The other schemes have not developed this region to a sufficient degree. CC is the only scheme with distinctive and consciously enumerated schedules of the three fundamental categories "Energy", "Matter", and "Personality". The "Analytical Subdivisions" of UDC are of a casual nature. They are also mixtures of the manifestations of all the three fundamental categories. Therefore, there is no good scope for comparative study in respect of the manifestations of these three fundamental categories. In the circumstances, as the only meagre scope for comparative study, we have to use the different editions of CC.

5 Energy

Even otherwise, the identification of the fundamental category "Energy" is a little more difficult than that of "Space" or "Time". Generally speaking, its manifestation is action of one kind or another. The action may be among and by all kinds of entities—animate, inanimate, conceptual, intellectual, and intuitive.

51 BLIND TRADITION

Till now, we have been taking Morphology, Physiology, Disease, Ecology, Hygiene, and some other isolate ideas also as manifestations of the fundamental category "Energy". It was difficult to see any "Action" in them. Therefore, we enumerated them in a Schedule and labelled them as Energy Isolates. We were led into this position by a sheer accident. This was the use of the term 'Problem' to denote these isolate ideas—from Edition 1 (1933) onwards of CC. This gave rise to a blind tradition of thirty years' standing. Wrong traditions die hard. With the rush of pre-occupation with many other ideas in classification and in other branches of library science, hardly any time or inclination was found to look at these 'Problems' critically. But the time has now come to give up this tradition. These isolate ideas are no longer taken to be manifestations of the fundamental category "Energy". Edition 7 of CC will incorporate this change (See the next section).

6 Matter

The identification of the fundamental category "Matter" is more difficult than even of "Energy". Its manifestations are taken to be of two kinds—Material and Property. It may look strange that property should be taken along with material. But let us take a table as an example. The table is made of the material timber or steel, as the case may be. The material is intrinsic to the table, but is not the table itself. Moreover, the same material can figure also in several other entities. So also, the table has the property of being

2-1/2 ft high and the property of having a soft top or a hard top. This property is intrinsic to the table, but is not the table itself. Moreover, the same property can figure also in several other entities. Each of the isolate ideas, Morphology, Physiology, Disease, etc, mentioned in the preceding section and now being excluded from the manifestations of the fundamental category "Energy", admit of being looked upon as Property. As such, they are now regarded as manifestations of the fundamental category "Matter".

7 Personality

The fundamental category "Personality" presents the greatest difficulty. It is too elusive. It is ineffable.

7) METHOD OF RESIDUES

If a certain manifestation is easily determined not to be one of "Time", "Space", or "Energy", or "Matter", it is taken to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality". This is the Method of Residues. For, according to the postulate, there are five and only five fundamental categories. Therefore, any entity which is not a manifestation of "Time", or "Space", or "Energy", or "Matter", should be a manifestation of "Personality". The application of this Method of Residues may not be easy in certain cases. But experience will lead to the establishment of reflex action in recognising the fundamental category manifesting itself in any isolate idea, even as experience leads to the establishment of a reflex action in recognising Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, Italians, French, Germans, and Russians. This does not amount to saying that there is no difficulty at all. There are still some areas of doubt in distinguishing between manifestations of the fundamental categories "Energy", "Matter", and "Personality". These difficult areas do not turn up very often. Therefore, we can get along, in spite of this difficulty, for the time being, and solve it in due course as experience increases. We cannot give up the proven advantage of Classification Guided by Postulates and Principles, and say, "We shall begin to use them only when all the difficulties about them are finally solved" (*See also Chap RE to RG*).

CHAPTER RC

BASIC FACET OF A COMPOUND SUBJECT

1 Postulate of Basic Facet

Every compound subject has a Basic Facet.

This is implied in the very definition of the terms (See Sec CR33). A subject may have two or more basic facets. Then it will be a case of phase relation between the basic facets themselves or between the compound subjects of which they are the respective basic facets (See Chap PE), or a case of one of the subjects figuring as a facet in a compound subject going with the other.

2 Identification of the Basic Facet

To identify the Basic Facet of a compound subject, a general knowledge of the schedules of Basic Subjects is necessary. Most of the schemes for classification give roughly similar schedules of them. The indication, by the title of a document, of the Basic Facet of its subject may be either

1 Explicit; or 2 Implicit; or 3 Absent.

Here are examples of the first two possibilities :—

SN	Indication	Title	Basic Facet
1	Explicit	11 Treatise on coal mining	Mining
		12 Agricultural diseases	Agriculture
		13 Textbook of Indian History	History
2	Implicit	21 Structure of protein	Chemistry
		22 Care of cows	Animal Husbandry
		23 Income-tax	Economics

3 Absence of Indication

If the title does not express the subject at all but is oblique or fanciful, the contents-page and even the whole document may have to be perused to determine the Basic Facet. Most of the Works in Literature and many Classics in diverse subjects come under this group.

CHAPTER RD

ISOLATE FACET OF A COMPOUND SUBJECT

1 Postulate of Isolate Facet

Each isolate facet of a compound subject can be deemed to be a manifestation of one and only one of the five fundamental categories.

It is generally easy to identify isolate ideas that are manifestations of the Fundamental Categories: Time, Space, Energy, and Matter respectively. As already stated in Sec RB71, any isolate idea, not found to be a manifestation of any of these four categories, has a good chance to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality". Its manifestation can also be directly sensed in some cases. Some examples are given in the succeeding sections.

2 Biological Sciences

21 In the Subjects in Botany—Plant Group. Plant.

22 In the Subjects in Agriculture—Cultivar Group. Cultivar.

23 In the Subjects in Zoology—Animal Group. Animal.

24 In the Subjects in Animal Husbandry—Animal. Organ.

25 In the Subjects in Medicine—Human Body. Organ.

3 Social Sciences

31 In the Subjects in Education—Child. Adolescent. Adult. Genius. Imbecile. Blind.

32 In the Subjects in History and Political Science—Head of the State. Executive. Legislature. Party. Public. Local Body. Judiciary. Civil Service.

33 In the Subjects in Sociology—Rural Folk. City Folk. Professional Group. Working Class. Royalty. Aristocracy. Middle Class. Military Class. Nomadics. Aryans. Semetics. Hindus. Christians. Muslims. Indians. Chinese. British.

34 In the Subjects in Law—Legal Personality. State. Association. Property. Contract. Treaty. Tort. Crime. Cause of Action. Court.

4 Humanities

41 In the Subjects in Linguistics—Language. Phoneme. Syllable. Word. Phrase. Clause. Sentence. Piece of Composition. Punctuation.

42 In the Subjects in Religion—Vedic Religion. Hinduism. Vaishnavism. Saivism. Jainism. Buddhism. Christianity. Islam. Shintoism. Sikhism. Zoroastrianism. Sacred Book. Church. Sects.

43 In the Subjects in Psychology—Child. Adolescent. Adult. Genius. Imbecile. Blind.

44 In the Subjects in Literature—Poetry. Drama. Fiction. Author. Work.

5 Mathematics

51 In the Subjects in Arithmetic—Prime Number. Partition of Numbers. Arithmetical Function.

52 In the Subjects in Differential Equation—Linear, Quadratic, Cubic, Quartic, Quintic, Sextic, First Order, Second Order, Third Order, Fourth Order, Fifth Order, Sixth Order.

53 In the Subjects in Astronomy—Earth. Moon. Sun. Planet. Meteor. Star.

6 Physical Sciences

61 In the Subjects in Properties of Matter—Solid. Glass. Crystal. Liquid-Surface. Liquid. Gas.

62 In the Subjects in Sound—Audible Sound. Infra Sound. Ultra Sound.

63 In the Subjects in Radiation—Light. Ultra-Violet Ray. X-Ray. Gamma Ray. Infra-Red Ray. Hertzian Wave.

64 In the Subjects in Nuclear Physics—Neutron. Nutrino. Proton. Beta Ray. Meson. Cosmic Ray.

65 In the Subjects in Chemistry—Inorganic Substance. Hydrogen. Calcium. Aluminium. Carbon. Bismuth. Oxygen. Flourine. Iron. Metal. Non-Metal. Alloy. Basic Oxide. Acid. Salt. Organic Substance. Methane. Phenophthelene. Carbohydrate. Starch. Aromatic Compound. Benzene. Heterocyclic Compound. Alkaloid. Amino Acid. Protein. Vitamin. Hormone. Chlorophyll. Enzyme.

7 Identification of the Isolate Ideas

The indication, by the title of a document, of the Isolate Facets of its subject may be either (1) Explicit, or (2) Implicit in the Context, or (3) Hidden within a derived composite term, or (4) Absent. The basic subject of the document will be of help in sensing the absence of the indication of a necessary facet of the compound Subject. Experience will develop this capacity for sensing this. In that case, the contents page or even the whole document should be perused to find the absent isolates, if any. Again, experience will develop the capacity to sense the derived composite terms in a title and to break it into its fundamental constituent terms. Some examples are given in the succeeding section. In each examples, against each isolate idea, the appropriate symbol is given to indicate the fundamental category of which it can be deemed to be a manifestation. Here are some examples.

Symbols used :

[BF] = Basic Facet	[P] = Personality Facet
[E] = Energy Facet	[S] = Space Facet
[M] = Matter Facet	[T] = Time Facet

Title	Basic and Isolate Facets
<i>Explicit</i>	
11 Coal washing	Mining (BF). Coal [P]. Washing [E].
12 Control of Virus disease of the stem of rice plant in the winter of 1967 in Madras	Agriculture (BF). Control [E]. Virus disease [M]. Stem [P]. Rice plant [P]. Winter [T]. 1967 [T]. Madras [S].
13 Election of the President of the Congress Party in India in 1967	History (BF). Election [E]. President [P]. Congress Party [P]. India [S]. 1967 [T].
<i>Implicit</i>	
(The implied facets are in italics)	
21 The structure of Protein and electron microscope	Chemistry (BF). Structure [M]. Protein [P]. <i>Determination</i> [E]. Electron microscope [M].
22 X-Ray diagnosis in cow farming	Animal husbandry (BF). X-Ray [M]. Diagnosis [E]. <i>Disease</i> [M]. Cow [P].
23 Tape-record and protection of the folk songs of the Todas	Sociology (BF). Tape-record [M]. Protection [E]. <i>Dying out</i> [M]. Folk songs [M]. Todas [P].
Hidden within a Derived composite term	
(The hidden facets are in italics)	
31 Phthisis	Medicine (BF). <i>Lungs</i> [P]. <i>Tubercular disease</i> [M].
32 Indian franchise in 1967	History (BF). India [P]. <i>Citizens</i> [P]. Franchise [M]. 1967 [T].
33 Birth control essential in India today (1966)	Sociology (BF). <i>Overpopulation</i> [M]. <i>Prevention</i> [E]. Birth control [M]. India [S]. Today [T].

CHAPTER RE

IMPERSONATION

1 Pitfalls

Pitfalls are created in the determination of the fundamental category of which an isolate idea is a manifestation. They are created by the homonymous use of a term in the Verbal Plane.

2 Pitfall : Time Impersonating as Personality

In the Basic Subject Literature and in Classics of all kinds, an author may be denoted by the year of his birth instead of by his name. For example, Shakespeare is denoted by "1564". This is done to secure a helpful chronological sequence of authors and for providing infinite hospitality in chain. Because of this, we should not regard the Author Facet of the subject as a manifestation of the fundamental category "Time". We can only say that it "officiates" or "impersonates" as the fundamental category "Personality". This is Pitfall of Kind 1.

3 Pitfall 2 : Space Impersonating as Personality

Consider the subject "History of India". In this subject, the term 'India' does not denote the geographical area going by that name. But it denotes the community living in India. Therefore, in this subject the Isolate "India" should be taken to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality" and not of "Space". We may express this by saying that the fundamental category "Space" "officiates" or "impersonates" as the fundamental category "Personality" in this subject-context. This is Pitfall of Kind 2.

CHAPTER RF

PERSONALITY Vs MATTER

1 Subject-Context

The same isolate idea may have to be deemed to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality" in one subject and as of fundamental category "Matter" in another subject. For example, in a subject going with the Basic Subject "Lumbering" the isolate idea "Timber" is deemed to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality". But in a subject going with the Basic Subject "Carpentry", the same isolate idea "Timber" is taken to be a manifestation of "Matter". Similarly, in a subject going with the Basic Subject "Agriculture" the isolate idea "Cotton Fibre" is taken to be a manifestation of "Personality". But in a subject going with the Basic Subject "Textile Technology", it is taken to be a manifestation of the fundamental category "Matter". This may be generalised as shown in the next section.

2 Pitfall 3 : Raw Material—Commodity Chain

Consider the chain, Iron Ore→Pig Iron→Steel→Steel Plate→Steel Box. The following table shows how one and the same entity impersonates as the fundamental category "Matter" in one subject and as "Personality" in another. It all depends on the Subject-Context.

Entity	as Personality in Subject going with	as Matter in Subject going with
Iron Ore	Mining	Metallurgy
Iron	Metallurgy	Steel-Manufacture
Steel	Steel-Manufacture	Steel Plate Manufacture
Steel Plate	Steel Plate Manufacture	Steel Box Making
Steel Box	Steel Box Making	Packers' Trade

This is Pitfall of Kind 3.

CHAPTER RG

QUALIFIER STATUS

1 Pitfall 4 : Qualifier Status

It may happen that what appears as Time Isolate Idea, or as Space Isolate Idea, or as Energy Isolate Idea, or as Matter Isolate Idea, or as Personality Isolate Idea, is not at all to be deemed to be a manifestation of any of the fundamental categories. It may be merely a Qualifier going with an Isolate Idea. This is Pitfall of Kind 4.

2 Time-Entity as Qualifier

Take the term '1967-Model Car'. Here, the year of design of the model is used as a characteristic for forming a Ranked Isolate of the Universe of Car Isolates. In the subjects going with Car Manufacturing, this Universe of Isolate Ideas is made of manifestations of the fundamental category "Personality". Therefore, the particular isolate idea of this universe—viz, 1967-Model Car—is only a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality". The Time-Entity "1967" is only a Qualifier used in naming that Personality Isolate. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Time *qua* Time as in the subject "British Agricultural Conditions in 1967".

3 Space-Entity as Qualifier

Take the term 'British Period' in Indian History. Here, 'British' is used as the characteristic for naming a Ranked Isolate of the Universe of Periods. In the subjects going with History, this Universe of Isolate Ideas is made of manifestations of the fundamental category "Time". Therefore, the particular isolate idea of this universe—viz, British Period—is only a manifestation of the fundamental category "Time". The Space-Entity "British" is only a Qualifier used in naming that Time Isolate Idea. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Space *qua* Space as in the subject "British Agricultural Conditions in 1967".

4 Matter-Entity as Qualifier

Take the term 'Steel Table'. Here, the material, of which the table is made, is used as the characteristic for naming a Ranked Isolate of the Universe of Table-Isolates. In the subjects going with Table Making, this Universe of Isolate Ideas is made of manifestations of the fundamental category "Personality". Therefore, the particular isolate idea of this universe—viz, Steel table—is

only a manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality". The Matter-Entity "Steel" is only a Qualifier used in naming that Personality Isolate Idea. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Matter *qua* Matter as in the subject "Rusting of the Steel in a Railway Carriage".

5 Personality-Entity as Qualifier—Example 1

Take the term 'International Peace in Gandhian Period'. Here, the name of Gandhi is used as the characteristic for naming a Ranked Isolate in the Universe of Periods. In the subjects going with History, this Universe of Isolate Ideas is made of the manifestations of the fundamental category "Time". Therefore, the particular isolate idea of this universe—*viz.*, Gandhian Period—is only a manifestation of the fundamental category "Time". The Personality-Entity "Gandhi" is only a Qualifier used in naming that Time Isolate Idea. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Personality *qua* Personality.

6 Personality-Entity as Qualifier—Example 2

Take the term 'Virus Disease'. Here, the term 'Virus' is used as the characteristic for naming a Ranked Isolate in the Universe of Diseases. In the subjects involving the Universe of Diseases, it is made of the manifestations of the fundamental category Matter (as Property). Therefore, in the particular isolate idea of this Universe—*viz.*, Virus Disease—the Personality-Entity "Virus" is only a Qualifier used in naming that Property Isolate Idea. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Personality *qua* Personality as in the subject "Development of Virus."

7 Personality-Entity as Qualifier—Example 3

Take the term 'Queen Anne Chair'. Here, the name of Queen Anne is used as the characteristic for naming a Ranked Isolate in the Universe of Chairs. In the subjects going with Chair Making, this Universe of Isolate Ideas is made of manifestations of the fundamental category "Personality". Therefore, in the particular isolate idea of this universe—*viz.*, Queen Anne Chair—the Personality-Entity "Queen Anne" is only a Qualifier used in naming that kind of chair. It is not a manifestation of the fundamental category Personality *qua* Personality as in the subject "The Powers Exercised by Queen Anne".

CHAPTER RH

ROUNDS OF MANIFESTATION

1 Postulate of Rounds for Energy

The fundamental category "Energy" may manifest itself in one and the same subject more than once. The first manifestation is taken to end Round 1 of the manifestation of the three fundamental categories "Personality", "Matter", and "Energy". The second manifestation is taken to end Round 2, and so on.

We shall denote the manifestations of the fundamental category "Energy" in Round 1, Round 2, etc by the respective names Round 1 Energy Facet, Round 2 Energy Facet, etc. We shall represent them by the respective symbols [1E], [2E], etc. Which manifestation of the fundamental category "Energy" should be deemed to be Round 1, which Round 2, will be examined in Chap RM.

2 Postulate of Rounds for Personality and Matter

Each of the fundamental categories "Personality" and "Matter", may manifest itself in Round 1, Round 2, and so on.

We shall denote the manifestation of the fundamental category "Personality" in Round 1, Round 2, etc by the respective names Round 1 Personality Facet, Round 2 Personality Facet, etc. We shall represent them by the respective symbols [1P], [2P], etc. So also we can have Round 1 Matter Facet, Round 2 Matter Facet, etc. We shall represent them by the respective symbols [1M], [2M], etc.

3 Postulate of Round for Space and Time

Ordinarily, any of the fundamental categories "Space" and "Time" may manifest itself only in the last of the Rounds in a subject.

We shall represent them by the respective symbols [S], [T].

Examples of Rounds in a subject and of determining the Round of a particular isolate will be found in Chap RM and SB.

CHAPTER RJ

LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION

1 Postulate of Level

Any of the fundamental categories "Personality" and "Matter" may manifest itself more than once in one and the same Round within a subject; and similarly with "Space" and "Time" in the Last Round. The first manifestation of a fundamental category within a Round will be said to be its Level 1 Facet in that Round. Its second manifestation within that Round will be said to be its Level 2 Facet in that Round, and so on.

2 Personality and Matter

We shall call the successive manifestations of the fundamental category "Personality" in Round 1 by the respective names Round 1 Level 1 Personality Facet, Round 1 Level 2 Personality Facet, etc. We shall represent them by the respective symbols [1P1], [1P2], etc. We can have the following on the same analogy :

- [2P1] = Round 2 Level 1 Personality Facet;
- [2P2] = Round 2 Level 2 Personality Facet; etc
- [1M1] = Round 1 Level 1 Matter Facet;
- [1M2] = Round 1 Level 2 Matter Facet; etc
- [2M1] = Round 2 Level 1 Matter Facet;
- [2M2] = Round 2 Level 2 Matter Facet; etc

3 Space and Time

Since Space and Time Facets can occur only in the last Round of a subject, there is no need to indicate the Round in their names or their symbols. The following are sufficient :

- [S1] = Level 1 Space Facet;
- [S2] = Level 2 Space Facet; etc
- [T1] = Level 1 Time Facet;
- [T2] = Level 2 Time Facet; etc.

Examples of Levels in a subject and of determining the Level of a particular isolate will be found in Chap RM.

4 Energy

The fundamental category "Energy" can occur only once within a Round. Therefore, no Level in its case.

CHAPTER RK

FACET SEQUENCE

0 Postulates for Facet Sequence

After determining the various facets occurring in a Compound Subject, we should arrange them in a helpful sequence. In doing so, the five postulates stated in the next five sections are of help.

1 Postulate of First Facet

In a Compound Subject, the Basic Facet should be the first facet.

Every Compound Subject should have a Basic Facet (See Chap RC). Again, Isolate Facets (See Chap RD) can form a subject, if and only if they are attached to a Basic Facet (See Sec CR31 and CR33). Helpfulness requires that all the Compound Subjects going with a Basic Facet should be arranged together. To secure this, the Basic Facet should be given the First Position among the facets of a Compound Subject.

2 Postulate of Concreteness

The five fundamental categories fall into the following sequence, when arranged according to their decreasing concreteness: P, M, E, S, T.

This Postulate conforms to what the majority of persons think in respect of the relative concreteness of the isolates which are manifestations of any one of the five fundamental categories.

3 Postulate of Facet Sequence within a Round

In any Round of facets of a Compound Subject in which each of any of the fundamental categories—Personality, Matter, and Energy—occurs only once, their sequence should be: Personality Facet, Matter Facet, and Energy Facet.

4 Postulate of Facet Sequence within the Last Round

In the last Round of facets of a Compound Subject, in which each of the fundamental categories other than Energy may occur and occurs only once, the sequence of the facets should be Personality Facet, Matter Facet, Space Facet, and Time Facet.

5 Postulate of a Level-Cluster

Facets of different levels of the same fundamental category within a Round of facets in a Compound Subject should be kept together.



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Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of the Five Laws of Library Science, 1970, Pauline
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The helpfulness of these five postulates in securing helpful sequence of subjects can be seen with the help of the examples given in the next two sections.

6 Subjects with Not More than One Isolate Facet

Let us consider the six subjects given below in Col 2. In Col 3, the facets of the subjects are arranged in accordance with the Postulate of First Facet (See Sec RK1).

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
0	Agriculture (BF).	Agriculture (BF).
1	Agriculture (BF). in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Dry period [T].
2	Agriculture (BF). in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Madras [S].
3	Up-rooting [E]. in Agriculture (BF).	Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [E].
4	Agricultural (BF). Disease [M] (Property).	Agriculture (BF). Disease [M].
5	Agriculture (BF). of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [P].

In these six subjects, Agriculture (BF) is common. Therefore, the sequence of the subjects is to be determined only by their respective isolate facets. Judged by the Postulate of Concreteness, the six subjects, as arranged above, stand in the increasing sequence of concreteness.

7 Subjects with Many Facets in Many Rounds

Let us consider the sequence of the 70 subjects given in Col 2 in the following table. The fundamental category, of which concept denoted by each kernel term is a manifestation, is indicated with the notation explained in Chap RJ. It will be seen in Chap SB how the Rounds and the Levels within the Rounds to which each isolate denoted by the respective kernel terms have been assigned. Col 3 of the Table gives the facet sequence in the respective subjects.

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
1	Agriculture (BF).	Agriculture (BF).
2	Agriculture (BF). in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Dry period [T].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
3	Agriculture (BF). in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
4	Up-rooting [E]. in Agriculture (BF).	Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [1E].
5	In Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [E]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [1E]. Dry period [T1].
6	In Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [E]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
7	Agricultural (BF). Disease [M].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1].
8	Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Dry period [T1].
9	Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
10	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E].
11	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].
12	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
13	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
14	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].
15	Prevention [E]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
16	Virulence [M]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
17	Virulence [M]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Dry period [T1].
18	Virulence [M]. of Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
19	Prevention [E]. of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural (BF). Disease [M].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E].
20	Prevention [E]. of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].
21	Prevention [E] of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
22	Prevention [E]. of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
23	Prevention [E]. of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural (BF). Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].
24	Prevention [E]. of Virulence [M]. in Agricultural [BF]. Disease [M]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
25	Agriculture (BF). of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1].
26	Agriculture (BF). of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Dry period [T1].
27	Agriculture (BF). of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
28	In Agriculture (BF). Uprooting [E]. of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Up-rooting [1E].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
29	In Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [E]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Up-rooting [1E]. Dry period [T1].
30	In Agriculture (BF). Up-rooting [E]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Up-rooting [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
31	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1].
32	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Dry period [T1].
33	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
34	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E].
35	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].
36	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
37	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
38	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].
39	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
	Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
40	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2].
41	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Dry period [T1].
42	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
43	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]
44	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].
45	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
46	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
47	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
48	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
49	In Agriculture (BF). Stem [P]. of Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2].
50	In Agriculture (BF). Stem [P]. of Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Dry period [T1].
51	In Agriculture (BF). Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
52	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1].
53	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Dry period [T1].
54	In Agriculture (BF). Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
55	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E].
56	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].
57	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
58	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
59	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].
60	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
61	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2].
62	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Dry period [T1].
63	In Agriculture (BF). Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
64	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E].
65	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Dry period [T1].

SN	Subject	Facet Sequence
1	2	3
66	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
67	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1].
68	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Dry period [T1].
69	In Agriculture (BF). Prevention [E]. of the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. with Chemicals [M]. in Dry period [T]. in Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].
70	In Agriculture (BF). Distribution [E]. of the Chemicals [M]. with Sprayer [M]. to prevent [E]. the Virulence [M]. of the Disease [M]. of the Stem [P]. of the Rice plant [P]. in Dry period [T]. of 1967 [T]. in the Cauvery Delta [S]. of Madras [S].	Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [1P1]. Stem [1P2]. Disease [1M1]. Virulence [1M2]. Prevention [1E]. Chemicals [2M1]. Distribution [2E]. Sprayer [3M1]. Madras [S1]. Cauvery Delta [S2]. 1967 [T1]. Dry period [T2].

The sequence of the subjects (given above) can be seen to be helpful. It conforms to the Canon of Decreasing Extension (See Chap ES). It may be particularly noted that the Postulate of Level Cluster is satisfied in the facet sequence of subjects as found in Col 3.

- 1 Time Level Clusters are kept together in facet sequence of the Subject 70;
- 2 Space Level Clusters are kept together in the facet sequence of the Subject 70;
- 3 Energy Level Clusters are not possible (See Sec RJ4);
- 4 Matter Level Clusters are kept together in the facet sequence of each of the subjects 16 to 24, 40 to 48, 61 to 70; and
- 5 Personality Level Clusters are kept together in the facet sequence of each of the subjects 49 to 70.

The above Postulates do not by themselves decide in which Round and in which Level a particular isolate facet of a Compound Subject should lie. This problem is taken up in Chap RM.

8 Principle of Inversion

Helpful sequence among the six Compound Subjects in Sec RK6 is in the increasing measure of their concreteness. But, the sequence of facets in the facet structure of a Compound Subject is the inverse --that is, as we move from the Basic Facet, the arrangement of the isolate facets is in the decreasing measure of their concreteness. This is called the Principle of Inversion. This principle is of help in determining the sequence, not only of the Facets, but also of the components of a super-imposed isolate (See Sec RP1).

9 Implementation of the Decision About Preferred Sequence of the Subjects

It will be very time-consuming and strenuous to implement the preferred sequence of subjects, as indicated in Sec RK7, by invoking the aid of the postulates and the canons at every step. How the Notational Plane is equipped with the capacity to implement the preferred sequence of subjects mechanically, will be seen in Chap SC.

CHAPTER RL

WHOLE, ORGAN, AND CONSTITUENT

0 Introduction

It is helpful to distinguish and use in a definite specific sense each of the following terms.

1 Whole

3 Portion

5 Constituent

2 Part

4 Organ

1 Whole

11 WHOLE: SENSE 1

As applied to a Universe of Entities, all the entities taken together.

12 WHOLE: SENSE 2

As applied to a typical entity of a Universe of Entities, the complete—the entire—entity.

2 Part

21 PART: SENSE 1

As applied to a Universe of Entities, some but not all of its entities.

22 PART: SENSE 2

As applied to a typical entity of a Universe of Entities, a non-whole of it.

3 Portion

Part in Sense 1 of a Universe of Entities.

We shall prefer to use the term 'Portion' instead of the term 'Part'.

4 Organ

Functional part of a typical entity of the Universe of Entities.

We shall prefer to use the term 'Organ' instead of the term 'Part'. This use of the term 'Organ' was suggested by B C Vickery [179].

The different organs of a Whole have usually different functions. They have also usually different structures; or, in the alternative, they are formed or constituted in different ways. An Organ is distinguishable from the Whole and from its other organs. In some cases, the Organ is separable from the Whole; but, if separated, its function ceases either immediately on separation or rapidly after separation from the Whole.

5 Constituent

As applied to a typical entity of a Universe of Entities, an ultimate part of the typical entity without any specific function of its own in respect of the whole entity, but with its own individuality and capable of occurring in the typical entity of many different universes of entities.

A Constituent is not specific to the typical entity of the Universe, as any of its Organs is. In an entity other than a social entity, a Constituent is either a material or a property. In a social entity, it is a property.

6 Fluid Entity

Let us take the Universe of Milk in a Cistern. Here, the Universe consists of a concrete fluid entity "Milk". A glass of milk taken out of this Universe forms a 'Portion' of it. We cannot speak of a typical entity in this universe with different organs. Therefore, the term 'Organ' does not arise in respect of this Universe. But the fat-content or the protein-content forms a 'Constituent' of milk.

7 Solid Entity

71 UNIVERSE OF BICYCLES

Let us take the Universe of Bicycles. Here the universe consists of one recognisable type of concrete solid entities. We can form a 'Portion' of this Universe by taking out of it some of the bicycles—such as, children's bicycle, ladies' bicycle, and Hind bicycle. Also we can simply concentrate on one typical entity of the Universe—any one bicycle. Then we can speak of its 'Organs'—such as, tyre, wheel, frame, handle, and saddle. We can also speak of its 'Constituents'—such as, rubber, steel, and leather. For, unlike the 'Organs', these materials are not specific merely to bicycles.

72 UNIVERSE OF HOUSES

Let us take the Universe of Houses. Here, the Universe consists of recognisable type of concrete solid entities. We can form a 'Portion' of this Universe for considering together some of the houses alone of this universe—such as, cottages, single-floored houses, multi-storeyed houses. Also we can concentrate on any one typical entity of the universe—any one house. Then we can speak of its structural organs—such as, foundation, support, and roof; circulatory organs—such as, rooms, doors, and windows; and service organs—such as, water taps, flushouts, and drainage. We can also speak of the 'Constituents' of a typical house—such as, bricks, concrete, tiles, timber, and steel.

73 UNIVERSE OF HUMAN BODY

Let us take the Universe of Human Bodies. Here, the universe

consists of one recognisable type of concrete solid entities. We can form a 'Portion' of this Universe by considering together some of the human bodies alone—such as, bodies of children, bodies of men, bodies of women, bodies of old persons, bodies of Arctic dwellers, bodies of Astronauts, and so on. Also we can concentrate on any one typical entity of this Universe—any one human body. Then we can speak of its regional organs—such as, legs, hands, and head; functional organs—such as, digestive system, respiratory system, and circulatory system; and stratified organs—such as, skin, muscle, and bones. We can also speak of the 'Constituents' of a typical human body—such as water, calcium, and protein.

8 Social Entity

Let us take the Universe of Sovereign States. Here, the Universe consists of one recognisable type of social entities. We can form a 'Portion' of this Universe for considering together some of the Sovereign States alone of this Universe—such as, Asian States, European States, and African States; and Monarchical States, Republican States, and Communistic States. Also we can concentrate on any one typical entity of the Universe—any one State. Then we can speak of its structural organs—such as, Head of the State, Executive, Legislature, Party, Public, Judiciary, and Civil Service. We do not yet know what can be deemed to be a 'Constituent' of a State in the sense in which water is a Constituent of the human body.

CHAPTER RM

WALL-PICTURE PRINCIPLE FOR FACET SEQUENCE

1 Wall-Picture Principle

If two facets A and B of a subject are such that the concept behind B will not be operative unless the concept behind A is conceded, even as a mural picture is not possible unless the wall exists to draw upon, then the facet A should precede the facet B.

2 Example 1

In "Cure of Disease", the concept behind the term 'Cure' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'Disease' is conceded. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'Disease. Cure'.

In this case, the application of the Wall-Picture Principle has determined that the Round to which the concept 'Disease' should be assigned as the one preceding the Energy Facet 'Cure'.

3 Example 2

In "Prevention of Disease" also, the concept behind the term 'Prevention' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'Disease' is conceded. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'Disease. Prevention'.

Thus, the application of the Wall-Picture Principle has determined that the Round to which the concept 'Disease' should be assigned as the one preceding the Energy Facet 'Prevention'.

4 Warning

A comparison of examples 1 and 2 leads to an important warning in applying the Wall-Picture Principle. In example 1, 'Disease' actually comes in before 'Cure' begins. But in example 2, 'Disease' does not come in at all. Indeed, 'Prevention' is to secure that it does not come. In the former, the concept as well as what is conceived are conceded before 'Cure' begins. In the latter, the concept 'Disease' alone is conceded, but not 'Disease' itself, before 'Prevention' begins. Thus, in applying the Wall-Picture Principle it is only the concept that should be conceded, but not the correlate of the concept existing outside the mind.

5 Example 3

In "President of India", the concept behind the term 'President' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'India' is conceded. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form

(See Sec SB24), we shall have 'India. President'.

In this case, the application of the Wall-Picture Principle has determined the respective Levels to which the concepts 'India' and 'President' should be assigned.

6 Example 4

Consider "Release of Contract in India". The concept behind the term 'Release' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'Contract' is conceded. Further, the concept behind the term 'Contract' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'India' is conceded. Therefore, when expressed in a transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'India. Contract. Release'.

In this case, the application of the Wall-Picture Principle has determined the respective Levels to which the concepts 'Release', 'Contract', and 'India' should be assigned.

7 Example 5

Consider "Hamlet by Shakespeare, the English Dramatist". The concept behind the term 'Hamlet' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'Shakespeare' is conceded. Again, the concept behind the term 'Shakespeare' is not operative, unless the concept behind the term 'Drama' is conceded. So also, the concept behind the term 'Drama' is not operative unless the concept behind the term 'English' is conceded. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'English. Drama. Shakespeare. Hamlet'.

In this case, the application of the Wall-Picture Principle has determined the respective Levels to which the concepts 'English', 'Drama', 'Shakespeare', and 'Hamlet' should be assigned.

8 Supplementary to Postulates

The Wall-Picture Principle and the Postulates for Facet Sequence will produce the same result wherever they are both applicable. In those cases, we need not invoke the aid of the Wall-Picture Principle. But in the examples given above, the Postulates by themselves cannot determine the Round and the Levels indicated. Thus, the use of the Wall-Picture Principle is supplementary to the use of the Postulates. The former is more versatile than the latter.

CHAPTER RN

COROLLARIES OF WALL-PICTURE PRINCIPLE

1 Whole-Organ Principle

If, in a subject, facet "B" is an organ of facet "A", then A should precede B.

The terms 'Whole' and 'Organ' have been explained in Chap RL.

(1) EXAMPLE 1

Consider "The Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament of India". The facet 'Public Accounts Committee' is an organ of the facet 'Parliament'. The facet 'Parliament' itself is an organ of 'India'. When expressed in a transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'India. Parliament. Public Accounts Committee'.

This sequence of Levels can also be inferred directly from the Wall-Picture Principle, as we did in Sec RM5.

However, the Levels shown for a subject in Law (See Sec RM6), and the Levels shown for a subject in Literature, are not in the relation of 'Whole' and 'Organ'. Therefore, those Levels can be inferred only by directly invoking the Wall-Picture Principle.

2 Cow-Calf Principle

If a facet A and another facet B belonging to the same subject are not to be separated though they are distinct from each other and thus separable, A and B should be kept together in the same Round, even as a milch cow and its unweaned calf are not separately sold out though they are distinct entities and thus separable, but are kept together in possession of the same owner.

Consider "Enforcement of the Functions of the President of India". Here, the three facets 'India', 'President', and 'Functions' are not to be separated and put into different Rounds, although they are separable. They should all be put together in Round 1—that is, before the Energy Facet, 'Enforcement'—or after it. We cannot put any one of them in Round 1 and the other two in Round 2. The Cow-Calf Principle determines only that all the three facets should be put in one and the same Round. To decide which Round it should be, we should invoke the direct aid of Wall-Picture Principle. This Principle would definitely assign them to Round 1. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'India. President. Function. Enforcement'.

We can also get the same result by repeated application of the Wall-Picture Principle.

3 Actand-Action-Actor-Tool Principle

If in a subject, facet B denotes action on facet A by facet C, with facet D as the tool, then the four facets should be arranged in the sequence A, B, C, D.

Consider "Charkha Cotton Spinning by Girls". (Charkha is a simple spinning instrument revived and brought into great prominence by Mahatma Gandhi during the days of Freedom Movement). Here, the Action is 'Spinning'; the Actand is 'Cotton'; the Actor is 'Girls'; and the Tool is 'Charkha'. Therefore, when expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have 'Cotton. Spinning. Girls. Charkha'.

This result can also be got by the repeated application of the Wall-Picture Principle.

4 Old Corollary 4

The Principle of Commodity-Raw Material-Transformation-Transformer-Tool had been formerly thought of as Corollary of the Wall-Picture Principle. In fact, if we conform to the standard terms, that Principle will read as, "Commodity-Actand-Action-Actor-Tool Principle. The only difference between this Corollary and Corollary 3 is the appearance of "Commodity" in the former. In experiments now being carried out by the Research Cell of DRTC, we are feeling that 'Engineering Commodities' and 'Technology Commodities' should be absorbed in the Basic Subjects themselves as "Engineering Commodities Production" and "Technological Commodities Production" respectively. Thus, the Commodity will not be an isolate facet. It will be part of the Basic Facet itself. But this idea has not yet been confirmed.

CHAPTER RP

WALL-PICTURE PRINCIPLE FOR SUPERIMPOSITION

1 Superimposed Isolate Idea

We have seen in Chap PF the possibility and the need for forming a Superimposed Isolate Idea by connecting together two isolate Ideas belonging to one and the same facet. Superimposition of isolate ideas is most commonly experienced in a Personality Facet. We shall confine ourselves to this particular occurrence of superimposed isolate idea in our study of how the Wall-Picture Principle can be of help in determining the sequence of the component isolate ideas.

2 Analogy

The superimposition of isolate ideas connects together two isolate ideas in one and the same facet. This is analogous to connecting together two isolate ideas belonging to different facets. In view of this, the superimposition has been described as Quasi-Lamination (See Sec PF4).

It is this analogy that makes us think of Wall-Picture Principle for determining the sequence in which the component isolate ideas of superimposed isolate idea should be taken.

3 Example

Consider "Raleigh Men's Bicycle". This will be taken as an isolate idea in the Compound Subject going with the Basic Subject "Bicycle Production". Between the two isolate ideas, 'Raleigh' and 'Men's', the concept behind the isolate idea 'Raleigh' is not operative unless the concept behind the isolate idea 'Men's' is conceded. Therefore, their sequence should be 'Men's Raleigh' stated in general terms, this amounts to the sequence "Quasi-Isolate Idea purpose. Quasi-Isolate Idea brand".

4 Multiplicity of Quasi Isolates

In Depth Classification the number of isolates to be superimposed may be large. It would be a laborious process to decide their sequence by taking two of them at a time. The Library Research Circle (Bangalore) has discovered that the sequence may be determined in two stages. In the first stage, the Quasi-Isolate Ideas are grouped together in terms of the five fundamental categories to which they may be correlated. Therefore, the groups are arranged in the usual sequence P, M, E, S, T. In the second stage, the sequence among the Quasi-Isolate Ideas within each group is determined with the help of the Wall-Picture Principle.

5 Example

In the subjects going with the Basic Subject Missile Production, we may have the following :

Quasi Isolate Idea	Correlated with
By Purpose By Environment	Personality
By Speed By Length	Matter (Property)
By Propulsion By Launching	Energy

The resulting sequence of the Quasi Isolate Ideas is "Purpose. Environment. Speed. Length. Propulsion. Launching" [82, 89, 90].

CHAPTER RQ

BOND STRENGTH

1 Facet Structure

Let us consider Subject 36 in Sec RK7. In transformed skeleton form, it is

“Agriculture (BF). Rice plant [IP1]. Disease [IM1].
Prevention [IE]. Madras [S1]. Dry period [T1].”

The above sequence of the facets is in accordance with the Postulate of Concreteness (See Sec RK2).

2 Decreasing Bond Strength

The decreasing concreteness inherent in the facet structure can also be looked upon as one in the decreasing sequence of the Bond Strengths between the Basic Subject and the successive isolates. The Bond Strength of “Agriculture” is greatest with “Rice plant”. It is less with “Disease”. It is still less with “Prevention”. It is still more so with “Madras”. It is least with “Dry period”.

We can similarly describe the Bond Strength between Basic Subject and other isolate ideas belonging to any Round or any Level. Perhaps we may also speak of the strength of Bond between two facets without reference to the Basic Subject and the Compound Subject.

3 Usefulness

This way of looking at the Facet Structure in terms of Strength of Bond gives a new approach, which by itself is of interest. Whether it will lead to any new results, it is not yet known [118].

4 Isolate Bond

We can similarly speak of the Strength of Bond between the Components of superimposed isolate ideas.

5 Array Isolate Bond

We can further speak of the Strength of Bond between the successive array isolate ideas in a chain.

CHAPTER RR

KINDS OF COMMON ISOLATE IDEA

1 Time and Space Isolate Ideas

According to the definition of the term 'Common Isolate Idea' (See Sec CS5), Time and Space Isolate Ideas are common isolate ideas whatever be their Level. They merely need enumeration.

2 Energy and Matter Common Isolate Ideas

Among the manifestations of the fundamental categories Energy and Matter, some will be Special Isolate Ideas and some others will be Common Isolate Ideas. The Matter Common Isolate Ideas consist of properties and values and not of materials (See Sec RB2). These Common Isolate Ideas and Energy Common Isolate Ideas too need enumeration. For some years now, work is in progress in the Research Cell of the DRTC, in constructing comprehensive schedules for each of them. It is found that Energy Common Isolate Terms and Matter Common Isolate Terms are often found coalesced into a single term in the documents; we have to separate them out. Further, one and the same Common Isolate Idea is not always denoted by the same term at all times; their reduction to a single term is time-consuming.

3 Personality Common Isolate Ideas

In the case of Personality Common Isolate Idea, we have till now listed only "Institutions". It is likely that there are other kinds of Personality Common Isolate Ideas also.

4 Individualising Facets

Most of the Personality Common Isolate Idea need an Individualising Facet in the first instance. It is found from experience that this Individualising Facet can be got either by the Alphabetical Device (See Chap ND) or by the Chronological Device (See Chap NB). This does not mean that the facet is a Time Facet. It can only be taken to be a Personality Facet. Further, a subject going with an Institution thus individualised admits of a Facet Structure of its own. This Facet Structure is similar to the one for the Subjects going with the Basic Subject 'History'.

5 After-Space Isolate Idea

A Common Personality Isolate Idea should be attached after the Space Isolate Idea in any Compound Subject. Here is an illustration: Consider "Indian Mathematical Society". Here, the Basic

Subject is Mathematics. This leaves only "Indian" and "Society" to represent the Institution. Let us apply the Wall-Picture Principle to determine the sequence between these two concepts. 'Indian' should precede 'Society'. When expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have "Mathematics (BF). India [S1]. Society [P]". We should not feel that the insertion of the Personality Common Isolate Idea after Space Isolate Idea is a violation of the Postulate about Space and Time Facets. For, by the very definition of Common Isolate Idea, it can occur at the end of any Host Subject. Further, we can have Compound Subjects such as the following as stated in transformed skeleton form :

- 1 Mathematics. India. Society. President; and
- 2 Mathematics. India. Society. President. Functions. 1967.

6 Anteriorising Common Isolate Idea

61 APPROACH DOCUMENTS

Documents such as bibliography, concordance, encyclopaedia, periodical, administration report, history of a subject, biography, collected works, patent, and specification, are called Approach Documents. This suggests that before taking up the study of a regular treatise or a book or any other document on a subject, readers would like to have a preview of the Approach Document on it [121]. This means that subjects having a Common Isolate Idea of such a nature should precede the Host Subject. On account of this, they are called Anteriorising Common Isolate Ideas.

62 INDIVIDUALISING FACETS

Most of the Anteriorising Common Isolate Ideas need individualising facets. For example, an Encyclopaedia is to be individualised by the dominant area within its purview and the epoch of its first edition. These two individualising facets are naturally got by Geographical Device (See Chap NC) and Chronological Device (See Chap NB). As these two facets individualise the Encyclopaedia as a specific document, we may perhaps treat these individualising facets as Personality Facets. For example, E H Landau's *Encyclopaedia of librarianship* will figure as follows when expressed in transformed skeleton form: "Library Science (BF). Enclopaedia (ACI). World [P1] 1960 [P2]." So also in the case of a periodical or a serial. The sequence of the facets got by Geographical Device and Chronological Device respectively is easily determined by the Wall-Picture Principle.

63 ADMINISTRATION REPORT. STATISTICAL TABLE. SURVEY REPORT

Let us next consider "Administration Report on Education in Madras". Here, the concept behind the term 'Administration

Report' cannot become operative unless the concept behind the term 'Madras' is conceded. When expressed in transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), we shall have "Education (BF). Madras [S]. Administration Report (ACI)." Thus, the anteriorising common isolate idea "Administration Report" should be added only after the Space Facet in the host subject. To put it in other words, "Administration Report" is an After-Space Anteriorising Common Isolate Idea. For a similar reason, "Statistical Table" and "Survey Report" are also After-Space Anteriorising Common Isolate Idea.

7 Source Material for History

Viewed from the angle of the Laws of Library Science and the Canon of Helpful Sequence, there is an advantage in giving the After-Space position to the Anteriorising Common Isolate Ideas—Administration Report, Statistical Table, and Survey Report. This can be illustrated as follows.

Consider the subject, "A descriptive account of the agricultural conditions in India in 1967". In the transformed skeleton form (See Sec SB24), this subject will read as

Agriculture (BF). India [S1]. 1967 [T1].

Similarly, "History of agricultural conditions in India brought up to 1970s" will be transformed into

Agriculture (BF). India [S1]. 1970s [T1].

It must be remembered here that "History of agricultural conditions in India" should be distinguished from the "History of the development of Agricultural Science in India". We are concerned here only with the former. Obviously,

Agricultural Administration Reports for India;

Agricultural Statistical Tables of India; and

Agricultural Survey Reports of India,

will be 'Approach Documents' to the study of the Description or the History of Agricultural Conditions in India. It is for this reason that the Anteriorising Common Isolate Idea 'Administration Report', 'Statistical Tables', and 'Survey Report' are made After-Space Anteriorising Common Isolate Ideas.



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