



Ranganathan, Shiyali Ramamrita.
Prolegomena to Library Classification. Assisted by M.A. Gopinath. 3rd edition.
Asia Publishing House, 1967.

Copyright ©Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (SRELS) Foundation

This is a title in the dLIST Classics Project

dLIST Editor-in-chief: Anita Coleman

Digitization: Joy Wilcox, SIRLS, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Digitized: Fall 2006

Acknowledgments: SRELS Foundation (A. Neelameghan, K.N. Prasad, K.S. Raghavan, DRTC) and
dLIST Advisory Board Member, S. Arunachalam (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation)

dLIST Classics by S.R.Ranganathan:

Five Laws of Library Science, Ed. 1 (1931)
Philosophy of Library Classification, (1973)
Prolegomena to Library Classification, Ed. 3, (1967)
Classification and Communication, (1951)
Documentation Genesis and Development, (1973)
Documentation and its Facets, (1963)
Library Book Selection, Ed. 2, (1966)
New education and school library: Experience of half a century, (1973)
Reference Service, Ed. 2, (1961)

Other dLIST Classics

S.R. Ranganathan's Postulates and Normative Principles: Applications in Specialized Databases
Design, Indexing, and Retrieval, 1997. Compiled by A. Neelameghan
Memorabilia Ranganathan: A compilation of useful quotations of S.R. Ranganathan from his various
works, 1994.
Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of the Five Laws of Library Science, 1970, Pauline
Atherton.

Read the dLIST Classics online:



Digital Library of Information Science & Technology
<http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/>

PART I
QUASI-SUBJECT AND SUBJECT-BUNDLE

CHAPTER TA

UNIVERSE OF WORKS

1 Work

The exposition of a subject in a language, or pictures, or symbols, or in any other mode, in order to make communication possible.

Example

The above definition itself is a Work. It is expounded in the English language. A picture is also a Work. A mathematical or chemical formula is again a Work. A gesture is equally a Work.

2 Quasi Subject

Work which is treated as a subject in a scheme for classification or whose title is used as a subject heading in cataloguing practice.

A Quasi Subject is usually a sacred work, or a work of literature, or a classic. A ranked quasi subject is a Quasi Class.

3 Sacred Work

Basic work of a religion, generally accepted as such among its followers.

Example

Vedas

Tantras

Talmud

New Testament

Agamas

Tripitakas

Bible

Koran

A Sacred Work is often treated as if it itself—and not merely the subject expounded in it—were a subject.

4 Work of Literature

Work (other than a Sacred Work) in the form of a poem, drama, fiction, prose, *champu*, or any other literary form, of which the outstanding qualities are taken to be beauty of form, emotional or intuitional appeal, and endless layers of suggestions in regard to meaning and/or which is of intuitive or trans-intellectual origin.

Example

Ramayana

Sakuntala

Hamlet

Post Office

Iliad

Canterbury

Hound of

Apple Cart

tales

Heaven

Calling a work, a Work of Literature, involves judgement—particularly in the case of a poem, drama, fiction, and *champu*; and judgement may not be unanimous.

A literary work is treated as if it were a subject, unless its purpose is an exposition of some specialised subject.

5 Classic

Work (other than a Sacred Work or a Work of Literature) expounding some specialised subject, usually having embodiments in several versions, adaptations, and translations, inspiring other works on itself, and getting copied out and/or brought out in print even long after its origin. A classic is largely of intuitive origin and it is charged with the personality of its author.

Example

Aristotle's *Poetics* Newton's *Principia* Marx's *Capital*

A Classic is often treated as if it were a subject by itself.

6 Commentary

A collection of explanatory or critical notes on a Work, either issued independently or accompanying the text. A commentary on a classic usually carries the subject forward. It is therefore deemed to be a Quasi Subject.

For other groupings of Works See Chap TC and UA.

CHAPTER TB

CLASSIC DEVICE

1 Sacred Work

As stated in Sec TA3, the Sacred Work of a religion is deemed a "Quasi Subject". Practically, in all the schemes for classification it is provided with its own class number in the schedule for the subjects going with Religion.

2 Literary Work

A Literary Work is usually treated as a subject in the subject headings in the catalogue. But all schemes do not include them in their schedules for the classification of subjects going with Literature. CC has however provided for them. In fact, Work Number is the last of the facets in the Class Number for a literary work. One way of arranging the Literary Works of a particular literary Author in a particular Form in a particular Language, is to arrange them chronologically by the year of their first publication and then number them serially. In practice, this method of numbering involves much work. It is felt that the benefit derived by the readers from such an arrangement is not adequate enough to justify all the trouble and time involved. Therefore, an alternative method available is to construct the isolate number of a Work by Alphabetical Device [97]. Here are some examples from the dramas of Shakespeare. (See also Chap NE)

A	All's well that ends well
AN	Antony and Cleopatra
AS	As you like it
J	John
JU	Julius Cacsar
T	Taming of the Shrew
TE	Tempest
TW	Twelfth Night

3 Classics

Perhaps, CC goes farthest in giving a special treatment to books and other documents clustering round a classic. For this purpose, it employs the Classic Device.

4 Purpose of Classic Device

The Classic Device is employed for

1 Bringing together the

- 1) Different editions of a classic in a subject;

- 12 Different editions of each of its commentaries;
- 13 Different editions of each of the sub-commentaries of each of its commentaries; and so on; and
- 2 Securing that the
 - 21 Group of sub-commentaries of a commentary is in juxtaposition to the commentary;
 - 22 Group of commentaries of a classic is in juxtaposition to the classic; and
 - 23 Group formed of each classic and its cluster of commentaries is in juxtaposition to the group of the other classics in the same subject.

5 Classic Device in the Notational Plane

In the notational plane, the Classic Device consists in adding successively after the number representing the ultimate class (*See Sec JH71*) to which the classic should be otherwise assigned,

- 1 The Digit x ;
- 2 The Author Facet; and
- 3 The Work Facet,

provided the classic is not a sacred work or a work going with the main class Literature, as these are individualised otherwise.

Here are the rules on the subject

- 1 The Author and Work Facet are deemed to be Personality Facets at successive levels;
- 2 The connecting digit “,” (comma) need not be inserted before the Author Number;
- 3 The Author Number may be determined by the Favoured Category Device (*See also Chap FH*) for not more than 16 Classical Authors and for the others by the Chronological Device in the same way as the Author Number in the subjects going with the Basic Subject Literature;
- 4 The Work Number may be determined by Alphabetical Device (*See Chap NE*);
- 5 A Commentary Facet may be added to the Work Facet. The Isolate Number in it may be determined by the Favoured Category Device (*See also Chap FH*) for not more than sixteen commentaries and by the Chronological Device for the others or as an alternative, it may be determined by Alphabetical Device;
- 6 Second Remove Commentary Facet, Third Remove Commentary Facet, etc may be added successively after the First Remove Commentary Facet. The Isolate Numbers in them may be determined as in the First Remove Commentary Facet; and
- 7 All the Commentary Facets are deemed to be Personality Facets of successive levels after the Work Facet.

6 Examples

Part 3 of the *Colon classification*, ed 6 (1960), gives a schedule of ready made class numbers for several classics. Here are a few examples using Alphabetical Device for the Work Number.

R Philosophy**R672 Vaisnava Vishitadvaita (Vaisnava Modified Monism)**

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | R672 × 2 | Ramanuja |
| 2 | R672 × 2, V=D | Ramanuja: <i>Vedanta-dipa</i> |
| 3 | R672 × 2, V=S | Ramanuja: <i>Vedanta-sangraha</i> |
| 4 | R672 × 2, V=S, T | Sudarsana: <i>Tatparya-dipika</i> |
| 5 | R672 × 2, V=S, T, S | Rama Misra: <i>Sneha-purta</i> |
| 6 | R672 × 3 | Nathamuni |
| 7 | R672 × 3, N | Nathamuni: <i>Nyaya-tattwa</i> |

7 Classics and Collected Works

The distinctive Isolate Digit marking off a Classic is 'x' - the same as the one used for marking off Collected Works. Normally, collected works are published only in the case of authors of classical status. In that case, the sequence will be Collected Works first and then each Work in succession along with its family of commentaries.

CHAPTER TC

UNIVERSE OF DOCUMENTS

1 Document

Record of work on paper or other material, fit for easy physical handling, transport across space, and preservation through time.

The recording may be done by hand, typewriting, printing process, any near-printing process, any kindred process, sound-recording process, or any other process. The term 'Record' also denotes a reprograph—that is, a reproduction of an already existing record by photographic or other radiation process, or chemical process, or any other process. The material on which recording is made may be paper or any substitute for it, or gramophone disc, or sensitive paper, or any other material suitable for the recording process used.

The term 'Document' includes the record of any kind of work—macro or micro—and whether the physical embodiment is exclusively of one work or is shared by more than one work.

2 Periodical Publication

Documents with the following attributes:

1 *Periodicity*.—A volume or a small group of volumes of it, is published or intended to be published or completed normally once in a year or at other regular intervals though irregularity in interval is not ruled out;

2 *Distinguishing Number*.—Each successive volume or periodical group of volumes, is usually distinguished by the year of publication and/or by a number belonging to a system of single or complex ordinal number usually called a Volume Number; and

3 *Continuity*.—The intention had been to continue the publication for ever and with the same title in all the volumes though not actually carried out.

21 PERIODICAL

Periodical Publication of which each volume is made up of distinct and independent contributions, not forming a continuous exposition, normally by two or more personal authors and normally the specific subjects and the authors of the contributions in successive volumes also being, in general, different, but all the subjects falling within one and the same region of knowledge contemplated to be brought within its purview. It is not usually released complete as a volume but only in fascicules or numbers as they are called. Each contribution in it essentially expounds



Ranganathan, Shiyali Ramamrita.
Prolegomena to Library Classification. Assisted by M.A. Gopinath. 3rd edition.
Asia Publishing House, 1967.

Copyright ©Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (SRELS) Foundation

This is a title in the dLIST Classics Project

dLIST Editor-in-chief: Anita Coleman

Digitization: Joy Wilcox, SIRLS, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Digitized: Fall 2006

Acknowledgments: SRELS Foundation (A. Neelameghan, K.N. Prasad, K.S. Raghavan, DRTC) and
dLIST Advisory Board Member, S. Arunachalam (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation)

dLIST Classics by S.R.Ranganathan:

Five Laws of Library Science, Ed. 1 (1931)
Philosophy of Library Classification, (1973)
Prolegomena to Library Classification, Ed. 3, (1967)
Classification and Communication, (1951)
Documentation Genesis and Development, (1973)
Documentation and its Facets, (1963)
Library Book Selection, Ed. 2, (1966)
New education and school library: Experience of half a century, (1973)
Reference Service, Ed. 2, (1961)

Other dLIST Classics

S.R. Ranganathan's Postulates and Normative Principles: Applications in Specialized Databases
Design, Indexing, and Retrieval, 1997. Compiled by A. Neelameghan
Memorabilia Ranganathan: A compilation of useful quotations of S.R. Ranganathan from his various
works, 1994.
Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of the Five Laws of Library Science, 1970, Pauline
Atherton.

Read the dLIST Classics online:



Digital Library of Information Science & Technology
<http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/>

knowledge and not repeat the same kind of information, usually in the same pattern, in each of its volumes just bringing the information up-to-date from volume to volume.

Example

Library science with a slant to documentation

Proceedings, Royal Society of London

Zeitschrift, Deutschen morgenlandischen gesellschaft.

22 SERIAL

Periodical Publication of which each volume or each periodical group of volumes embodies more or less the same kind of information, usually in the same pattern, mainly relating to its year (or other period) of coverage. It is usually released complete as a volume. It is not made of diverse contributions, each forming a continuous exposition of knowledge.

Example

Annual report, Director of Agriculture (Madras)

Mysore telephone directory

Who's who in America.

In American practice the term 'Serial' is used as equivalent to the term 'Periodical Publication'.

CHAPTER TD

DOCUMENTS AS A QUASI SUBJECT

1 Approach Document

Most of the anteriorising common isolates (See Sec RR7), taken along with their respective host subjects, lead us towards a Document. It is an Approach Document. Such a document is deemed to be a Quasi Subject (See Sec TA2). It is represented by a class number.

2 Individualising Facets

To reach an Approach Document, we add one or two individualising facets after the anteriorising common isolate, *see also* Sec RR62. Here are some examples.

CD = Chronological Device (See Chap NB)

GD = Geographical Device (See Chap NC)

SN	Anteriorising Common Isolate	Individualising Facets	
		1	2
1	Encyclopaedia	GD (Dominant area of purview)	CD (Epoch of origin)
2	Periodical	GD (Country or Locality of origin)	-do-
3	Yearbook	GD (Dominant area of purview)	-do-
4	Conference Proceedings	GD (Dominant area of purview)	-do- (if periodically held; or year if an isolated one)
5	History of a Discipline	-do-	CD (Latest Effective Decade)
6	Biography (Collective) (confined to an area)	-do-	-do-
7	-do- (not confined to an area)		CD (Latest Effective Decade of Birth)
8	Biography (Individual)		CD (Year of Birth)
9	Collection (Collective)		CD (Latest Effective Decade of Birth)
10	Collection (Individual)		CD (Year of Birth)

In "5 History of a Discipline", the facets are deemed to be manifestations of Space and Time respectively. In all the other cases, the facets are deemed to be manifestations of Personality of Levels 1 and 2 respectively.

3 Examples

SN	Approach Document	CC	UDC
1	Encyclopaedia Britannica	k56,L	030.1 (410) "17"
2	Philosophical transactions, Royal Society of London	Am56,K	5 (03) (410) "16"
3	Journal, Indian Mathematical Society	Bm44,N	51 (03) (540) "19"
4	Statesmen's yearbook	n1,M	058 (100) "18"
5	Proceedings, Annual Con- ference on Indian Industry	X 8p2,N	338 (063) (540) "19"

4 After-Space Anteriorising Common Isolate

As shown in Sec RR74, the undermentioned anteriorising common isolates are to come after the Space Facet. The individualising facet is added thereafter as shown below.

SN	Anteriorising Common Isolate	Individualising Facet
1	Administration report	nil
2	Statistical tables	CD (Epoch of origin if periodically held; or year if an isolated one)
3	Survey	-do-

5 Examples

SN	Approach Document	CC	UDC
1	Annual report on education in India	T.44r	37 (540) (060.55)
2	Annual table of India's sea-borne trade	X ;54.44sN	382.14 (540) (083.4) "19"
3	Resources survey of Mysore	X .44131N	33 (548.2) (083.4) "19"

6 Associated Approach Document

Occasionally, one and the same agency brings out two approach documents of the same kind with the same host subject. Each of these should be treated as a Quasi Subject. It is helpful to place the second one in juxtaposition to the first set. This can be done by using for the second set the same class number as for the first and augmenting it by the addition of a further individualising facet. This new facet is deemed to be a manifestation of Personality. The isolate number for it may be got by enumeration or by any other helpful device.

In UDC, the same sequence can be secured by using the connecting digit "-" (hyphen) to connect the additional individualising facet as shown below.

SN	Approach Document	CC	UDC
11	Encyclopaedia Britannica	k56,L	030.1 (410) "17"
12	" year-book	k56,L,1	030.1 (410) "17"-1
21	Philosophical transactions, Royal Society of London	Am56,K	5 (03) (410) "16"
22	Proceedings, Royal Society of London	Am56,K,1	5 (03) (410) "16"-1
31	Journal, Indian Mathematical Society	Bm44,N	51 (03) (540) "19"
32	Mathematical student, Indian Mathematical Society)	Bm44,N,1	51 (03) (540) "19"-1
33	Journal, Calcutta Mathematical Society	Bm44,N1	51 (03) (540) "191"
34	Journal, Benaras Mathematical Society	Bm44,N2	51 (03) (540) "192"
41	Annual report on education in India	T.44r	37 (540) (060.55)
42	Triennial report on education in India	T.44r,3	37 (540) (060.55)-3
43	Quinquennial report on education in India	T.44r,5	37 (540) (060.55)-5

SN	Approach Document	CC	UDC
44	Decennial report on education in India	T,44r,92	37 (540) (060.55)-92
51	Annual table of sea-borne trade of India	X;54.44sN	382.14 (540) (083.4) "19"
52	Quardrennual table of sea-borne trade of India	X;54.44sN,4	382.14 (540) (083.4) "19" 1

CHAPTER TE

SUBJECT-BUNDLE

1 Schedule of Subject-Bundles

The following is a sample schedule of Subject-Bundles, proposed for inclusion in the forthcoming Ed 7 of CC [151]:

SN	Subject-Bundle	CC Ed 7 1968	UDC Ed 3 1962	DC Ed 17 1965
1	Pure sciences	A1	5	5
2	Applied sciences	A2	6	6
3	Earth sciences	AA	55	55
4	Ocean sciences	AB		
5	Atmosphere sciences	AC		
6	Space sciences	AD		
7	Soil sciences	AE	631.4	
8	Cybernetics	AG	007	001.53
9	Defence sciences	AM		

2 Genesis of Subject-Bundle

Of late, such Subject-Bundles are attracting books. Generally, the tendency has been to reduce the extension of a subject to be covered by a book. In this trend, there was generally a resistance to bring into one and the same book compound subjects going with two or more basic subjects, except in the case of Phase Relation (See Chap SD) or the use of Subject Device (See Chap ND) to form or sharpen an isolate. On the other hand, there is at present a trend to bring several subjects into one and the same book or periodical, for quite another reason. It arises as follows:

1 The individual subjects in a Subject-Bundle do not belong to the same chain and not even to collateral ones. There is no hierarchial filiation among them; but, however,

2 When the subject-areas within a Subject-Bundle are developed, there are organisational and other advantages to be gained by the expert-groups, specialising in the different subject-areas, working as a team and having concurrent mutual consultation and check-up in the early course of investigation; and further

3 It is found helpful to release a preliminary publication containing a short account of the provisional results obtained in all the subject-areas of the subject-bundle. This is useful for fre-

quent reference by all the expert-groups even later on when they work out the details—each in its own laboratory. This is now happening largely in the field of Natural Sciences. The treatment of the subjects of the Subject-Bundle is disjunctive in such publications.

The first two Subject-Bundles in the Table in Sec TE1 are traditional ones. The remaining seven Subject-Bundles represent the recent trend. By way of illustration, we shall indicate the scope of some of them.

3 Ocean Sciences

The term 'Ocean Sciences' denotes the bundle of the three following subject-complexes:

- 1 Depth, extent, and static, dynamic, physical, and chemical properties of sea-water;
- 2 Geology of the ocean bed; and
- 3 The bio-content of sea-water.

31 INCLUSION OF STATISTICIAN IN THE TEAM

When expert-groups in the different subject-complexes are commissioned to study a particular ocean, they are sent together as a team. They live together in a vessel specially designed for the purpose. Each expert-group makes the survey in its own field of study. They also study together the correlation between the different subject-complexes. For this purpose, the team includes also a statistician.

32 INCLUSION OF METEOROLOGIST IN THE TEAM

An expedition in Ocean Sciences very much needs the help of meteorology both in their day-to-day life on the high seas and in establishing correlation between the physical and bio-properties of the ocean on the one hand and the meteorological conditions on the other. Therefore, the team includes also a meteorologist. And the Subject-Bundle "Ocean Sciences" comprehends also the subject Oceanographic Meteorology. The recent Indian Ocean Expedition had all these classes of experts working together as a team in daily mutual consultation.

33 ADOPTION OF THE TERM 'OCEAN SCIENCES'

About half a century ago, it was realised that 'Oceanography' should not be the substantive word in the term denoting 'Bio-Oceanography'. For, the subject was essentially biological, though restricted to oceanic environment. The realisation of the wrong emphasis on 'Oceanography' in the Verbal Plane led to the coining of the new term 'Marine Biology'. The Subject-Bundle may be

termed 'Ocean Sciences' and the term 'Oceanography' may be taken to denote only the subject-complex of spatial, mechanical, physical, and chemical properties of the water in the ocean and the term "Ocean Sciences" may be used to denote the Subject-Bundle described in Sec TE3 to TE32.

4 Space Sciences

The subject 'Space Sciences' is a Bundle of several disciplines, such as, Metallurgy, Nuclear Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Ballistics, Physiology, and Psychology—all under conditions abnormally outside the range studied till now. The expert-groups in the several subjects have to work together as a team. And yet, each expert-group is specialist only in its own subject-complex. The subjects involved are all different. The professional training has to be different for the expert-groups in the different subjects. Therefore, a book or a periodical giving the details on any one of these subjects will have to go with the other books and periodicals on it. At the same time, we are bound to have multi-focal books giving disjunctive or diffuse accounts of many of these subjects, or, we may have a book on this Subject-Bundle, dealing with the details of the organisation and the inter-relation of the work carried out in mutual consultation by several expert-groups working as a team. It is only such books that will go into the Subject-Bundle "Space Sciences".

5 Soil Sciences

Soil can be studied from the angle of its

- 1 Bearing capacity and the other engineering properties;
- 2 Agricultural properties;
- 3 Geological properties; and
- 4 Bio-contents.

The results of each such study will go with its own basic subject. And yet, all these approaches can also be correlated. A book or a periodical may comprehend disjunctive or diffuse accounts of such diverse studies of soil. To accommodate it, the Idea Plane demands the recognition of the Subject-Bundle "Soil Sciences".

6 Subject-Bundle in Social Sciences

Something similar can be done also in respect of newly emerging Subject-Bundles in the area of 'Social Sciences'. In CC, they will be numbered SZA, SZB, SZC, etc.



Ranganathan, Shiyali Ramamrita.
Prolegomena to Library Classification. Assisted by M.A. Gopinath. 3rd edition.
Asia Publishing House, 1967.

Copyright ©Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (SRELS) Foundation

This is a title in the dLIST Classics Project

dLIST Editor-in-chief: Anita Coleman

Digitization: Joy Wilcox, SIRLS, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Digitized: Fall 2006

Acknowledgments: SRELS Foundation (A. Neelameghan, K.N. Prasad, K.S. Raghavan, DRTC) and
dLIST Advisory Board Member, S. Arunachalam (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation)

dLIST Classics by S.R.Ranganathan:

Five Laws of Library Science, Ed. 1 (1931)
Philosophy of Library Classification, (1973)
Prolegomena to Library Classification, Ed. 3, (1967)
Classification and Communication, (1951)
Documentation Genesis and Development, (1973)
Documentation and its Facets, (1963)
Library Book Selection, Ed. 2, (1966)
New education and school library: Experience of half a century, (1973)
Reference Service, Ed. 2, (1961)

Other dLIST Classics

S.R. Ranganathan's Postulates and Normative Principles: Applications in Specialized Databases
Design, Indexing, and Retrieval, 1997. Compiled by A. Neelameghan
Memorabilia Ranganathan: A compilation of useful quotations of S.R. Ranganathan from his various
works, 1994.
Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of the Five Laws of Library Science, 1970, Pauline
Atherton.

Read the dLIST Classics online:



Digital Library of Information Science & Technology
<http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/>