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Colon Classification. Literature Analysis 1970–1984

Satija, M.P.: Colon Classification. Literature analysis 1970–1984. *Int. Classif.* 12 (1985) No. 3, p. 133–142, 18 refs. (+ 144 refs. bibl.)

A study of the 144 publications on the Colon Classification published in the last 15 years (1970–1984) was made with the purpose to understand its present situation. The article gives the reason for the selection of the period, describes methodology and scope of the investigation, shows previous attempts of collecting this literature and attempts at an interpretation of results (displayed in 8 tables) according to 1) chronological output, 2) kinds of media, 3) origin of contributions, 4) authors, 5) subjects written about, and 6) neglected areas of study. The 144 publications are listed in a separate bibliography in chronological and alphabetical order. I.C.

1. The Unique Position of the Colon Classification

Amongst the general classification systems, the Colon Classification occupies a unique place. As far as the general theory of library classification is concerned, the CC holds a central position, for its theory easily passes as the general theory of library classification. Since the invention of the Dewey Decimal Classification, it is considered an unsurpassed innovation in the history of library classification. Its facet analysis and synthetic devices have become accepted methods of classification for an ever growing universe of knowledge. It is now reasonably believed that, in future, classification systems will belong to the family sired by Ranganathan. Its methods are all-pervasive.

But as an individual member, its future is in a serious predicament. So far, it has undergone five revisions. The sixth revision — a drastic one — has not yet been published despite the repeated assurances and announcements by Ranganathan's heirs. Its users are frustrated for want of any backup service. They feel left in the lurch on a hazardous path. The scheme is badly dated and at times seems a blunt tool for bibliographic analysis. Its value, not only for classifying but also for teaching, is doubted. The wisdom of giving it so much weight in the curricula of Indian library schools is being challenged — tacitly or verbally depending upon the person¹.

Still, it commands overwhelming respect from its adherents. It has a legion of devotees in whose hearts its very name stirs warm emotions. For them, it is India's national scheme, and it is even blasphemous to point out its glaring faults. On the other end of this sea-saw are its avowed enemies for whom it is nothing less than Pandora's box full of evils. In between, there is a confused group highly dreaded because of their complex but precise techniques — this group has always stymied its progress. In India, the DDC is the most used scheme²,

yet the CC remains the system about which most has been written. As a theoretical study, it has engaged some of the best brains in the world that ever turned to librarianship. Its paradoxical position has provoked this study spurred on by I. Dahlberg's call to make a statistical analysis of the literature on various classification systems in various countries³.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to collect, catalogue, classify, and analyze the published literature on the Colon Classification of the last 15 years. It aims (a) to know who writes what and where, (b) to identify the chief sources of literature on Colon Classification; and (c) to find out the neglected areas of study and to suggest means for the restoration of its glorious status.

3. Selecting the Period

The first-ever piece of writing on CC goes back to the year 1932 — a year before the schedule of the scheme was published⁴. This study, however, begins with the literature of 1970 and onwards. The beginning of this study with a numerically rounded year is a sheer coincidence. In the year 1969 the preview of the 7th edition was published⁵ which in the following year 1970 was reissued as a separate pamphlet. It was an epoch-making event supposed to inaugurate a new phase in the career of this scheme. This year 1970 has, therefore, been chosen to note and study the reaction of the profession to the projected new edition; and to note to what extent the librarians are ready and mentally or otherwise prepared or preparing to accept the drastic changes in the impending edition; and to see to what extent CC-7 has foreshadowed the literature on CC. The year 1984 brings the study up to-date.

4. Methodology

For the purpose of this study, 144 entries were collected through various bibliographic sources such as *Library and Information Science Abstracts*, *Library Literature*, *Indian Library Science Abstracts*, of the relevant period. Yet most of the literature was collected first hand by actually scanning the pertinent and probable sources and the further references from those sources. The entries were recorded on 7" x 5" standard research cards with full bibliographical details and with abstracts — in some cases — to comprehend the full and exact subject connotations of the entry. Carded entries were arranged in various ways to allow study from different viewpoints.

5. Scope

The limited period of this study has already been spoken of. The type of literature included is also limited. It only includes English language periodical articles, full length monographs, full chapters or elaborated references in books, Ph.D. theses, and conference and seminar literature. It excludes M. Lib. Sc. or M. Phil. dissertations, book reviews, and passing references to the CC in general literature. It also excludes report literature, though the FID/CR Secretariat remained in India during 1973–1980. It has been done mostly because the rele-

vant FID/CR reports were again published in the DRTC journal in article form. The whole literature is the published one except the Ph.D. theses and the DRTC annual seminars, the latter being in mimeographed form.

6. Previous Attempts

Bibliographic organisation and surveys of Ranganathan's imposing contribution to library and information science have been attempted occasionally; and were even blessed by Ranganathan himself. The first such attempt ever made goes back to 1942, the author being Ranganathan's subaltern K.M Sivaraman⁶. A decade later the focus was pinpointed to Colon Classification itself, when N.N. Chatterjee catalogued and critically reviewed the whole literary output of Colon Classification up to that period⁷. It highlighted the contributions of Ranganathan and his school to the theory of classification. Another attempt was made in the form of Ranganathan's festschriften. This bibliography on and by Ranganathan compiled by A.K. Dasgupta is a monumental work both in terms of conception and execution⁸. This bibliography, arranged both by subject and by years of publication includes many indexes. It is a model. It is a pity that this momentous and highly useful work has not been updated. Another source enlisting CC literature from 1955 to 1970 is a bibliography of Indian library science literature compiled by R.G. Prasher⁹. In 1962, N. Datta uncritically highlighted Ranganathan's major works on classification¹⁰. This article was a condensed form of his M. Lib. Sc. dissertation submitted to Delhi University for the academic year 1960-61. It does not give any bibliography. After this there was a long pause only to be broken by Amarjit Kaur's amateurish student exercise for her M. Lib. Sc. degree at the Banaras Hindu University for the academic session 1981-1982¹¹. It enlists 125 entries with abstracts only pertaining to periodical literature in English. Entries have been arranged by a self-extended version of Colon Classification. Another authentic and important bibliography on CC up to 1982 is available from International Bibliography of classification and Indexing edited by I. Dahlberg¹². It, however, enlists only the basic schedules both published and unpublished. It has 176 entries (Nos. 622 to 797). The latest in the fray is the bibliography on CC as appended to P.N. Kaula's book on the same subject¹². It is a select, but fairly comprehensive bibliography of all times¹³. It has about 300 entries arranged in another self-extended version of the CC. Most of the entries are now of historic interest only. The present study, however, aims to collect exhaustively and analyse the published literature on CC from diverse possible sources within the specified period.

7. Chronological Output

Table 1 records the yearly output further analysed into major forms and by group of persons. In the case of a book having more than one edition, only the first edition published between these years has been entered. However, this condition does not apply to a work published in more than one different media or versions.

The yearly average is (144/15=) 9.6 entries, which forms a considerable portion of the total classification

literature. The first three years 1970, 1971, and 1972, with 18, 23, and 14 entries each respectively, are never matched by the magnitude of their yearly output in the succeeding years. Thereafter the output has oscillated between 3 to 10 entries. To study the literary output closely, the span of 15 years has been divided into 3 coherent intervals of 5 years each:

Span	Total number of entries	%age	Yearly Average	Difference to general average of 9.6
1970-74	71	49.3	14.2	+ 4.6
1975-79	40	27.8	8.0	- 1.6
1980-84	33	22.9	6.6	- 3.0

The period of the first five years with 49.3% of the total output is the most productive phase. The yearly average is 4.6 more entries than the general average. This is explainable by the high output of the first three years 1970-72, when Ranganathan (1892-1972) was still living and the work on the seventh edition of the CC was at its peak. The DRTC journal, *Library Science with a Slant to Documentation*, for this period published many papers on the seventh edition of the CC. The average output of the next five years 1975-1979, even falls below the general average by 1.6. This steep fall has occurred mainly due to a decrease in serial literature, whereas the output of non-serial literature has not been affected much in these two phases. The last five years, viz. 1980-84 have witnessed a progressive fall. Here the yearly average amount to 6.6 against the average of 9.6. This fall is still ascribable to the further fall in periodical literature, while non-serial literature has registered the largest output of all times. It has been noticed that output is high in years when there is a sufficient contribution from DRTC staff to serial literature. Decrease in serial literature presages inactivity in research. Non-serial literature has shown constancy in output with a slight increase during all three phases. This is no surprise in the light of the place CC has in the curricula of Indian library schools.

8. Media

The literature on CC has always been published in variedly different media such as periodicals, books, and conference proceedings, though one medium has remained more in fashion than others at times. Broadly speaking, serial and non-serial literature respectively constitute 75 (52.1%) and 69 (47.9%) of the total literature. However, the ultimate analysis of the forms of this literature is as follows:

Kind of media	No. of Entries	%age
Periodical	75	52.1
Chapters in Books	28	19.4
Conferences/Seminars	17	11.8
Exclusively Published Books	16	11.1
Theses	8	5.6
	144	100.0

If one goes by this picture it is very easily inferred that periodical literature outnumbers all other forms – and we have more innovative literature on CC as compared to assimilative one. That, alas, is a fallacious impression gathered from a static picture. If we move up the years, it is easily seen that periodical literature is constantly giving way to bookish literature, the latter being comparatively more stable. But if one actually burrows through bookish literature, one is disappointed to discover that it has not been much influenced by periodical literature. Both forms remained – rather unexpectedly – not unlike each other. The only differentiating characteristic is the medium of publication, not the nature or the contents. This observation, however, does not apply much to the periodical literature that emanated from the DRTC, and periodical literature has remained mostly the prerogative of the DRTC staff.

A further split up of non-serial literature reveals that monographic (including theses) literature with 11, 9 and 22 entries for the first, second, and third 5-year period has always been on the increase. The production of more bookish literature has been spurred on by the constant increase in the number of library schools and the ever-growing number of students enrolling for library studies. On the other hand, there has been a constant decrease in conference literature with 13, 1, and 3 entries respectively for these three periods. During this period, Colon Classification has not found favour with conference organisers. The seemingly high output of the first 5 years consists of the annual DRTC seminar papers, where now Colon Classification is all but a forgotten theme. The real conference literature remains too meagre.

Of the 75 periodical articles, the DRTC organ, *Library Science With a Slant to Documentation* published 38 (50.7%), and this journal represents only 1/18 i.e. (5.5%) of the total number of journals. This means that the remaining 94.5% of the journals published only 49.3% of the periodical literature. Unfortunately, this apparent inference is a false guide to the subscription of periodicals for those interested in Colon literature; simply for the reason that the DRTC organ no longer publishes CC articles. In the last decade, it published only 4 articles, and none during the last five years, whereas in the beginning, this journal used to be laden with CC literature. Thus periodical literature is diversely and unevenly dispersed in many journals. The next major journal in this context is the *Herald of Library Science* with 9 (12%) of the total entries. The number of articles carried by other journals varies from 1 to 4, as shown in Table 2a.

9. Indian Versus Foreign Contributions

Table 3 mirrors 120 (83.3%) items by Indians and 24 (16.7%) by foreigners. By any means, it registers a considerable interest on the part of foreigners in CC *qua* CC, apart from the facet analysis techniques. It is worth mentioning that it is the new generation of writers after the era of Palmer & Wells & other CRG founders & Shera & Pauline Atherton Cochrane (on the other side of the Atlantic) which has now shown interest in Colon Classification. Of all these items, 117 (81.25%) have been published in India, while 27 (18.75%) have been published abroad both by Indians and foreigners. But,

incidentally, some sort of balance has been struck in the transnational publication of CC literature: the number of Indians publishing abroad has been counterbalanced by almost the same number of foreigners publishing in India. Out of the 18 periodicals publishing CC literature, 12 (66.7%) are Indians while 6 (33.3%) are foreign based. Foreign media carry articles only of broader interest, while too specialised and jargon-ridden articles are published in India. This means that foreigners are interested in its methods, its influence, and its place in bibliographic history. In all the textbooks on classification published abroad, a chapter on CC is invariably there; whereas in Indian texts it is the central theme. Although all the whole works on CC are by Indians, it is worth remembering that the first worthwhile book on CC published in 1966 was by a foreigner, C.D. Batty¹⁴. This book provided the necessary stimulation and guidance for later books dwelling on number building in the CC. Thus, apart from playing its academic & technical role, it has also contributed socially to the propagation of the scheme.

10. Authors

Table 5 (Alphabetical Author Index) shows that there are 87 names involved, including the 17 joint authors, without any contribution as the principal author. The principal authors are 70 for only 144 items, bringing the average of 2.06 item per author. The contributions of various authors individually or as a group is tabulated below:

Ser. No.	Name/Group	No. of items	%age
1	A. Neelameghan	23	16.0
2	S.R. Ranganathan	11	7.7
3	M.A. Gopinath	10	6.9
4	S. Seetharama	10	6.9
5	P.N. Kaula	7	4.9
6–10	5 writers with 3 principal contributions each	15	10.4
11–18	8 writers with 2 principal contributions each	16	11.1
19–70	52 writers with one contribution each	52	36.1
		144	100.0

It seems that 5 (7.1%) of the writers are responsible for 61 items making 42.4% of the literature, while next the 13 (18.6%) major authors are responsible for 31 items (21.5%) of literature. The major group of assorted writers are 52 (74.3%) who contribute only 36.1% of the literature. This means that the majority of the literature has been produced by an elite group which is a minority.

A look at the prolificity of the major authors individually springs a surprise. A. Neelameghan, with 23 contributions as principal writer and 2 contributions as the second writer, leads the list. With 16% of the literature to his credit he is far ahead of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, who is second in rank in production terms, with 7.7% of the total literature to his credit. These two first ranks are no mean achievement, as A. Neelameghan has, for a long time, been away from India on various Unesco assignments; hence there has been no more writing on CC; and

Ranganathan died in 1972. Their achievement is paradoxical in that none of the first two most prolific writers is writing on the subject any more. Next in the rank of prolificity comes M.A. Gopinath with 10 principal contributions and 9 as a joint author. His contribution (excluding works as joint author) makes 6.9% of the total literature. S. Seetharama ranks fourth with an equal number of contributions as the principal author. Outside of the DRTC staff, P.N. Kaula emerges as the most prolific writer with 7 (4.9%) of the contributions as the major author and 1 contribution as joint author.

At this juncture, it is quite propitious to discuss the contributions from DRTC Bangalore – the only centre engaged in CC research in an organised and formal way. As per Table 1, the DRTC staff has jointly contributed 62 items making 43% of the total literature. The DRTC authors are named below along with the number of their contributions as principal authors.

A. Neelameghan	23
S.R. Ranganathan	11
M.A. Gopinath	10
S. Seetharama	10
P. Jayarajan	3
G. Bhattacharyya	3
B.S.S. Gupta	1
I.K. Ravichandra Rao	1

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It is obvious that the CC has remained the preserve of a small group of authors – the DRTC staff. 43% of the total literature has come from this well-knit group of 8 persons which makes only 11.4% of the total 70 principal authors. It is a powerful and elite group. G. Bhattacharyya, contrary to expectations, has but few contributions to his credit. This is due to the fact that of late he mostly writes on the topic of “subject indexing languages”, which has not been counted as CC literature – despite the fact that the theory of CC is the basis of his work. P.N. Kaula, A.P. Srivastava, and R.S. Parkhi, though staunch disciples of Ranganathan, are separate from the DRTC group. B.S.S. Gupta and P. Jayarajan, though now not with DRTC have been counted on DRTC staff members. They were with the DRTC when they wrote these articles.

A further splitting of the DRTC contributions by form shows that of the 75 serial entries, 39 (52%) are DRTC contributions. Out of the total of 52 books/theses combined literature only 9 (17.3%) are from DRTC. This shows the minimal interest of DRTC in this form of literature. Doctoral theses of DRTC staff such as Gopinath, Seetharama, though counted as DRTC work, are contributions of private individuals written under the guidance of a non-DRTC professional, Professor M.R. Kumbhar. In the case of conference literature, out of the total of 17 entries 14 (82.3%) are by DRTC staff. This high percentage is somewhat superficial, as most of the DRTC annual seminars have also been counted as conference literature. For some time now the CC is no longer the theme of these annual seminars, as already said.

Outside the DRTC a new generation of writers is cropping up concentrating mostly on bookish literature. This is not a research literature as it is descriptive in character and meant mostly for students. Obviously, this literature lacks research value and contents. It is repetitive, too.

11. Subject Analysis

Table 4 reveals that the writers and researchers have written on CC ranging from its history, its place in the history of classifications, its status among the general bibliographic classification systems, its notation, the designing of its depth schedules, notation, and many other topics peculiar to the CC itself. Personally speaking, the sorest struggle remained to classify the literature into some suitable groups. Various existing general as well as special schemes of classification were tried, but none seemed “to deliver the goods”; and never before did W.D. Jevon’s cynic remarks regarding the absurdity of classification seem more true. The only method found convenient was to group literature under suitable headings on the principle of literary warrant. It shows the following results.

41 items (28.5%) of the total 144 entries are on the depth schedule of CC on various subjects. It also includes schedules of main classes and the designing of depth schedules. All these schedules, prepared by the DRTC staff, have appeared in the DRTC journal up to 1974. These are deemed to be the chapters of the projected seventh edition. This makes the core and most original literature of this study. The next topic, ranking in order of number, is the general treatment in the form of chapters in books on classification. It has 16 entries forming 11.1% of the total literature. Another favourite topic with 15 (10.4%) entries is the comparative study – characteristically the favourite theme of Indian library schools. The CC has been mostly compared with the UDC. Unfortunately, comparison has always been used as a tool to violently assert the supremacy of the CC over other schemes. Almost every study comes out with foregone conclusions. Another inevitable topic has been Ranganathan’s contributions to the theory of classification, and the influence of the scheme on other classification systems. It has 14 (9.7%) entries. Next comes the study of notation with 12 (8.3%) entries. Practical guides for number building count 10 in number forming 7% of the literature. These are full monographs encouraged by the dominant position given to the CC practical in the curricula of Indian library schools. There are 8 (5.6%) articles criticising the scheme for its dated, unrevised, and inadequate schedules for some of the main classes. Some of the critics are scathing, doubting even the survival of the scheme in its present form. This is obviously from outside the DRTC staff and mostly alludes to the longpending revision of the sixth edition. The next topic with 6 (4.2%) entries pertains to the teaching of the CC and its place in the curricula of library schools. The rest of the topics are mostly peculiar to the scheme.

12. “Vacuums” in Literature

Despite M.A. Gopinath’s undocumented and doubtful claim of its wide use – to the tune of 2500 libraries¹⁵ – there is no literature emanating from the experience of its users nor on the practical difficulties in applying CC and their pro tem remedies. There is not even a single exclusive entry as to how many libraries are actually making use of the scheme in India. There is also a vacuum of literature on the administrative aspects of the scheme.

Another topic conspicuous by its absence is history of the CC per se. Though the CC has been studied in the perspectives of the classification history in general, there is no work exclusively devoted to its history as such. The year 1983 was a golden jubilee year of the scheme as well as of the Indian Library Association. The Association celebrated the occasion *inter alia* with an edited volume of conference papers on the fifty years of librarianship in India¹⁶. Unfortunately and quite ironically, too, this scheme did not get even a single exclusive article. Nothing could be more contemptuous of the scheme claimed as India's national scheme of classification. It was a propitious occasion for self-retrospection and evaluation. Alas! It fell prey to indifference and "unimagination". Perhaps the coming of the Seventh Edition may spark off new studies on the scheme.

One important purpose of this study was to observe the preparations being made for the seventh edition — which proposes to introduce some drastic changes. The data, however, reveals that the librarians and information personnel outside the DRTC continue to write on CC-6. However, some of the books append a Chapter on CC-7, rehashing the official DRTC version.

The generalised, rigmarole treatment have put a brake on its specialized studies. None of the contribution on the technique or basics of the scheme is highly original or pathbreaking. Something worthwhile, or deemed to be so, comes from the DRTC. For whatever they say is law. Now they have a withdrawn attitude — pending the printing and formal release of the seventh edition. The delay is hazardous.

Yet another dismal trend is the yearly decrease in its output. Periodical literature has suffered a loss. Some of the articles included in the study are not exclusive to the CC. Its meaning is quite clear, i.e., though the theory of facet analysis is all pervasive, yet not much progress is being made on the actual system in the present form. Its spirit lives though its body is decaying. The CC has survived on the strength of the weight given to it in the curricula of Indian library schools. There are 60 University library and information science departments in India with a combined output of 2000 graduates per year¹⁷. All schools invariably teach the theory and practice of Colon Classification at all levels. But to sustain this place, continuous progress and renewal is absolutely necessary.

It also sounds a warning that research has remained concentrated on a small circle — the official group of the DRTC staff. Research should be broadly based. It is expeditious to involve more and more persons to propound the scheme which is projected as India's national scheme of classification mostly to attract adherents to

patriotic sentiments. The involvement of diverse library and information workers will expose the scheme to the hard realities of the literary warrant; and to be tested against them, and be modified or ratified as the case may be; since the highest criterion for a classification is literary warrant.

The onus lies on Ranganathan's professional heirs to keep the scheme alive and self-perpetuating. Only a new edition and the broadly based involvement of librarians can make it a part of the librarian's lore. For this, DRTC people must come down from their ivory tower and mix with the outsiders. Above all, the publication of the elusive seventh edition, which is the moral and legal responsibility of DRTC and the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment, can sustain interest, and breath. The seventh edition is the only saviour.

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Table. 2: Further Splitting of Literature by Form

Periodical Literature	Conference/Seminar Literature	Exclusively Published Books	Theses	Chapter in Books	Total
75	17	16	8	28	144
(Total Journals = 18	DRTC Seminar = 12 Conferences in India = 2 Conferences abroad = 3				

Table 1: Chronological and Form Analysis

Year	Serial Lit.			Books/Thesis			Conferences			Non-serial Total	Grand Total	Diff. with average. of
	D	ND	Total	D	ND	Total	D	ND	Total			
1970	10	2	12	2	—	2	4	—	4	6	18	+ 8.4
1971	7	2	9	2	3	5	8	1	9	14	23	+ 13.4
1972	8	3	11	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	14	+ 4.4
1973	7	2	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	10	+ 0.4
1974	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 3.6
Total	35	12	47	6	5	11	12	1	13	24	71	+ 23
1975	2	3	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	10	+ 0.4
1976	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	5	— 4.6
1977	1	4	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	7	— 2.6
1978	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	8	— 1.6
1979	1	2	3	—	6	6	—	1	1	7	10	+ 0.4
Total	4	16	20	—	19	19	—	1	1	20	40	— 8
1980	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	3	— 6.6
1981	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	7	— 2.6
1982	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	4	5	— 4.6
1983	—	—	—	1	6	7	1	1	2	9	9	— 0.6
1984	—	3	3	2	4	6	—	—	—	6	9	— 0.6
Total	—	8	8	3	19	22	2	1	3	25	33	— 15
Grand Total	39	36	75	9	43	52	14	3	17	69	144	0

D = by DRTC Authors
ND = by Non-DRTC Authors

Table 2a

S. No.	Subject	Total No. of Entries	Serial Nos.
1	Lib. Sci. Slant to Doc.	38	1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 43, 46, 47, 49-51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60-64, 67, 68, 71, 79, 80, 87, 109
2	Herald of Library Science	9	17, 55, 57, 59, 83a, 92, 97, 108, 138
3	Iaslic Bulletin	4	44, 45, 88, 95
4	Indian Library Movement	4	66, 70, 75, 100
5	Ann. Lib. Sc. & Doc.	3	18, 41, 76
6	Int. Classif.	3	93, 111, 117
7	Indian Librarian	2	90, 91
8	Library Herald	2	2, 73
9	Libra	1	5
10	Indian Library Review	1	69
11	J. of Lib. & Inf. Sc.	1	125
12	Progress of Lib. & Inf. Sc.	1	118
13	Int. Inf. Comm. & Educ.	1	136
14	Int. Library Review	1	98
15	Current Contents	1	135
16	J. Doc.	1	120
17	Libri	1	105
18	IATUL Proc.	1	83
		75	

Table 3: Foreign Indian Literature

S.No.	Subject	Total No. of Entries	Serial Nos.
(A)	Indians Publishing in India	108	1-17, 19, 22-24, 26, 29-40, 34-51, 53-56, 58, 60-76, 78-81, 85, 87-89, 92, 94-95, 97, 100, 102, 103-104, 106-110, 114, 116, 118, 119, 124, 126-134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143
(B)	Published abroad by Indians	12	20, 27-28, 42, 52, 98, 101, 105, 111-112, 117, 123
(C)	Foreigners published abroad	15	21, 25, 77, 82-84, 86, 93, 96, 99, 113, 115, 120-121, 135
(D)	Foreigners published in India	9	18, 41, 57, 59, 83a, 90-91, 122, 125
		144	
(E)	Published by Indians A+B	120	
(F)	Published by Foreigners C+D	24	
		144	
(G)	Published in India A+D	117	
(H)	Published abroad B+C	27	
		144	

Table 4

S. No.	Subject	Total No. of Entries	Serial Nos.
1	CC-7 Depth Schedules	41	1-4, 6-15, 22, 26, 20-31, 33, 34, 38, 43, 46, 50, 53, 54, 58, 60-64, 67, 68, 71, 79, 80, 87, 105, 109
2	General Studies	16	21, 25, 27, 28, 40, 42, 48, 65, 69, 77, 84, 96, 102, 115, 122, 137
3	Comparative Studies	15	16, 19, 24, 35, 37, 39, 44, 47, 51, 83, 88, 94, 100, 140, 142
4	Ranganathan's contribution to classification	14	20, 41, 89, 97, 112, 113, 117, 118, 121, 127, 130, 134, 135, 143
5	Notational Studies	12	5, 18, 23, 32, 49, 55, 56, 76, 104, 107, 131, 136
6	Practical Manuals	10	72, 78, 81, 85, 94, 103, 119, 124, 139, 141
7	Criticism	8	57, 66, 70, 74, 75, 83a, 98, 106
8	Teaching & Place in curricula	6	17, 82, 90, 91, 116, 128
9	Research Trends	4	36, 86, 132, 138
10	Retrieval Tests	3	93, 99, 120
11	Canons	3	101, 111, 114
12	Book Numbers	2	92, 110
13	Common auxiliary subdivisions	2	45, 126
14	Fundamental categories	2	125, 129
15	Terminology	1	133
16	Computers	1	59
17	Phase Relation	1	108
18	General System Theory	1	123
19	Philosophical bases	1	73
20	Growth of Subjects	1	52

Table 5: Alphabetical Index

The numbers refer to the serial number in the bibliography. The italicized number means a case of joint authorship; underlined serial numbers are for joint authors only.

1	Arora, R.L.	97	—
2	Asundi, A.Y.	126	1
3	Bakewell, K.G.B.	82	1
4	Bansal, G.C.	66	1
5	Bavakutty, M.	114	1
6	Bhargava, G.D.	72	1
7	Bhattacharyya, G.	19, 20, 56, 6	3 + 1
8	Bravo, J.R.	57	—
9	Carpenter, A.M.	93	1
10	Chakrabarty Bhubaneswar	127	1
11	Chakrabarty, A.R.	73	1
12	Chan, Lois Mai	115	1
13	Chand, M.P.	94, 95	2
14	Dahlberg, L	86, 121	2
15	Davies, J. Eric.	83	1
16	Devendra Kumar	44	—
17	Dhyani, Pushpa	116, 128	2

18	Dorf, Rudich	57	1
19	Foskett, A.C.	21, 122	2
20	Garfield, Eugene	135	1
21	Gauri, Kul. B.	136	1
22	Gidwani, N.N.	119	—
23	Girja Kumar	74	1
24	Gopinath, M.A.	1, 22, 42, 43, 58, 67, 123, 129, 130, 137, 7, 8, 24, 33, 34, 39, 47, 61, 87	10 + 9
25	Gupta, B.S.S.	23	1
26	Gupta, R.C.	44	1
27	Gupta, Shamsher	75	1
28	Herdmann, M.M.	96	1
29	Jayarajan, P.	2, 3, 24	3
30	John, L.	93	—
31	Jones, M.	124	—
32	Jones, M.F.	83a	—
33	Kapil, K.D.	124	—
34	Kashyap, M.M.	76, 131	2
35	Kaula, P.N.	101, 111, 112, 117, 118, 138, 139, 57	7 + 1
36	Khanna, J.K.	124,	1
37	Koul, R.K.	55	—
38	Krishan Kumar	102	1
39	Krishan Lal	44	—
40	Kumar, B.K.	45	1
41	Kumar, P.S.G	103	1
42	Kumbhar, M.R.	132	1
43	Langridge, D.W.	84	1
44	Mahapatra, M.	105	1
45	Malhan, I.V.	97	1
46	Maltby, Arthur	77	1
47	Manickavasagar, K.	59	1
48	Man Mohan Das, T.K.	104	1
49	Matthews, G.O.	113	1
50	Mukhpadhya, Ajoy	78	1
51	Navalani, K.	119	1
52	Needham, C.D.	25	1
53	Neelameghan, A.	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 46, 60, 61, 62, 68, 87, 16, 37	23 + 2
54	Ohdedar, A.K.	40	—
55	Oppenheim, Ch.	93	—
56	Parameswaran, M.	35, 47, 106	3
57	Parkhi, R.S.	48	1
58	Prasad, K.N.	133	1
59	Prasad, H.N.	117, 118	1
60	Rajan Pillai, C.V.	106	—
61	Faju, A.A.N.	140	1
62	Ranganathan, S.R.	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 36, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 20	11 + 1
63	Ranganathan, T.	11	—
64	Ravichandrarao, I.K.	53	1
65	Rawat, K.	53	—
66	Roy, N.G.	69	1
67	Roy, R. Paul Mohan	70	1
68	Sachdeva, M.S.	85	1
69	Sangeswaram, S.M.	9, 10	—
70	Satija, M.P.	107, 108, 141	3
71	Satyanaryana, V.V.V.	88	1
72	Seetharama, Sistla	38, 39, 54, 63, 64, 71, 79, 80, 109, 142, 62	10 + 1
73	Sengupta, B.	40	1
74	Sharma, P.S.K.	98	1
75	Shepherd, M.A.	99, 120	2
76	Shukla, M.M.	110	1
77	Sohla, S.M.	17	1
78	Sood, S.P.	72	—
79	Srivastava, A.P.	65, 89	2
80	Srivastava, B.N.	134	1
81	Sukhmaneva, E.G.	28, 41, 125	3
82	Thomas, Alan, R.	90, 91	2
83	Tiwari, P.C.	92	1
84	Uppal, O.P.	81	1
85	Varma, S.R.	100	1
86	Vohra, Ranjana	143	1
87	Wali, M.L.	55	1

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