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Fused Main Subjects.
(Classification problems. 62).

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[The helpfulness of dividing the universe of subjects, in the first instance, into a few chunks called Main Subjects, is indicated. The need for a further division of some of the Main Subjects, is also mentioned. The principles used by Colon Classification in arranging the Main Subjects in a helpful sequence, are referred to. The concept of Fused Main Subject and its formation are discussed with illustrative examples. Guiding principles for deeming a new Fused Main Subject as an adjunct of one or the other of the fusing Main Subjects are formulated. The use of Canon of Systematic Mnemonics for arranging two or more fused Main Subjects forming adjunct Main Subjects is illustrated. The application of these principles for determining the position of new Fused Main Subjects is illustrated. A census of some of the fused Main Subjects together with their class number in CC ed 7, UDC, and DC ed 18 is given. The resolution of a homonym by the concept of Fused Main Subject, with respect to CC numbers, is pointed out. The need for guiding principles for the arrangement of adjunct Main Subjects to a particular Main Subjects in helpful sequence is indicated.]

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

(MS) = Main Subject (P) = Personality Facet

1 Terminology

A few of the specialised terms used in this paper are defined in the succeeding sections. Definitions of other specialised terms can be found in the *Prolegomena* (6).

11 SUBJECT

An organised or systematised body of ideas whose extension and intension are likely to fall coherently within the field of interest and comfortably within the intellectual competence and field of inevitable specialisation of a normal person.

12 ISOLATE

An idea or idea-complex fit to form a component of a subject.

13 BASIC SUBJECT

A subject without any isolate as a component.

14 COMPOUND SUBJECT

A subject with a Basic Subject and one or more isolates as components.

15 COMPLEX SUBJECT

A subject formed by coupling two or more subjects expounding, or on the basis of, some relation between them.

2 Universe of Subjects and Fields of Specialisation**21 CONSEQUENCE OF THE GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSE OF SUBJECTS**

The universe of subjects is ever-dynamic and ever-growing. New ideas and new combinations of ideas forming new subjects, emerge from time to time. In the course of the development of the universe of subjects the existence of a very large number of subjects made it necessary to divide the field of work among the scholars in such a way that each division contained a more or less homogeneous group of subjects fit to form a convenient field of specialisation among different groups of scholars.

22 CLASSIFICATIONIST FOLLOWS THE TREND

The classificationist usually finds it convenient to group subjects in the universe of subjects following the general pattern of division of the field of work by scholars. Each chunk of the universe of subjects into which the resulting homogeneous group of subjects may be deemed to fall is called a Main Basic Subject (or Main Subject). The (MS) in a scheme for classification are expected to be mutually exclusive and totally exhaustive of the universe of subjects.

23 FURTHER DIVISION

As the universe of subjects develops further, a stage may be reached when the number and variety of subjects going with a (MS) taken as a whole may be found to be too many and non-homogeneous to form a convenient field of specialisation. A further division of the field of work among the specialists may be found helpful. The classificationist usually finds it convenient to follow suit and to group the subjects going with a particular (MS) concerned, into a few smaller groups of subjects with some degree of homogeneity or other among themselves. This grouping

may parallel the division of the field of work by the specialists among themselves. Each such smaller chunk of the universe of subjects (within the larger chunk, that is, Main Basic Subject) into which a smaller group of homogeneous subjects may be deemed to fall, is called a Non-Main Basic Subject. The Non-Main Basic Subjects in a scheme for classification are expected to be mutually exclusive and totally exhaustive of subjects going with the (MS) concerned.

24 POSTULATE OF BASIC SUBJECT

A postulate of the General Theory of Library Classification (2, 9) recommends that each subject be deemed to go with a (BS) — a (MS) or a Non-Main (BS). A helpful result of this prescription is that subjects get marked off and grouped into more or less homogeneous set of compound subjects going with a (BS). And each such group of subjects can form a convenient field of specialisation of a normal intellectual.

3 Sequence of Basic Subjects

31 MAIN SUBJECTS

The number of (MS) is not too large. Therefore, most of the schemes for classification succeed in arranging them on the basis of some principle, whether explicitly stated or not. The resulting sequence is more or less helpful in most of the cases. Therefore, we may take the (MS) and their sequence to be postulated by the scheme prescribing them.

32 NON-MAIN BASIC SUBJECTS

The number of Non-Main (BS) into which a (MS) may be divided is also not usually too large. Therefore most of the schemes for classification succeed in arranging the Non-Main (BS) going with a (MS), on the basis of some principle — whether explicitly stated or not. The resulting sequence is more or less helpful in most of the cases. Therefore, we may take the Non-Main (BS) and their sequence to be postulated by the scheme prescribing them.

33 IN COLON CLASSIFICATION

331 *Traditional (MS)*

CC divides the universe of subjects as a whole, in the first instance, into three broad groups of subjects — namely, Natural Sciences, Humanities, and Social Sciences. These three groups are arranged in the sequence mentioned above. The subjects falling into each of these broad divisions of the universe of subjects are grouped into smaller sets of more or less homogeneous subjects

fit to form fields of specialisation. Each of these sets are deemed to go with a (MS). These form the Traditional (MS).

332 *Pure-Applied Sequence*

Among the (MS) in the Natural Sciences group, an "applied discipline" follows the "pure discipline" on which the former is predominantly based. For example, "D Engineering" follows "C Physics"; "F Technology" follows "E Chemistry", "J Agriculture" follows "I Botany", and "KX Animal Husbandry" and "L Medicine" follow "K Zoology". Among the (MS) in the Social Sciences group also a similar sequence of "pure discipline-applied discipline" is discernible. For example, "XX Industrial economics" follows "X Economics" and "YX Social work" follows "Y Sociology".

333 *Principle of Increasing Concreteness*

In the Natural Sciences, the (MS), denoting pure disciplines, are arranged among themselves in the sequence of increasing concreteness from "B Mathematics" to " Δ Spiritual Experience and Mysticism". Thus:

B Mathematics	I Botany
C Physics	K Zoology
E Chemistry	Δ Spiritual experience and
G Biology	Mysticism
H Geology	

334 *Principle of Increasing Artificiality*

In the Humanities and Social Sciences groups taken together, the (MS) denoting pure disciplines are arranged among themselves in the sequence of increasing artificiality from " Δ Spiritual Experience and Mysticism" to "Z Law". Thus:

Δ Spiritual experience and Mysticism	T Education
N Fine arts	U Geography
O Literature	V History
P Linguistics	W Political science
Q Religion	X Economics
R Philosophy	Y Sociology
S Psychology	Z Law

It may be noted that, looked at from one angle " Δ Spiritual experience and Mysticism" is the most concrete discipline and looked at from another angle, it is the most natural (5).

335 *Partial Comprehension*

A Partial Comprehension is interpolated in the schedule of (MS) in the appropriate position — that is, immediately pre-

ceding the first (MS) it comprehends. For example, "Physical Sciences" comprehends "C Physics", "D Engineering", "E Chemistry", and "F Technology". Therefore, the Partial Comprehension "BZ Physical Sciences" is placed immediately earlier to "C Physics". Similarly, "SZ Social Sciences", which comprehends "T Education", "U Geography", "V History", "W Political science", "X Economics", "Y Sociology", and "Z Law", is placed immediately earlier to "T Education".

336 *Other Main Subjects*

There is a group of (MS) placed earlier to the Traditional (MS) in the Natural Sciences group. These are not considered in this paper.

4 **Problem of Interpolation**

The universe of subjects is ever-growing. Its growth is accelerating. It tends to become turbulently dynamic. The emergence of new subjects necessitates the enumeration of new (BS) — (MS) and Non-Main (BS) — with which the new subjects may be helpfully deemed to go. The universe of subjects tends to be a continuum. Any new idea or subject has to be interpolated in the existing universe of subjects so as to preserve the helpful sequence among them as viewed by the majority of specialists in the subjects concerned. As mentioned earlier, to begin with, the postulated sequence of (MS) given by the scheme for classification concerned may be taken as more or less helpful. When a new (MS) is formed, it becomes necessary to interpolate it in the existing schedule of (MS). The position of the new (MS) should be so determined that it helps to preserve the helpful sequence among the (MS). For, it will, in turn, help to preserve the APUPA (Alien-, Penumbra-, Umbral-, Penumbra-, Alien) pattern of arrangement among the compound subjects going with all the (BS). The Principles for Helpful Sequence — namely, Principle of Increasing Concreteness, the Principle of Increasing Artificiality, etc — mentioned earlier (See Sec 332 to 335) can help either in determining a helpful position for a new (MS) in the schedule of (MS) or in checking the helpfulness of the position of a new (MS) interpolated in the schedule of (MS) on the basis of some other principle.

In this paper we shall consider the interpolation in the schedule of (MS) one variety of (MS) — namely, Fused (MS).

41 **EMERGENCE OF FUSED (MS)**

411 *Interdisciplinary Research*

A characteristic of present day-organisation of research and developmental activity is the cooperative and collaborative

effort by teams consisting of specialists in diverse subject-fields to solve problems. The result is not only higher productivity in research and an accelerated production of growth of new ideas, but also the emergence of new subjects of an interdisciplinary character. There are several varieties of such interdisciplinary subjects. We shall consider here only that variety of interdisciplinary subject calling for the formation of a Fused (MS).

412 *Need for New (MS)*

In the initial stages of its development, the classificationist may place an interdisciplinary subject drawing isolate ideas from subjects going with two or more (MS), among subjects going with one of the (MS) only. The subjects going with this (MS) will usually contain the core component whose attributes are examined by the interdisciplinary team. Let us call this the Primary Host (MS). The ideas going with another or Secondary Host (MS) may be related to the subjects going with the Primary Host (MS) either in the form of Phase relation (generally Bias relation Application relation or Influence relation), or in the form of a Facet relation. In due course, there may be a number of new ideas arising out of the interdisciplinary research such that.

1 The classificationist may recognise that they cannot be conveniently deemed to go with the Primary Host (MS); selected earlier;

2 These new ideas attract for themselves a group of specialists;

3 A new field of specialisation concretises with normative principles/theory of its own in addition to or apart from using the normative principles/theory of the Primary Host (MS).

At this stage the classificationist may find it helpful to deem the new field of specialisation to go with a new (MS) — that is, not already enumerated in the schedule of (MS) in the scheme for classification concerned. The subjects going with this new (MS) may contain isolate facets peculiar to itself, in addition to isolates drawn from the schedules for the subjects going with Primary and Secondary Host (MS).

The new (MS) may conveniently be taken to be a combination of the Primary and Secondary Host (MS). The combination is called "Fusion" and the (MS) arising out of it a "Fused (MS)". The Primary Host (MS) and the Secondary Host (MS) are in a state-of-fusion. In the succeeding sections we shall consider a method for determining the position of a new Fused (MS) in the existing schedule of (MS).

5 Determination of Sequence

51 FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION

In determining a position of a new (MS) in the existi n

schedule of (MS) in a scheme for classification such that the sequence of the (MS) will remain helpful to a majority among the readers, consideration of the following factors will be helpful;

- 1 The nature of the subjects deemed to go with the new (MS);
- 2 The filiation of these subjects with those going with other (MS); and
- 3 The mode of formation of the new (MS).

52 FOCUS OF STUDY

A typical subject — that is, a systematised body of ideas — going with a (MS) is essentially a study of the properties of a variety of a typical entity — concrete or conceptual. The properties may be studied with the entity in normal condition or when it is subjected to various kinds of action or to different abnormal conditions. Every subject going with the (MS) in question would deal with one or other variety of that entity, whether its name is explicitly stated or not, in a particular document on that subject. For example, every subject deemed to go with the (MS) Medicine will be a study of the "human body and its organs". Similarly, every subject deemed to go with the (MS) History will be a study of one or other variety of "human community in a locality". For convenience, let us call the entity whose variety forms the focus of study in all the subjects going with a (MS) as the "Core component".

The following observations regarding the core component are relevant for our purpose:

- 1 The core component of a subject essentially determines the (MS) with which the subjects containing it may be deemed to go.

- 2 In the particular pattern of sequence of the components of a subject going with a (MS) prescribed by the General Theory of Library Classification on which CC is based, the variety of the core component forms the schedule of (IP1) isolates.

- 3 The core component essentially determines the isolate ideas in the Matter and Energy facets of the compound subjects deemed to go with the (MS) concerned.

- 4 Subjects going with different (MS) essentially differ in respect of their respective core components.

- 5 In determining the relative degree of affinity of subjects going with different (MS), greater weightage should be given to the relative affinity of their core components.

- 6 In determining the difference between subjects going with different (MS), greater weightage should be given to the difference in respect of their core components.

The role and properties of the core component — that is, the isolates in (IP1) of the subjects going with a (MS) — are

analogous to the concept of "Leading Part" in a Centralised System (1).

6 Example

61 BIOLINGUISTICS

Consider a subject falling in the field of *Biolinguistics*. Essentially, it is the study of the biological basis of the properties of Language. Thus a person specialising in *Biolinguistics* is primarily a specialist in *Linguistics* with an understanding of or orientation to, the relevant biological factors that cause or prevent the occurrence of various properties of language. Ideas may be drawn from the field of *Linguistics* as well as *Biology*. But, the focus of study—that is, the core component—in subjects in the field of *Biolinguistics* is "Language". In the existing schedule of (MS) of CC, Language is the focus of study—that is, the core component—in subjects going with the (MS) P *Linguistics*. A variety of languages forms the schedule of (IP1) in the CC scheme for the classification of *Linguistics*. On the other hand, the core component for subjects going with the (MS) G *Biology* is "Organism". Therefore, the subjects falling in the field of *Biolinguistics* have greater affinity to subjects going with the (MS) P *Linguistics* rather than those going with the (MS) G *Biology*. This affinity will determine the helpful position of the (MS) for subjects in the field of *Biolinguistics*, in the schedule of (MS) in CC.

62 PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

Consider a subject falling in the field of *Psycholinguistics*. Essentially, it is the study of the psychological basis of the properties of Language. Thus, a person specialising in *Psycholinguistics* is primarily a specialist in *Linguistics* with an understanding of, or orientation to, the relevant psychological factors that cause or prevent the occurrence of various properties of Language. Ideas may be drawn from the field of *Linguistics* as well as *psychology*. But, focus of study or core component of the subjects in the field of *Psycholinguistics* in Language. On the other hand, the core component or focus of study in *Psychology* is "Human mind". Therefore, the subjects in the field of *Psycholinguistics* have greater affinity with the subjects going with the (MS) P *Linguistics* than with those going with the (MS) S *Psychology*. This affinity will determine the helpful position of the (MS) for subjects going with *Psycholinguistics*, in the schedule of (MS) in CC.

63 ASTROPHYSICS, ASTROCHEMISTRY AND ASTROBIOLOGY

The subjects falling respectively in the fields of *Astrophysics*,

Astrochemistry, and Astrobiology essentially deal respectively with the physical, chemical and biological properties of celestial bodies. That is, celestial bodies is the focus of study in each of these fields. Celestial bodies is also the focus of study or the core component of subjects going with the (MS) BX Astronomy. On the other hand, the core component — that is, the (1P1) isolates — of subjects in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology is not celestial bodies. Therefore, subjects in Astrophysics, Astrochemistry and Astrobiology have greater affinity to subjects going with the (MS) BX Astronomy than to those going with Physics, Chemistry, and Biology respectively. This affinity will determine the helpful position of the (MS) for the subjects falling in the field of Astrophysics, Astrochemistry and Astrobiology respectively.

64 POSITION OF NEW FUSED (MS)

The sequence between a new Fused (MS) and an existing (MS), with which it may be found to have the greatest affinity, may generally be determined with the aid of the Principle of Later-in-Time (7). Thus, the (MS) Astronomy and the new Fused (MS) Astrophysics will fall in the sequence, Astronomy, Astrophysics. Astrophysics is called an Adjunct (MS) to the (MS) Astronomy. Similarly, Bilingualistics, Psycholinguistics, and Sociolinguistics are Adjunct (MS) to the (MS) Linguistics.

In an earlier study (3), of the Fused (MS) already recognised in CC, two guiding principles were formulated for determining as to which of the existing (MS), the new Fused (MS) should be an adjunct — that is, has the greatest filiation. The guiding principles are as follows:

1 If the subjects going with a new Fused (MS) have been represented, earlier to the fusion, as a Complex Subject involving either a Bias, or Application, or Influencing Phase relation, between the two fusing (MS), then the new Fused (MS) can be deemed to be an Adjunct (MS) to the (MS) in Phase 1 of the Complex Subject; and

2 If the subjects going with a new Fused (MS) have been represented, earlier to the fusion, as a Compound Subject, then the new Fused (MS) can be deemed to be an Adjunct (MS) to the (MS) with which the compound subjects were deemed to go.

In the discussion presented in this paper, we have arrived at the same results without referring to what has been done in CC in regard to the placing of the new Fused (MS) in the schedule of (MS).

65 SEQUENCE AMONG FUSED (MS) COMING ADJUNCT TO A (MS) A helpful sequence among two or more Fused (MS) occur-

ring as Adjunct (MS) to an existing (MS) can generally be determined with reference to Secondary Host (MS)-in-fused state using the Canon of Systematic Mnemonics (8). Example:

Astronomy	Linguistics
Astrophysics	Biolinguistics
Astrochemistry	Psycholinguistics
Astrobiology	Sociolinguistics

66 CENSUS OF FUSED (MS)

The following table gives a list of some Fused (MS). Those marked with an asterisk (*) denote probable new Fused (MS). The other Fused (MS) are already included in CC, ed 7 (in preparation). The year in square brackets, given in Col (e), indicates the year in which the Fused (MS) was accommodated in CC and given a Class Number. These Class Numbers are according to the current version of CC, ed 7. Col (f) gives the UDC number; and Col (g) gives Dewey Decimal Classification number (Ed 18; 1971).

SN	Subjects going with Fused Main Subject	Focus of Study (Core Entity)	Subjects in which Core Entity is same as in (c)	Class Number for (b)		
				CC	UDC	DC
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	LIBRAMETRY Analysis and measurement of attributes of library science and library service with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Components of library system	2 Library Science 2T Library Service	2YT [1970]	02:311	020-018 2
2	* ERGONOMICS Use of the principles of human physiology and of human psychology in the management of work	Personnel	8 Management Science	--	65-015	620-82
3	ASTROPHYSICS Study of the physical properties of celestial bodies	Celestial bodies	BX Astronomy	BYC [1969]	523-03	523-01
4	ASTROCHEMISTRY Study of the chemical properties of celestial bodies	Celestial bodies	BX Astronomy	BYE [1970]	523-04	523-01
5	ASTROBIOLOGY Study of the biological properties of celestial bodies	Celestial bodies	BX Astronomy	BYG [1970]	523-07	574-999
6	ENGINEERING STATISTICS Analysis and measurement of engineering data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Natural and near-natural materials and finished commodities, and services	D Engineering	DYT [1970]	62:311	620-018 2

7	ENGINEERING CYBERNETICS Principles of cybernetics applied to engineering	D	Engineering	DYV [1970]	62:007	..
8	BIOMECHANICS The mechanical basis and properties of biological system	Organism	G	Biology GWB [1969]	577:3	541-185 2
9	BIOPHYSICS The physics of living orga- nisms: the application of physical principles and methods to the study of biological phenomenon	Organism	G	Biology GWC [1969]	577:3	541-91
10	BIOCHEMISTRY Study of the chemical pro- cesses and products of living organisms	Organism	G	Biology GX [1967]	577:1	574-192
11	BIOMETRY Analysis and measurement of attributes of living organisms with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Organism	G	Biology GYT [1970]	578-087	574-018 2
12	BIOCYBERNETICS Principles of cybernetics applied in the study of living organisms	Organism	G	Biology GYV [1970]	574:007	001-532
13	*BIOClimatology Study of the influence of climate and other geo- physical factors on living organisms	Organism	G	Biology ..	551-586	574-82

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
14	GEOPHYSICS Physics of the earth	Earth	H Geology	HV [1968]	550-3	551
15	GEOCHEMISTRY Study of chemical composition and chemical changes in the crust of earth	Earth	H Geology	HVT [1968]	550-4	551-9
16	AGROMETRY Analysis and measurement of agricultural data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Cultivar	J Agriculture	JYT [1970]	63:311	630-018 2
17	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY Use of diverse instruments and devices in medical diagnosis and therapeutics	Human body	L Medicine	LUD [1969]	615-47	610-028
18	*PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE Study of the interaction between mind and body in health and disease and the role of psychological factors in the genesis of organic disease and the reaction of individual personality to such disease	Human body	L Medicine	..	616-89: 616	616-08

19	MEDICOMETRY Analysis and measurement of Medical data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Human body	L	Medicine	LYT [1969]	61:311	610-018 2
20	MEDICAL CYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to studies in Medicine	Human body	L	Medicine	LYV [1970]	61:007	..
21	MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE Aspects of Medical sciences relevant to the practice of Law	Human body	L	Medicine	LYX [1969]	340-6	614-19
22	LINGUAMETRY Analysis and measurement of Linguistic data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Language	P	Linguistics	PYT [1970]	41:311	410-018 2
23	LINGUISTIC CYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to studies in Linguistics	Language	P	Linguistics	PVY [1970]	41:007	..
24	*BIOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS Study of the biological factors which cause or prevent the occurrence of various properties of language	Language	P	Linguistics	..	41:57	..

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
25	*PSYCHOLINGUISTICS Study of psychological factors which cause or prevent the occurrence of various properties of language	Language	P Linguistics	..	41:159-9	401-9
26	*SOCIOLINGUISTICS Study of sociological factors which cause or prevent the occurrence of various properties of language	Language	P Linguistics	..	41:301	..
27	PSYCHOMETRY Analysis and measurement of psychological data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Human mind	S Psychology	SYT [1970]	159-938-3	152-8
28	PSYCHOCYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to studies in Psychology	Human mind	S Psychology	SYV [1970]	159-9:007	..
29	*PSYCHOBIOLOGY Study of the biological factors which cause or prevent the occurrence of the various attributes of the mind	Human mind	S Psychology	..	159-9:57	..
30	EDUCAMETRY Analysis and measurement of educational data with	Educand	T Education	TYT [1970]	37:311	370-018 2

31	the aid of Statistical Calculus EDUCATIONAL CYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to studies in Education	Educand	T Education	TYV [1970]	37:007	..
32	*EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY Principles and methods of Psychology applied to the field of Education	Educand	T Education	..	37:015	370-15
33	*EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY Principles of Sociology applied to the field of Education	Educand	T Education	..	371:301	370-193
34	*STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY Analysis and measurement of Geographical data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Earth's surface phenomena	U Geography	..	91:311	910-018 2
35	GEOPOLITICS Study of the influence of Geographical factors on Political phenomena and process	Polity	W Politiciz/ Science	WX (1969)	327-39	320-12
36	*POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY Application of the princi- ples and methods of Sociology to the study of Political phenomena and process	Polity	W Political Science	..	32:301	301-592

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
37	ECONOMETRICS Application of Mathematics and Statistical Calculus to the testing and quanti- fying of Economic theo- ries and solution of eco- nomic problems	Economic factor	X	Economics XYT [1970]	330:115	330-018 3
38	ECONOMICO- CYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to studies in Economics	Economic factor	X	Economics XYV [1970]	33:007	..
39	*POLITICAL ECONOMY Study of the influence of Political factors on Economic processes	Economic factor	X	Economics ..	33:32	330-9
40	SOCIOLOGY Analysis and measurement of Social data with the aid of Statistical Calculus	Society	Y	Sociology YYT [1970]	301:311	301-0182
41	SOCIOCYBERNETICS Principles of Cybernetics applied to Sociology	Society	Y	Sociology YYV [1970]	301:007	..
42	*BIOSOCIOLOGY Principles of Biology applied to the study of social interaction	Society	Y	Sociology ..	301:57	301-042
43	*CYBERCULTURE Influence of Engineering and Technology on Culture	Society	Y	Sociology ..	008:6	301:243

7 Resolution of a Homonym

Until recently, in CC a subject describing the mutual relation between subjects going with two different (MS) has been represented in the same way as the discipline emerging out of the mutual interaction between the ideas falling in the subjects going with the two (MS). The discipline emerging out of this interaction may warrant its being deemed to go with a new Fused (MS) as discussed in the preceding sections. But, both these varieties of subjects have been represented as phase relation between the compound subjects going with the different (MS). Thus, there has been a homonym in the representation of two different varieties of subjects. The concept of Fused (MS) has, in a sense, resolved the homonym. The classification of the subjects of the following documents are illustrative. Col (b) mentions a subject to be represented as a Phase Relation between two subjects going with different (MS); Col (c) mentions a subject to be represented as one going with a Fused (MS), the fusion being that of the (MS) in the two phases of the Complex Subject in Col (b).

SN	Phase Relation	Fused (MS)
1	BT&bX Statistical Calculus <i>biased to</i> Economics NELSON (B L). Elements of modern statistics for students of economics and business. 1965.	XT Econometrics CHRIST (C F). Econometric methods and models. 1968.
2	C&bG Physics <i>biased to</i> Biology RECHARDSON (J A). Essential physics for biology students. 1961.	GWC Biophysics CASEY (E J). Biophysics: Concepts and mechanisms. 1961.
3	E&bG Chemistry <i>biased to</i> Biology SACKHEIM (G O). Introduction to chemistry for biology students. 1964.	GX Biochemistry WEST (E S) and TODD (W R). Textbook of biochemistry. 1957

8 Sequence Among Adjunct (MS)

81 SUBJECT-IN-THEORY AND SUBJECT-IN-ACTION

Fused (MS) is one variety of (MS) forming adjunct (MS) to a traditional (MS). There may be other varieties of adjunct

(MS). For example, in CC, "International Economics and Intranational Economics" and "Industrial Economics" are deemed to be Adjunct (MS) to the (MS) "X Economics". Neither of these is a Fused (MS). They are deemed adjunct to "X Economics" for the following reasons: The subjects going with "X Economics" essentially deal with conventional Economics-in-Theory (that is, according to the favoured System in a national environment). The subjects going respectively with the (MS) "International and Intranational Economics" and "Industrial Economics" denote Applied Economics or Economics-in-Action. According to the "Principle of Pure-Discipline followed by Applied-Discipline" (See Sec 332) these (MS) form adjunct to the (MS) "X Economics". The subjects going with each of them deal with "Economics" in a particular Environment — "International Environment" and "Industrial Environment", respectively according to the favoured System. In other words, each of them is similar to an Environmented Basic Subject (4). Viewed in this way "Industrial Economics" is more restricted than "International Economics". Therefore the sequence between these two (MS) will be "International and Intranational Economics" followed by "Industrial Economics".

82 FILIATION

The schedules for subjects going with "X Economics" are applicable to the subjects going with the two Environmented-type Adjunct (MS) "International Economics" and "Industrial Economics". They may need only additional isolates pertaining to and resulting from, the study of the entity forming the subject of study — "economic factor" — being in a particular environment.

On the other hand, as has already been mentioned (See Sec 412) in the case of the subjects going with a Fused (MS) the component ideas arise from subjects going with the different fusing (MS). Further, the isolates enumerated in the schedules for the fusing (MS) may not be fully applicable in forming the schedules for subjects going with the Fused (MS). Thus, the subjects going with each of the Fused Adjunct (MS) — "Econometrics" and "Economico-cybernetics" — have less affinity to the subjects going with the (MS) "X Economics" than those going with the Environmented-type Adjunct (MS) "International and Intranational Economics" and "Industrial Economics". Therefore, the sequence among these Adjunct (MS) will be

Economics
International and Intranational economics
Industrial economics
Econometrics; and
Economico-cybernetics.

In CC, Ed 7, this sequence is conformed to in the Schedule of (MS)

For analogous reasons, we get the sequence of the (MS):
 Sociology
 Social work
 Sociometry
 Socio-cybernetics.

91 Problems for Investigation

1 It would be helpful to formulate guiding principles for arranging in a helpful sequence the different Adjunct (MS) — Fused (MS) and all other varieties of (MS) — to a traditional (MS).

2 It would be helpful to formulate guiding principles to recognise the stage at which a Fused (MS) emerges as a result of the interaction between subjects going with two or more (MS).

92 Bibliographical References

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