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Colon Classification for Economics in the Light of the Idea of Adjunct Main Subject. [Instalment 1.]
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[This is instalment 1 on the re-building of CC Schedule for Economics. During the last half a century, CC has been developing in the light of the General Theory of Library Classification and of the development in the Universe of Subjects. It has now reached Stage 8 — that of Freely Faceted Stage. While preparing Ed 7, incorporating all the latest findings, difficulty was felt in the revision of the Main Subject "X Economics". The absence of Standard Terminology and the abstract nature of the subject have been causing difficulties. In re-doing Economics, one of the new ideas used is that of Adjunct Main Subject. The first cluster of the Adjunct Main Subjects going with "X Economics-in-Theory" consists of "XV Economics-in-Action in a territory and in a business enterprise in a territory", and "XX Economics-in-Theory in business enterprise". The other subjects of the cluster — XYA International Economics (with its own Adjunct Main Subjects), XYT Econometrics, and XYV Economico-cybernetics will be taken up in a future instalment of this sub-series. This instalment deals only with the schedules for the Personality Isolates. The schedule for (1P1) of "X Economics-in-Theory" is derived from the comparative study of the six schemes — DC, UDC, LC, CC, BC, and R1C. The schedules for Property Isolates, Energy Isolates, and Method Isolates, and the Isolates for Round 2 will be taken up in a future instalment of this sub-series.]

1 Stages in the Development of Colon Classification

11 STAGE I: PRIMITIVE STAGE

111 Origin

The Colon Classification (CC) was first conceived while in England in 1925. Its special quality was later indicated by the

term 'Faceted Scheme for Classification'. By May 1925, provisional sets of Schedules were made for:

- 1 Main Subjects;
- 2 Anteriorising Common Isolates;
- 3 Space Isolates;
- 4 Time Isolates; and
- 5 Special Isolates for the classification of compound subjects going with some of the Main Subject.

112 *Try-Out 1*

These tentative schedules were used, in my voyage back to Madras in *M V Dumana*, to classify the books on board the ship and rearrange them in a classified sequence. The Captain of the Ship kindly allowed it; and many of the passengers appreciated the improvement in the usefulness of the new arrangement of books.

113 *Try-Out 2*

Further, I had with me an interleaved copy of the printed catalogue (1914) of the Madras University Library; it had listed about 10,000 books as distinct from periodical publications. Each of the books with tell-tale title was given its Colon Numbers against its entry. The refractory books were classified after looking into the books on reaching Madras.

12 STAGE 2: STARTING OF CLASSIFICATION

121 *Recruitment of Staff for Classification*

Two raw-graduates were appointed for the Library. They were given in-training while the Class Numbers were put in the books already classified during voyage and thereafter. They were also put against their respective entries in the paste-down catalogue.

122 *Starting of Regular Classification*

Then regular classification work started. Based mainly on my familiarity with the subjects, their popularity among the readers, and an appreciable collection in them, the books in the Main subject Literature, Education, Psychology, History, and Law were taken up successively for classification. After arriving at the necessary schedule of special isolates, in regard to each subject, the books in it were classified by all the three of us. Part of the routine of each day was to enter the Class Number of each book at stated places in each book and also against its entry in the paste-down catalogue. Then followed in succession the other subjects as determined by the size of our collection on the subject, the popularity of the subject, and the experts' help

available in the building of the schedules of special isolates for the subject.

123 *Additions and Amendments to the Schedules*

Any new problems arising in the classification work done during the day was also discussed and a solution was found out. Then the necessary additions and amendments were made in the provisional schedules of isolates.

After some time, the staff were able to classify without my immediate presence and help. Then I withdrew myself now and again each day to take up Stage 3 in the development of Colon Classification.

13 STAGE 3: TRY-OUT IN SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

Literature formed the largest and the most popularly used collection. As the classification of the books in this subject was nearing completion, all the books classified were picked out from their alphabetical positions in their old arrangement. They were then arranged, in the classified sequence in the most accessible part of the stack-space. All the new accessions in "Literature" were also classified along with the old books.

14 STAGE 4: PREPARATION OF CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE

As Stage 3 was in progress, a classified catalogue with an alphabetical index was prepared concurrently with the classification of the books. A raw-graduate was recruited for cataloguing. He was given in-training in cataloguing according to a provisional Classified Catalogue Code drawn up by me. The catalogue was of course made in cards of standard size — 125 mm × 175 mm. The catalogue cards were filed in a cabinet. And the necessary guide-cards were prepared and inserted.

15 STAGE 5: TRY-OUT WITH READERS

In the region occupied by the classified books shelf-guides and bay-guides were put up to the limited extent allowed by the peculiar kind of book-racks in use in the Connemera Public Library, where our Library was temporarily located. The doors of the book-racks were all thrown open. Readers were taken direct to the shelves. I personally gave them all possible reference help till each reader could get the books needed by him at the moment. By the by, this was indeed the first time of the introduction of "Open access" and of "Reference service" in South India, and perhaps in India as a whole. This gave me very rich experience. Whenever warranted the readers were also introduced to the Classified Catalogue and to its use. The reaction of the readers to the sequence of the subjects was care-

fully observed. Whenever necessary, the help of the readers was sought to get, if possible, a more helpful sequence. Notes taken of all such reactions and suggestions were discussed with the classifying and the cataloguing staff each evening. Anything found helpful was incorporated in the Schedules of Isolates and in the Catalogue.

Apart from continuing Open Access and Reference Service in this way, as and when the classification of each Main Subject was completed, the books on them were brought together in a helpful place in the stack-space and the process was repeated as in the case of the Main Subject "Literature".

16 STAGE 6: RIGIDLY FACETED STAGE

Any compound subject going with a basic subject was assumed to present a pre-determined set of facets arranged in a pre-determined sequence. During that period the Schedule of Isolates for each of the facets likely to occur in the compound subjects, going with a particular basic subject, was constructed with the help of the university and college teachers in the respective subjects. This was possible because, before becoming the University Librarian in 1924, I had myself belonged to that group. And I had sufficient intimacy with them. Therefore they gave me their help ungrudgingly. At this stage, facets were all chosen by flair and not on the basis of any guiding principles provided by a Theory of Library Classification. In fact at that time there was no such Theory of a dynamic kind, worth-speaking of.

17 STAGE 7: THEORY OF LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

The first book on the Theory of Library Classification — the *Prolegomena* — came out in 1937 (3). This formulated some guiding principles for identifying the different possible facets needed in compound subjects. It also helped in fixing the relative sequence of the facets of a compound subject. In the light of this Theory the facet structure of some of the subjects was changed into a more helpful one. Even here, the facet structure was rigid. The only improvement was in the increase of the number of facets in the facet structure going with certain basic subjects.

18 STAGE 8: FREELY FACETED STAGE

The further development in the Theory of Classification led to the concept of a "Freely Faceted Classification". In contradistinction, each of the earlier versions of CC was described as "Rigidly Faceted Scheme". In a Freely Faceted Classification, a compound subject going with a particular basic

subject has freedom to present as many or as few facets as found necessary; in particular, it need not present every facet possible in other compound subjects. This brought the realisation that the facet structure does not belong to the basic subject but only to the compound subjects going with it.

2 Delay in the Work on Edition 7 of CC

21 DIFFICULTIES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING

In 1969 work was started in revising the CC for its Ed 7, in the light of all the new principles evolved in the Theory of Classification, and the new compound subjects arising in the Universe of Subjects, in association with each basic subject. In the course of this work, four subjects have been giving difficulty. In fact these subjects alone are still delaying the release of Edition 7. These four subjects are "X Economics", "D Engineering", "B Mathematics", and "2 Library Science". "Library Science" can be taken up and done easily. The difficulties of "Engineering" belong mostly to the Notational Plane, created by Production Engineering involving an innumerable number of basic subjects and of raw materials, intermediate commodities, and ultimate commodities. "Mathematics" is an ever growing subject. It grows in unexpected ways; and therefore, it is difficult to anticipate what will come round the corner and finalise either the facet structure or the schedules for different basic subjects going with it. Therefore, this subject will have to be revised from time to time, in the light of the latest ideas current at the time. We are therefore taking the help of mathematicians in deciding the peculiarities met with today in the revision of the scheme for the classification of Mathematics.

22 DIFFICULTIES IN ECONOMICS

220 *Reason for Difficulties*

The scheme for the classification of the subjects in "Economics" was done badly in Stage 2 and it has continued to be virtually the same down to Ed 6 (1960). The difficulty in Stage 2 was due to the conditions prevailing in the Madras University Library at that time. These were as shown in the succeeding sections.

221 *Non-Availability of a Representative Collection of Books in Economics*

I took charge of that Library in 1924. Then most of its books in Economics had been segregated into a Departmental Library with little control by the librarian, and even access to it was not easy for him. The main Library had only a few out-

moded books on Economics. Its annual accession was negligible, for the acquisition of all worth while new books was made by the Departmental Library.

222 *Non-Availability of Expert Economists for Consultation*

I could not find, as I did in other subjects, any teachers of economics either interested in classification or even in arranging, in a helpful sequence, the large collection in the Departmental Library. Each teacher knew the exact position, among the shelves, of the few books wanted by him now and then. That was deemed to be sufficient for him.

223 *Resulting Faulty Facet Structure and the Schedules of Special Isolates*

The result, of the unusual absence of opportunity either to make an extensive study of books on Economics or to have helpful consultation with interested and willing teachers of economics, had an unfortunate effect. In Stage 2 of the development of CC, the facet structure and the schedules of isolates for each facet, needed in Economics were not constructed in a helpful way. Before releasing Ed 7 of CC, it was strongly felt that this fault in the Colon scheme for the classification of the subjects in Economics should be removed.

224 *Absence of Standard Terminology in Economics*

Another factor obstructing a helpful design of facet structure and of enumeration in the schedules of special isolates for subjects in Economics was the absence of an agreed standard terminology in the subject-field. For nearly a century each of the Natural Sciences has been building up a standard terminology. For this purpose many of them have established International Committees for Nomenclature. Even as late as 1950, difficulties were felt in the establishment of schedules for special isolates for Agriculture, for want of adequate technical terms. In that year the International Conference on the subject gave approval to the use of the term 'Cultivar' to denote a cultivable variety of a plant. The use of this standard term removed many of the difficulties felt till then in constructing the schedules of special isolates for "Crops". When the facet structure and the schedules for special isolates for use in Economics were first attempted, no standard technical terms were available in Economics. It is not known whether much progress has been made in the field of economics even today. Every classificationist is looking forward to the professional economists to remove this handicap.

225 *Testimony of the Economists Themselves*

The economists themselves bear testimony to the handicaps felt by them as a result of there being no agreed technical terminology in their subject field. As an illustration here is a statement by a Senior Lecturer in Economics. "It is usual for books on economics to open with a discussion of the inadequacy of concise definitions of the subject. Though it may be difficult to agree on a satisfactory, concise definition of economics, its subject-matter presents less difficulty. Since nowadays most people earn their living by specialising in relatively narrow fields of activity, almost any ordinary business transaction involves many branches of the subject. Specialisation makes an exchange of goods and services necessary, and this is helped by the use of money as a medium of exchange. Economics is concerned with many problems of production, but not with the technique of production. Some problems of production fall within the province of the technician. Economics is concerned with such problems as the scale of production, whether firms carry out the production of a commodity from start to finish or whether they undertake only single processes. Economics has to do with production as a whole, that is, the national income. Another important branch of the subject is devoted to problems associated with the distribution of the national income. This involves a study of money and the determination of prices.

"If certain assumptions are made regarding the economic behaviour of people a set of economic principles can be built up by logical reasoning. Economic theory may often appear to be unrelated to the problems of the actual world, but it provides the principles and tools of analysis required for a study of the actual economic problems of the real world, this being the field of applied economics. Yet another branch of economics is devoted to a description of the working and functions of economic institutions such as central and commercial banks, the stock exchange, etc. Most practical problems can be regarded from many different angles, the economic aspect being only one of them. Economics is a social science because it concerns itself with an aspect of human behaviour. As such it formed at one time a branch of philosophy. With the expansion of the subject, due to the increasing complexity of production and distribution following upon the Industrial Revolution, it became a separate subject of study" (1).

3 Methods Used for Improving the Facet Structure

31 DETERMINATION OF FACET STRUCTURE

Our own work for improving the facet structure for the

compound subjects going Economics went along the following lines:

- 1 Extensive study of current books and particularly of papers in Economics;
- 2 Making full use of the indications of the advanced stage already reached by the Theory of Library Classification;
- 3 The clear view now got of the Five Fundamental Categories and their manifestations;
- 4 Improvement in the understanding and the application of the Postulates for Classification;
- 5 Use of the recently developed concept of Adjunct Main Subject; and
- 6 Using the concept of Adjunct Main Subject to replace the main subject "X Economics" by several Adjunct Main Subjects forming the cluster "X Economics".

32 DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF ADJUNCT MAIN SUBJECTS

Giving effect to the opinions expressed by the specialists in economics, has been made easy by the concept of Adjunct Main Subjects developed during the last 2 years. An Adjunct Main Subject is a Main Subject closely related to an already existing Main Subject but not identical with it but demanding its own status as a Main Subject on its own right. Further all the Adjunct Main Subjects of a specific Main Subject should come immediately after the latter, without any other Main Subject or any of its Adjunct Main Subjects intervening. Here are some examples of Adjunct Main Subjects:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| B Mathematics | V History |
| BT Statistical calculus | VX Theory of archeology |
| BX Astronomy | |
| | Y Sociology |
| E Chemistry | YX Social work |
| EX Chemical engineering | YYT Sociometry |
| | YYV Socio-cybernetics |
| L Medicine | |
| LUD Medical technology | |
| LYI Nursing | |

33 ADJUNCT MAIN SUBJECTS FORMING THE CLUSTER "X ECONOMICS"

The following is the list of Adjunct Main Subjects forming the cluster of "X Economics":

- 1 "X Economics-in-theory"

- 2 "XV, [(GD)] Economics-in-action in any specified territory";
- 3 "XV, [(GD)], [(SD)] Economics-in-Action of business enterprise in a specified territory";
- 4 "XX, [(SD)] Economics-in-Theory of business enterprise";
- 5 "XYA International Economics-in-Theory";
- 6 "XYAV, [(GD)] International Economics-in-Action in specified countries";
- 7 "XYAV, [(GD)], [1P2] International economics-in-Action of Business enterprise in specified countries with reference to specified business enterprise";
- 8 "XYAX, [1P1] International Economics-in-Theory of Business Enterprise";
- 9 "XYT Econometrics"; and
- 10 "XYV Economico-cybernetics".

4 Soliciting Opinion of Specialists

40 OPINION ON RELATIVE HELPFULNESS

The opinion of some specialists in Economics was sought on the following points:

A The relative helpfulness or otherwise of:

A1 Separating the documents into the two respective groups Economics-in-Theory and Economics-in-Action, the first preceding the second; and

A2 Mixing up the two kinds of documents into a single sequence; similarly

B The relative helpfulness or otherwise of:

B1 Separating the documents into the two respective groups Economics-in-Action of Business Enterprise and Economics-in-Theory of Business Enterprise, the first preceding the second; and

C The relative helpfulness or otherwise of:

C1 Separating the documents into the two respective groups International Economics-in-Theory and International Economics-in-Action, the first preceding the second; and

C2 Mixing the two kinds of documents into a single sequence.

In order to make it easy for the specialists to give their opinion on the relative helpfulness of the alternative arrangements, the matter in the following sections were supplied to them.

41 ECONOMICS-IN-THEORY AND ECONOMICS-IN-ACTION

411 *Arrangements of 45 Subjects in Two Blocks*

| SN | Class Number | Subject |
|----|--------------|--|
| | | X Economics-in-Theory |
| 1 | X | Economics (General) |
| 2 | X,5 | Money |
| 3 | X,6 | Finance |
| 4 | X,61 | Individual finance |
| 5 | X,62 | Family finance |
| 6 | X,7 | Public finance |
| 7 | X,72 | Taxation |
| | | XV Economics-in-Action in Specified Territory |
| | | XV,2 Economics, India |
| 8 | XV,2 | Indian Economics (General) |
| 9 | XV,2,5 | Money in India |
| 10 | XV,2,6 | Indian finance |
| 11 | XV,2,61 | Individual finance in India |
| 12 | XV,2,62 | Family finance in India |
| 13 | XV,2,7 | India's public finance |
| 14 | XV,2,72 | Taxation in India |
| | | XV,211 Economics, Tamil Nadu |
| 15 | XV,211 | Tamil Nadu Economics (General) |
| 16 | XV,211,5 | Money in Tamil Nadu |
| 17 | XV,211,72 | Taxation in Tamil Nadu |
| | | XV,243 Economics, Punjab |
| 18 | XV,243 | Punjab Economics (General) |
| 19 | XV,243,5 | Money in Punjab |
| | | XV,275 Economics, West Bengal |
| 20 | XV,275,7 | West Bengal Economics (General) |
| 21 | XV,275,5 | Money in West Bengal |
| | | XV,3 Economics, UK |
| 22 | XV,3 | Economics of UK (General) |
| 23 | XV,3,5 | Money in UK |
| 24 | XV,3,6 | Finance in UK |
| 25 | XV,3,61 | Individual finance in UK |
| 26 | XV,3,62 | Family finance in UK |
| 27 | XV,3,7 | Public finance in UK |
| 28 | XV,3,72 | Taxation in UK |
| | | XV,31 Economics, England |
| 29 | XV,31 | Economics of England (General) |
| 30 | XV,31,5 | Money in England |
| 31 | XV,31,72 | Taxation in England |
| | | XV,58 Economics, USSR |
| 32 | XV,58 | Russian Economics |
| 33 | XV,58,5 | Money in USSR |
| 34 | XV,58,6 | Russia's finance |
| 35 | XV,58,61 | Individual finance in USSR |
| 36 | XV,58,62 | Family finance in USSR |
| 37 | XV,58,7 | Russia's Public finance |
| 38 | XV,58,72 | Taxation in USSR |
| | | XV,73 Economics, USA |
| 39 | XV,73 | American economics (General) |
| 40 | XV,73,5 | Money in USA |
| 41 | XV,73,6 | America's finance |
| 42 | XV,73,61 | Individual finance in USA |
| 43 | XV,73,62 | Family finance in USA |
| 44 | XV,73,7 | America's Public finance |
| 45 | XV,73,72 | Taxation in USA |

412 *Arrangement of the Same 45 Subjects in a Single Block*

| SN | Class Number | Subject |
|----|--------------|---|
| | | X Economics (General) |
| 1 | X | Economics (General) |
| | | X.2 Economics, India (General) |
| 2 | X.2 | Indian economics (General) |
| 3 | X.211 | Tamil Nadu economics (General) |
| 4 | X.243 | Punjab economics (General) |
| 5 | X.275 | West Bengal economics (General) |
| | | X.3 Economics, UK (General) |
| 6 | X.3 | British economics (General) |
| 7 | X.31 | English economics (General) |
| | | X.58 Economics, USSR (General) |
| 8 | X.58 | Russian economics (General) |
| | | X.73 Economics, USA (General) |
| 9 | X.73 | American economics (General) |
| | | X.5 Economics, Money |
| 10 | X.5 | Money (in theory) |
| 11 | X.5.2 | Money in India |
| 12 | X.5.211 | Money in Tamil Nadu |
| 13 | X.5.243 | Money in Punjab |
| 14 | X.5.275 | Money in West Bengal |
| 15 | X.5.3 | Money in UK |
| 16 | X.5.31 | Money in England |
| 17 | X.5.58 | Money in USSR |
| 18 | X.5.73 | Money in USA |
| | | X.6 Economics, Finance |
| 19 | X.6 | Finance (in Theory) |
| 20 | X.6.2 | Indian finance |
| 21 | X.6.3 | British finance |
| 22 | X.6.58 | Russian finance |
| 23 | X.6.73 | American finance |
| | | X.61 Economics, Individual Finance |
| 24 | X.61 | Individual finance (in Theory) |
| 25 | X.61.2 | Individual finance in India |
| 26 | X.61.3 | Individual finance in UK |
| 27 | X.61.58 | Individual finance in USSR |
| 28 | X.61.73 | Individual finance in USA |
| | | X.62 Economics, Family Finance |
| 29 | X.62 | Family finance (in Theory) |
| 30 | X.62.2 | Family finance in India |
| 31 | X.62.3 | Family finance in UK |
| 32 | X.62.58 | Family finance in USSR |
| 33 | X.62.73 | Family finance in USA |
| | | X.7 Economics, Public Finance |
| 34 | X.7 | Public finance (in Theory) |
| 35 | X.7.2 | India's public finance |
| 36 | X.7.3 | British public finance |
| 37 | X.7.58 | Russia's public finance |
| 38 | X.7.73 | American public finance |
| | | X.72 Economics, Taxation |
| 39 | X.72 | Taxation (in Theory) |
| 40 | X.72.2 | Taxation in India |
| 41 | X.72.211 | Taxation in Tamil Nadu |
| 42 | X.72.3 | Taxation in UK |
| 43 | X.72.31 | Taxation in England |
| 44 | X.72.58 | Taxation in USSR |
| 45 | X.72.73 | Taxation in USA |

42 ECONOMICS-IN-THEORY OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND ECONOMICS-IN-ACTION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

421 *Arrangement of 16 Subjects in Two Blocks*

| SN | Class Number | Subject |
|---|--------------|--|
| XX Economics-in-Action of Business Enterprise in Specified Territory | | |
| 1 | XV,2,A | Economics-in-action of Business Enterprise in India |
| 2 | XV,2,(D) | Economics-in-action of engineering business enterprise in India |
| 3 | XV,2,(F,3) | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in India |
| 4 | XV,2,(J) | Economics-in-action of agricultural business enterprise in India |
| XV,3,A Economics-in-Action of Business Enterprise, UK | | |
| 5 | XV,3,A | Economics-in-action of business enterprise in UK |
| 6 | XV,3,(D) | Economics-in-action of engineering business enterprise in UK |
| 7 | XV,3,(F,3) | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in UK |
| 8 | XV,3,(J) | Economics-in-action of agricultural business enterprise in UK |
| XV,73 Economics-in-Action of Business Enterprise, USA | | |
| 9 | XV,73,A | Economics-in-action of business enterprise in USA |
| 10 | XV,73,(D) | Economics-in-action of engineering business industry in USA |
| 11 | XV,73,(F,3) | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in USA |
| 12 | XV,73,(J) | Economics-in-action of agricultural enterprise in USA |
| XX Economics-in-Theory of Business Enterprise | | |
| 13 | XX | Economics-in-Theory of Business enterprise |
| 14 | XX,(D) | Economics-in-theory of engineering business enterprise |
| 15 | XX,(F,3) | Economics-in-theory of food business enterprise |
| 16 | XX (J) | Economics-in-theory of agricultural business enterprise |

422 *Arrangement of the Same Subjects in a Single Block*

| SN | Class Number | Subject |
|--|--------------|---|
| XX Economics of Business Enterprise | | |
| 1 | XX | Economics of business enterprise |
| 2 | XX, 2 | Economics-in-action of business enterprise in India |
| 3 | XX, 3 | Economics-in-action of business enterprise in UK |
| 4 | XX, 73 | Economics-in-action of business enterprise in USA |
| 5 | XX,(D) | Economics-in-theory of engineering business enterprise |
| 6 | XX,(D). 2 | Economics-in-action of engineering business enterprise in India |
| 7 | XX,(D). 3 | Economics-in-action of engineering business enterprise in UK |
| 8 | XX,(D). 73 | Economics-in-action of engineering business enterprise in USA |
| 9 | XX,(F,3) | Economics-in-theory of food business enterprise |

| SN | Class Number | Subject |
|----|--------------|--|
| 10 | XX,(F,3).2 | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in India |
| 11 | XX,(F,3).3 | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in UK |
| 12 | XX,(F,3).73 | Economics-in-action of food business enterprise in USA |
| 13 | XX,(J) | Economics-in-theory of agricultural business enterprise |
| 14 | XX,(J).2 | Economics-in-action of agricultural business enterprise in India |
| 15 | XX,(J).3 | Economics-in-action of agricultural business enterprise in UK |
| 16 | XX,(J).73 | Economics-in-action of agricultural business enterprise in USA |

43 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Regarding "International Economics" no list of subjects was furnished. But, opinion of specialists was sought on certain issues, as follows:

Note.— 1 The term 'International' is not used here in the disjunctive sense. The term 'International Economics' would describe only the Economics of individual countries, printed as different Chapters in one and the same volume.

Note.— 2 On the other hand in this section the term 'International' is used in the integral sense taking the world as a whole as the unit of study with the different nations as its sovereign constituents.

1 International Economics may deal with either:

1 The subject "in-Theory" covering problems like the genesis and development, in general terms, of topics such as International trade, Balance of trade, International finance, Foreign exchange, and International bank; or

2 The subject "in-Action" covering the actual concrete incidence, in the economic relation between countries, of the problems developed in general terms "in-Theory".

12 No doubt a book primarily on "Theory" may give actual examples; and a book primarily on "Action" may here and there add some bit of theory either as a starting point or as a concluding point. In such cases judgement will have to be exercised whether the book should be treated to be essentially on "Theory" or on "Action". There may still be some overlapping cases which should be met with by some convention.

13 Do you think that there are or are likely to be produced books or papers on these two respective kinds of subjects? If there are, can you give me one or two examples of each type? Or do you think that the need for this distinction will not arise at all?

14 Is "Economics relation between countries" to be put in "Economics" or in "Foreign policy in History"?

5 Economics in Theory**50 FACET STRUCTURE**

The following will be the facet structure presented by most of the Compound Subjects going with the Main Subject "X Economics-in-Theory".

X, [IP1]; [IMP1]: [IE]

X, [Factor of study]; [Property]: [Action]

| CC (Ed7;1972) | Isolate Idea | LC (Ed3;1950) |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| X | Economics | |
| 1 | Consumption | HB801 |
| 12 | Want | |
| 121 | Real want | |
| 124 | Pseudo want | |
| 125 | Luxury want | HB841 |
| 17 | Standard of living | HD6978 |
| 172 | Low standard | |
| 173 | Medium standard | |
| 174 | High standard | |
| 175 | By Commodity | |
| | Divisions by (SD) (Illustrative) | |
| 175 (D-66) | Electricity | |
| 175 (L;573) | Food | |
| 175 (NW) | Cinema | |
| 2 | Resources | |
| 21 | Natural resource | |
| | Divisions by (SD) (Illustrative) | |
| 21 (H-1) | Mineral resource | |
| 21 (J) | Agricultural resource | |
| 21 (JX) | Forest resource | |
| 21 (KX) | Animal resource | |
| 21 (KX, 2) | Cattle resource | |
| 25 | Industrial resource | |
| | Divisions by (SD) (Illustrative) | |
| 25 (D) | Engineering industry | |
| 25 (F) | Technological industry | |
| 25 (F, 1) | Fertilizer industry | |
| 27 | Unit of production | |
| 271 | Whole commodity | |
| 275 | Atomised production | |
| 3 | Distribution | HB771 |
| 31 | Land (Rent) | |
| 32 | Capital (Interest) | |
| 33 | Entrepreneur (Pay) | |
| 34 | Employee (Wage) | |
| 35 | Trader (Commission) | |
| 36 | Consumer (Fair price) | |
| 4 | Value | HB201 |
| 41 | By Basis | |
| 42 | Utility | |
| 422 | Marginal utility | |
| 45 | Cost of production | |
| 46 | Price | HB221 |

A book on this Main Subject will not have either Space Facet or Time Facet.

51 SCHEDULE OF (1P1) ISOLATES

We begin with the following table of (1P1) isolates in all the six schemes for classification. In the table, the Basic Subject Number for "Economics" is omitted in all cases, except in LC^t

| DC (Ed18;1971) | UDC (Ed3;1961) | BC (Ed3;1953) | RIC (Ed1;1961) |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 33 | 33 | I | L |
| 947 | 94 | BE AK BL | |
| 947 | 183 | BM | |
| 921 | 98 | BU | |
| 921 | | | |
| 921 | | | |
| 921 | | | |
| 921 | | | |
| 852.1 | 013 | AK | |
| | 013 | AM AMM | |
| 852 | 851/853.2 | MG | TO |

| CC (Ed7:1972) | Isolate Idea | LC (Ed 3;1950) |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 5 | Money | HG221 |
| 51*Z | By Kind | |
| 51 | Commodity | |
| 52 | Metal | |
| 525 | Silver | |
| 527 | Gold | |
| 53*Z | Currency | |
| 53 | Coin | |
| 532*Z | By Material | |
| 532 | Bimetallism | |
| 535 | Silver | HG301 |
| 537 | Gold | HG289 |
| 558 | Token coin | HG318 |
| 55 | Paper money | HG348 |
| 552 | Bank note | |
| 555 | Government note | |
| 56 | Cheque | |
| 561 | Bearer | |
| 562 | Crossed | |
| 564 | Draft | |
| 57 | Bill of exchange | |
| 594 | Counterfeit money | HG33+ |
| 595 | Black money | |
| 5951 | Black money of kind 1 : Increase in the quantity of a country's money made by a foreign country by leaving behind in the first country money without taking away its equivalent due to it from the first country | |
| 5954 | Black money of kind of 2 : The coins of currency notes of one country being illegi- timately produced in a foreign country and put in circula- tion in another country | |
| 6 | Private finance | HG171-188 |
| 61 | Individual finance | HG179 |
| 62 | Family finance | |
| 68 | Corporate finance (other than busi- ness enterprise) | HG4026 |
| | Divisions by (SD) | HG4029.L |
| | (Illustrative) | HG4029.E |
| 68 (2X) | Library | HG4629.S |
| 68 (T) | Educational institution | |
| 68 (T, 2) | School | |

CC SCHEME FOR ECONOMICS

R51

| DC (Ed18;1971) | UDC (Ed3;1961) | BC (Ed3;1953) | RIC (Ed1;1961) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 24 240·4 | 24 | PD | K |
| 242·3 240·42 24·042 24·043 24·044 | 257 242 246 25 251 | PE PK PI PJ PH PG PP PR | KR KN KN KM KP KS KX |
| 29 | 29 | PN | KX KU |
| 202·4 | 2 | QT | |

| CC (Ed7;1972) | Isolate Idea | LC (Ed3;1950) |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 7 | Public finance | HJ |
| 71 | Budget | HJ2005 |
| 711 | Type of budget | |
| 7112 | Deficit budget | |
| 7113 | Balanced budget | |
| 7114 | Surplus budget | |
| 7115 | Interim budget | |
| 7116 | Supplementary budget | |
| 7117 | Capital budget | |
| 72*Z | Public income | |
| 72*Z1 | By source | |
| 72 | Tax | HJ2240-7395 |
| 721*Z | Direct tax | HJ3851 |
| 721*Z1 | By source | |
| 721 | Poll source | HJ4911 |
| 7211 | Tax on bachelor | HJ5580-5582 |
| 7212 | Tax on maiden | |
| 7215 | Tax on emigrant | |
| 7216 | Tax on immigrant | |
| 7218 | Tax on pilgrim | |
| 7219 | Tax on foreigner | |
| 722 | Property tax | HJ4101 |
| 7221 | Land tax | HJ4151 |
| 72213 | Cultivable | |
| 72214 | Uncultivable | |
| 72216 | Forest | HJ4167 |
| 7222 | Building tax | HJ4173 |
| 7226 | Personal property tax | HJ4581 |
| 723 | Income tax | HJ4621 |
| 7231 | Tax on rent | HJ4631 |
| 7232 | Tax on interest | HJ4621 |
| 7233 | Tax on agriculture | |
| 7234 | Tax on salary | HJ4639 |
| 7235 | Tax on government bond | HJ4633 |
| 7236 | Capital gains tax | HJ4653 .C3 |
| 7238 | Tax on profit | HJ4631 |
| 72384 | Excess profit tax | HJ4653 .E8 |
| 72395 | Tax on Foreign income | HJ4635 |
| 724 | Professional tax | HJ5675 |
| 725 | Wealth tax | |
| 7252 | Tax on capital | |
| 7256 | Tax on personal wealth tax | |
| 7257 | Tax on business wealth tax | |
| 72572 | Tax on factory | |
| 725722 | Tax on factory building | |
| 725726 | Tax on factory machinery | |
| 72574 | Tax on factory transport | |
| 7258 | Tax on social wealth | |
| | Divisions by (SD) | |
| | (illustrative) | |
| 7258 (2V) | Tax on library | |
| 7258 (Q;4568) | Tax on temple | |
| 7258 (Tm2) | Tax on school | |
| 726 | Inheritance tax (Death duty) | HJ5801 |

| DC (Ed18;1971) | UDC (Ed3;1961) | BC (Ed3;1953) | RIC (Ed1;1961) |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 6 | 6 | TF | M |
| 350.622 | 612 | TU | MCB |
| 350.7224 | 612.16 | | |
| | 612.162 | | |
| | 612.161 | | |
| | 612.162 | | |
| 350.7224 | 612.165 | | |
| 350.7224 | | | |
| 62 | 62 | U | P |
| 694 | 621 | UE | |
| 625 | 621.6 | UF | PX |
| | 621.66 | | |
| | 621.66 | | |
| 622 | 621.1 | UG | |
| | | UH | PT |
| 622 | | UH | |
| 623 | 621.3 | UI | PW |
| 624 | 621.5 | UJ | PI |
| 624.26 | | | |
| 624.22 | 621.512 | | |
| 624.24 | 624.5 | UI | PM |
| 624.14 | | | |
| 624.3 | | UR | PM |
| | 6241.7 | | |
| | 621.7 | | |
| 627.6 | 624.9 | | PL |

| CC (Ed7;1972) | Isolate Idea | LC (Ed3;1950) |
|------------------|--|------------------|
| 727 | Expenditure tax | |
| 7271 | Purchase tax | |
| 7275 | Luxury tax | HJ5771 |
| 72751 | Tax on animal | HJ5788 |
| 72752 | Tax on furniture | HJ5780, F6 |
| 72754 | Tax on vehicle | HJ5780, V4 |
| 72755 | Tax on jewellery | HJ5783 |
| 72757 | Tax on cloth | HJ5783 |
| 7291 *Z | Indirect tax | HJ5009 |
| 7291 *Z1 | By Source | |
| 7291 | Licence fee | HJ5301 |
| 7292 | Excise duty | HJ5009 |
| 7293 | Sales tax | HJ5711 |
| 7294 | Stamp duty | HJ5301 |
| 7295 | Customs duty | |
| 72951 | Import duty | |
| 72955 | Export duty | |
| 7297 | Entertainment tax | HJ5791 |
| 72A *Z | By Taxing System | |
| 72A | Specific tax | |
| 72D | <i>Ad Valorem</i> | |
| 72G | Single tax | HJ2352 |
| 72K | Progressive taxation | HJ2236 |
| 72M | Proportional taxation | HJ2236 |
| 72R | Octroi | HJ9120 |
| 72W | Double taxation | HJ2341 |
| 73 | Income from natural resource | |
| 731 | Land | |
| 732 | Uncultivable land | |
| 733 | Cultivable land | |
| 734 | Forest | HJ3805 |
| 735 | Water | HJ3809 |
| 7351 | Underground | |
| 7353 | Lake | |
| 7355 | River | |
| 7357 | Ocean | |
| 737 | Mineral | HJ3807 |
| 738 | Treasure-trove | |
| 741 | Income from rent | |
| 743 | Income from interest | |
| 75 | Income from business enterprise | |
| 752 | Industrial enterprise | HJ3811 |
| | Division by (SD) | |
| | (illustrative) | |
| 752 (F,1) | Fertilizer industry | |
| 752 (F,9453) | Petroleum industry | |
| 753 | Service enterprise | |
| | Divisions by (SD) | |
| | (illustrative) | |
| 753 (XV,A415) | Railway | HJ3815 |
| 755 | Trade enterprise | |
| 76 | Contribution from government to government | |
| 761 | From government of higher status | |
| 762 | From government of lower status | |

CC SCHEME FOR ECONOMICS

R51

| DC (Ed18;1971) | UDC (Ed3;1961) | BC (Ed3;1953) | RIC (Ed1;1961) |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 622 | | |
| 627.1 | 622 622.4 | UQ | PN PW PW |
| | | UI | |
| 629.4 | 623 | UN | |
| 616 | | | PR |
| 627.1 | 622.2 | UO | PO |
| 627.1 | 622.24 | US | PN |
| 627.2 | 628.15 | | |
| 626 | 622.1 | UT | |
| 626.4 | 622.22 | UT | |
| 626.3 | | UT | |
| | 624.17 | UQA | PN |
| | | | PV |
| 629.3 | 620.262.3 | UBP | |
| 629.3 | 620.262.2 | UBL | |
| | 620.32 | UBT | |
| 612 | | TDD | |
| | | TDD | |
| 612 | | | |
| 611 | | | |
| 615 | | | |
| 619 | | | |
| 619 | | | |
| 618.5 | | | |

| CC (Ed7. 1972) | Isolate Idea | LC (Ed3. 1950) |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 766 | From government to local body | |
| 768 | From foreign government | |
| 78 | Loan | HJ8003-8963 |
| 781*Z | By source of loan | |
| 781 | Internal | |
| 782 | Treasury note | |
| 783 | Individual person | |
| 784 | Corporate body | |
| 785*Z | Foreign | HJ8083 |
| 785 | Government | |
| 787 | Individual person | |
| 788 | Corporate body | |
| 7891 | International | |
| 7896 | World bank | |
| 7897 | International Monetary Fund | |
| 791 | Expenditure | HJ2005 |
| 7911 | Capital expenditure | |
| 7912 | Annual expenditure | |
| 791 (...) | Other division by (SD) (illustrative) | |
| 791 (T) | Education | |
| 796 | Consolidated fund | |
| | | |
| Isolates of First Component | | |
| 7A | Federal government (In a unitary government 7A will not occur and 7B will denote "Government") | |
| 7B | Government of Constituent State | |
| 7F | Local body | |
| | | |
| Compound Isolates (Illustrative) | | |
| 7A-71 | Federal Budget | |
| 7B-71 | State Budget | |
| 7F-71 | Local body Budget | |

CC SCHEME FOR ECONOMICS

R51

| DC (Ed18;1971) | UDC (Ed3;1961) | BC (Ed3:1953) | RDC (Ed1;1961) |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 618·8 634 | 63 | TR | ML |
| 634·33 | | | MO |
| 639 | 65 | VA | MY |

52 COMPARISON OF THE HELPFULNESS OF THE SEQUENCE OF (IP1)
ISOLATES

To facilitate comparison of the relative helpfulness of the sequence of (IP1) isolates, going with the Main Subject "X Economics-in-Theory", in the different schemes for classifica-

| DC | UDC | LC |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Money | Money | Price |
| Gold coin | Gold coin | Money |
| Paper money | Paper money | Gold coin |
| Counterfeit money | Counterfeit money | Counterfeit money |
| Public finance | Public finance | Paper money |
| Tax | Budget | Public finance |
| Land tax | Tax | Budget |
| Movable property tax | Land tax | Expenditure |
| Income tax | Movable property tax | Tax |
| Poll tax | Income tax | Land tax |
| Excise duty | Poll tax | Income tax |
| Sales tax | Excise duty | Movable property tax |
| Luxury tax | Sales tax | Poll tax |
| Loan | Luxury tax | Excise duty |
| Expenditure | Loan | Sales tax |
| Price | Expenditure | Luxury tax |
| Budget | Price | Loan |

tion, a table of the (IPI) isolates found in all the six schemes being studied is given hereunder. In the column relating to each scheme, the isolate ideas are given in the sequence of their respective isolate numbers, though the isolate numbers are not given.

| CC | BC | RIC |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Price | Price | Budget |
| Money | Money | Money |
| Gold coin | Gold coin | Gold coin |
| Paper money | Counterfeit money | Paper money |
| Counterfeit money | Paper money | Counterfeit money |
| Public finance | Public finance | Public finance |
| Budget | Loan | Loan |
| Tax | Budget | Expenditure |
| Poll tax | Tax | Tax |
| Land tax | Poll tax | Income tax |
| Movable property | Land tax | Luxury tax |
| tax | Movable property tax | Sales tax |
| Income tax | Income tax | Excise duty |
| Luxury tax | Excise duty | Land tax |
| Excise duty | Luxury tax | Movable property tax |
| Sales tax | Sales tax | Poll tax |
| Loan | Expenditure | Price |
| Expenditure | | |

Continued in P 378

53 OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENCE IN THE SEQUENCE OF THE
(1P1) ISOLATES

531 *Array of Order 1 Isolates*

Let us first concentrate on the isolates in the Array of Order 1. They are only two — “Money” and “Public Finance”. Their sequence is the same in all the schemes — Money, Public Finance. This is a helpful sequence satisfying the Principle of Later in Evolution.

532 *Divisions of Money*

We shall next take the three isolates — “Gold Coin”, “Paper Money”, and “Counterfeit Money” — in the Array of Order 2 as viewed from the Idea Plane and having Money as their immediate universe. The above mentioned sequence is found in the schedule of the four schemes — DC, UDC, CC, and RIC. But their sequence in LC and BC is “Gold Coin”, “Counterfeit Money”, and “Paper Money”. Surely “Counterfeit” is possible not only in “Coin” but also in “Paper Money”. Therefore, the sequence in LC and DC is obviously not helpful. It is difficult to guess what Principle for Helpful Sequence has been followed by LC and BC, in this case.

533 *Position of Budget*

There is only one isolate “Budget” in the first order divisions of “Public Finance”. Therefore, there is no sequence to be compared. However, in DC and RIC, the array isolate “Budget” is not provided in “Economics”, but only in “Public Administration.” According to the Canon of Context, “Budget” as a division of “Public Administration” is different from it as a division of “Economics.” This needs rectification.

534 *First Order Divisions of Income*

“Tax” and “Loan” are the two first order divisions, with “Income” as immediate universe. The above mentioned sequence is found in DC, UDC, LC, and CC. But the reverse sequence is found in BC and RIC. The Principles for Helpful Sequence to be applied in this case is the Principle of Later in Evolution (5). BC and RIC violate this Principle.

535 *Divisions of Tax*

In DC and UDC the position of “Poll Tax” does not comply with the Principle of Later in Evolution (5) or the Principle of Increasing Complexity (6). The proper place for it should be the very first one in the sequence. In DC, “Excise Duty”, “Sales Tax” and “Luxury Tax” are clubbed together. But in the other five schemes they are shown separately. There

are six ways of arranging these three array isolates. The sequence — "Excise duty", "Sales tax," and "Luxury tax" — is found in UDC and LC. But the other three schemes have three other sequences — "Luxury tax", "Excise duty", and "Sales tax" in CC; "Excise duty," "Luxury tax," and "Sales tax" in BC; and "Luxury tax", "Sales tax", and "Excise duty" in RIC. Of these three Array Isolates, it is reasonable to assume that "Luxury tax" is "Tax on Expenditure on movable property". If this assumption is right, its position in CC and RIC should be taken to be helpful. In the four schemes UDC, LC, CC and BC "Excise duty" precedes "Sales Tax"; while in RIC the reverse sequence is used. The sequence — "Excise duty," "Sales tax" — satisfies the Principle of Later in Time (4), for Production precedes Sale; and therefore the sequence "Excise duty", "Sales tax" is helpful. The sequence in RIC violates this Principle; therefore it may be taken to be unhelpful.

536 *Position of "Price"*

The array isolate "Price" occurs as a sub-division of "Finance" in DC, UDC, BC, and RIC. But in LC, "Price" occurs immediately after "Value"; but the degree of indention found in the printed schedule of LC makes them co-ordinate array isolates. On the other hand, the isolate numbers in CC definitely show that "Price" is subordinate to "Value". It is difficult to decide whether the indication of LC or CC is more helpful. The next question for consideration is whether "Price" should go with "Finance" or with "Value". "Price" is defined as the "amount of money that has to be paid for a commodity or service" (2). If we put emphasis on the term Money *qua* money in this definition "Price" should go with "Finance". But, if "Price" is taken merely to be the indicator — expressed in terms of the common unit "Money" — of the degree of "Value" of a commodity or a service, it should go with "Value". This is a moot point requiring careful discussion among expert economists and classificationists.

537 *Schedule of (1P1) Isolates for CC*

The Schedule given in Column 1 in Sec 51 is taken as the Schedule of (1P1) for "X Economics-in-Theory" for CC.

54 SCHEDULE OF (1MP1) ISOLATES

The Schedules for (1MP1) isolates for "X Economics-in-Theory" will be a differentiated one. Its study may be taken up in a future instalment of this sub-series of Papers.

55 SCHEDULE OF (1E) ISOLATES

The Schedules for (1E) isolates and the Schedules for isolates in Round 2 for "X Economics-in-Theory" may be taken up in a future instalment of this sub-series of Papers.

6 Economics-in-Action in a Territory

61 OFT-OCCURRING FACET STRUCTURE

The following will be the facet structure presented by most of the compound subjects going with the Adjunct Main Subject "XV Economics-in-Action in a specified Territory."

XV, [1P1], [1P2]; [1MP1]: [1E]' [T]

XV, [Territory by (GD)], [Same as (1P1) of X];

[Same as (1MP1) of X]: [Same as (1E) of X]

Of course, (T) is a Common Isolate. Still, it is mentioned in the above Facet Formula, to emphasise that every Class Number of every Compound Subject going with "Economics-in-Action of a Territory," should have a [T], because, "Economics-in-Action of a Territory" will vary with Time.

The isolates in [1P1] may be not only a political division of the world, but also any of the other possible divisions of the world, based on say, Physical features, Population clusters, and other divisions of various kinds, as given in the Schedule of Space Isolates found in CC.

7 Economics-in-Action of a Business Enterprise in a Territory

70 FACET STRUCTURE

The following will be the facet structure presented by most of the Compound Subjects going with the Adjunct Main Subject "XV Economics-in-Action of a Business Enterprise in a Territory".

XV, [1P1], [1P2], [1P3]; [1MP1] : [1E]' [T]

XV, [Territory by (GD)], [Business enterprise],

[Same as (1P1) of X]; [Same as (1MP1) of X]:

[Same as (1E) of X]

71 SCHEDULE OF (1P2) BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ISOLATES

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| A | By Business Enterprise | C7 | Body beautifying |
| B | Communication | C781 | Hair dressing |
| B1 | Postal | C783 | Manicure |
| B5 | Telegraphic | C8 | Travel agency |
| B6 | Wireless | C(...) | Others by (SD) |
| | | | (Illustrative) |
| C | Service institution | C(LU7) | Sanatorium |
| C2 | Brokerage | C(LY1) | Nursing |
| C3 | Canvass | C(MA6) | Hotel |
| C5 | Watchman business | C(PW6) | Typewriting institution |
| | | C(Q;4568) | Temple service |

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| C (T) | Educational enterprise | H162 | Moped |
| C (U-8) | Tourism | H163 | Autorickshaw |
| E | Trade | H164 | Motor car |
| E1 | By Form of Payment | H165 | Jeep |
| E11 | Barter | H166 | Bus |
| E111 | Dumb barter | H167 | Lorry |
| E112 | Gift exchange | H168 | Truck |
| E12 | Cash | | |
| E16 | Cheque | H3 | Rail road transport |
| E17 | Trade credit | H31 | Tram car |
| E171 | Instalment payment | H32 | Railway transport |
| E178 | Hire purchase | H321 | Passenger |
| | | H322 | Goods |
| E2*Z | By Quantum of unit | H38 | Tourist |
| E2 | Wholesale | H5 | Water transport |
| E26 | Fair | H51 | Non-power driven vehicle |
| | Divisions by period | H52 | Boat |
| | (Illustrative) | H523 | Fishing boat |
| E262 | Weekly | H525 | Junk |
| E264 | Monthly | | |
| E267 | Annual | H526 | Ferry boat |
| | | H527 | Fire boat |
| E3 | Retail | H55*Z | Driven by mechanical power |
| E31 | Hawker | | |
| E32 | Small store | H55 | Boat |
| E34 | Large store | H56 | Ship |
| E35 | Departmental store | H561 | Passenger ship |
| E36 | Temporary stores | H562 | Cargo ship |
| | | H564 | Tanker |
| E396 | Fair | H565 | Ice breaker |
| | Divisions by Period | H567 | Air craft carrier |
| | (Illustrative) | H7 | Air vehicle |
| E3962 | Weekly | H71 | Aeroplane |
| E3964 | Monthly | H72 | Land plane |
| E3966 | Festival | H73 | Amphibious plane |
| | | H74 | Sea plane |
| E5*Z | By Area | H76 | Helicopter |
| E5 | Home trade | H77 | Hovercraft |
| E54 | Intra-state | H7A | Passenger plane |
| E55 | Inter-state | H7B | Cargo plane |
| | | H7E | Trainer |
| H | Transport | | |
| H1*Z | Land | P | Bank |
| H1 | Road | P1*Z | By Kind of bank |
| H11 | Vehicles drawn by muscular power | P1 | Central bank |
| | | P2 | Mortgage bank |
| H113 | Rickshaw | P21 | Land |
| H115 | Trolley | P22 | Movable property |
| H117 | Cycle | P5 | Merchant bank |
| H13 | Animal drawn vehicle | P6 | Investment bank |
| | | P7 | Savings bank |
| H131 | Cart | P8 | Commercial bank |
| H133 | Jutka | P91 | Individual-owned bank |
| | | p92 | Trust |
| H16 | Driven by mechanical power | P94 | Chit fund |
| | | P95*Z | By Banking system |
| H161 | Motor cycle | P95 | Branch banking |

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| P96 | Group banking | S3 | Fidelity |
| P98 | Chain banking | S4 | Accident |
| Q | Money market | S41 | Fire |
| | | S42 | Burglary |
| R | Investment | S43 | Workman's compensation |
| R1*Z | By form of investment | S44 | Health |
| R1 | Stock (Bond) | S45 | Travel |
| R11 | Government bond | S46 | Freight |
| R16 | Local government bond | S48 | Liability |
| | | S491 | Play ground |
| R2 | Share | S498 | Weather |
| R21 | Ordinary share | | |
| R22 | Preference share | S6 | Annuity |
| R223 | Participating share | S61 | Immediate annuity |
| R226 | Cumulative share | S62 | Deferred annuity |
| R25 | Debenture stock | S65 | Life annuity |
| R6*Z | Other forms of investment | S66 | Annuity certain |
| R6 | Bank deposit | S663 | Terminable |
| R61 | Fixed | S666 | Perpetual |
| R66 | Recurring | S71 | Child |
| R7 | Lottery | S712 | Education |
| R8 | Pawn broking | S715 | Marriage |
| S | Social finance (Insurance) | S8 | Social insurance |
| S1*Z | By Risk | S84 | Disability |
| S1 | Life | S85 | Unemployment |
| S11 | Whole | S86 | Widow's annuity |
| S12 | Endowment | S87 | Old age annuity |
| S18 | Group | S88 | Funeral expense |
| | | (...) | Other business enterprises |
| | | | Divisions by (SD) |
| S2 | Property | | |
| S21 | Land property | | |
| S22 | Movable property | | |
| S24 | Vehicle | (D) | Engineering industry |
| S241 | Land vehicle | (F) | Technological industry |
| S245 | Marine vehicle | (F,3) | Food industry |
| S245 | Air vehicle | (J) | Agricultural industry |
| | | (J,381,78) | Rice industry |
| S26 | Money | | |

8 Economics-in-Theory of Business Enterprise

Facet Structure and Isolates are same as in Sec 7 except that [1P2] is made [1P1]; and [1P3], is made [1P2]

91 Other Schedules of Isolates and Other Adjunct Main Subjects

911 OTHER SCHEDULES OF ISOLATES

The other schedules of isolates — such as (1MP1), (1E), and those for Round 2 — for the Adjunct Main Subjects studied in this instalment will be taken up in a future instalment of this sub-series.

912 OTHER ADJUNCT MAIN SUBJECTS

Further instalments of this sub-series will take up successively the study of the Adjunct Main Subjects going with

"XYA International Economics", "XYT Econometrics" and "XYV Economico-cybernetics".

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- 5 Sec 534 —. —. —. Chap FC.
535
- 6 Sec 535 —. —. —. Chap FF.