

Universe of Knowledge

Modes of Formation of Subjects

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Break the QUEUE



Formation of Subjects - Introduction

- When ideas get organized in the form of a body of idea, a subject is formed.
- New subject has to be given a helpful place among the already existing specific subjects without disturbing the helpful sequence already arrived at.
- This demands the awareness of the classifier of the different modes of formation of subject to elaborate the notational techniques to overcome the problem.

In 1950, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan put forward the viewpoint that subject in the universe of knowledge can be formed by means various modes of formation

Lamination Kind 1

Lamination Kind 2

Loose Assemblage Kind 1

Loose Assemblage Kind 2

Loose Assemblage Kind 3

Fission

Dissection

Denudation

Fusion

Distillation

Partial Comprehension

Subject Bundle

Lamination

- **Lamination 1:** “one or more **isolate facets** are combined with a basic subject giving rise to a compound subject”.
 - 2 Library Science
 - 23 Academic Library
 - 231 School Libray
 - 233 University Library
- **Lamination 2:** Two or more **species** of basic subject going with the same primary basic subject are compounded over one another, giving rise to a compound basic subject.
 - L Medicine
 - L9C Child Medicine
 - L9F Female Medicine (Specials)

LB Ayurveda (System)

Loose Assemblage 1

- Two or more **subjects** – simple or compound are studied in their mutual relation. Such a relation is called **Inter Subject Phase Relation** and gives rise to a complex subject.

Relation Between Physics and Chemistry

C0aE

Calculus for Physical Chemistry

B320bE:2

Geography Compared with Geology

H0cU

Difference between History and Political Science

V0dW

Influence of Mathematics on Physics

C0gB

Loose Assemblage 2

- Two or more **isolate** from one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relation. Such a relation is called the **Inter – schedule phase relation** and give rise to a complex isolate.

Relation Between Hinduism and Jainism

Q20j3

Epistemology for Logic

R20k1

Comparision of Racial and Social Psychology

S70m8

Differece between Gold and Paper Currency

X61;10n4

Influence of Consumption on Production

X:20r1

Loose Assemblage 3

- Two or more isolate taken from the one and the same **array** of order higher than 1 in one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relation”. Such a relation is called the “**inter-array-phase relation**” and gives rise to a complex isolate.

Relation Between University and Research Library

2340t6

Comparision of Atomic Weight of Gold and Silver

E1150v8:14

Difference between Refraction and Reflection of Light

C5:220w3

Influence of Temperature on Atmospheric Pressure

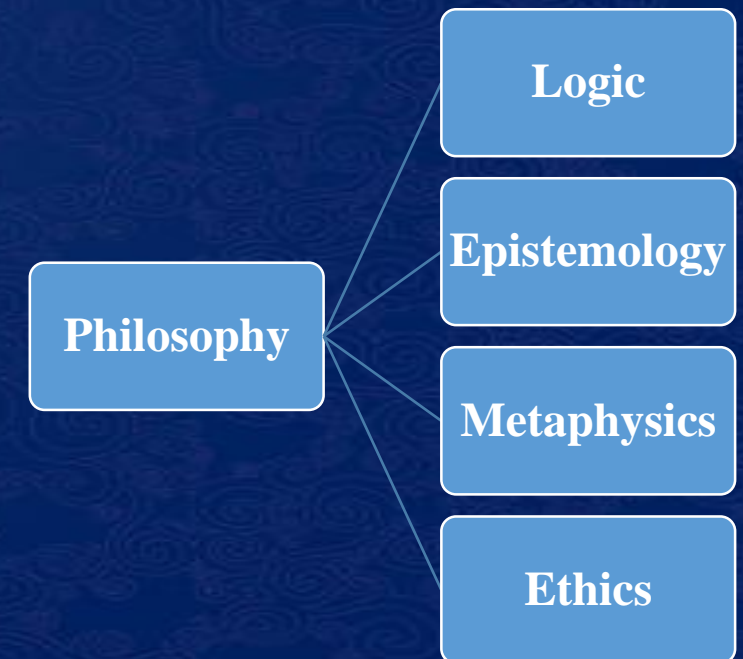
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Fission

A basic subject is **split** into subdivision which is commonly known as fragmentation. 1973. A Neelmeghan. **Basic subject fissioned** into secondary basic subject.

Fission is of mainly four types

1. Array Division. Fissioning of an isolate idea “Asia” gives us array division such as Iran, India, Nepal, Afghanistan, etc.
2. Combination of a principal isolate and a speciator. Example: Bicycle – Hind brand. Here Bicycle is a principal isolate and Hind brand is a speciator.
3. Dissection: Considering the array of division of an isolate or a basic subject resulting from fission.
4. Denudation: This term is used to denote fission when we consider one and only one subdivision of an isolate or a basic subject resulting from fission.



Fusion

In this form of mode “two or more **primary basic subjects** are fused together in such a way that each of them loses its individuality with respect to the schedule of isolates needed to form the compound subject going with it”. This gives rise to a new primary basic subject

Ex. **Biochemistry** is a primary basic subject achieved by the fusion of **Biology** and **Chemistry**.

Distillation

In this form of mode “a **pure discipline** is evolved as primary basic subject from its appearance-in-action in diverse compound subject going with either different basic subject or one and the same basic subject.

Distillation gives rise to primary basic subject.

Example – Microbiology, Forestry

Agglomeration

Process of the **collecting together of entities** into large masses without cohesion among the components.

An agglomeration can be a basic subject or it can also be an isolate idea.

Agglomeration may be made up of **consecutive** constituent or even **non-consecutive** constituents.

- Example:
 - Agglomeration of kind 1: Natural sciences
 - Agglomeration of kind 2: History and Economics

Cluster

In the cluster form of mode, “several specialized studies on a **particular phenomenon** or an entity are gathered together into a field of study”.

Example

- Climate Change
- Corona
- Study of Plants

