Chapter II

Facetization in UDC, CC and DDC

A freely faceted classification is the brainchild of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. In this scheme as the facets of compound or complex subjects are first analysed and then synthesised by using certain postulates and principles, it is also known as Analytico - synthetic classification. After analysing the facets with the help of facet analysis, they are arranged in a helpful sequence by some postulates and principles. The facets are then replaced by essential facet numbers, which are to be synthesised with the help of appropriate connecting symbols. It means that facet analysis and synthesis are the two major operations are to be carried out in this scheme.

A facet is a generic term used to denote any component be it a basic subject or an isolate of a compound subject. Facet analysis is the 'analysis of a subject into its facets according to the postulates and principles stated for the purpose'.

The dictionary meaning of the term 'Synthesis' is the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole. Logically it means the combination of separate elements of thoughts or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions.

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1 Indian Standard Glossary of Classification terms. New Delhi : ISI, 1964
In library classification point of view synthesis means the combination of parts of a classification scheme to represent complex subjects. The presence of two or more ideas in a subject makes that subject a complex one. A very first time in DDC 18th edition, the meaning of synthesis is given as synthesis is the process of making a number more specific through addition of segments taken from the other parts of the classification. It means that synthesis is the conversion of a base number into a class number by adding tables, whole or the part of the schedule, centered headings and the combination according to the instructions, notes and directions provided in the scheme. Synthesis implies the combination of different facets of a subject. This is explicitly expressed in the phrase faceting and synthesis.

Faceting implies analysis of a subject. This subjects again are contained in one document. Considering only the dominant facet for classification and leaving other facets makes the classification broad locking in indicating all the important facets of the document. Faceting therefore goes along with synthesis for the purpose of retrieving the document by various facets in it.

In the era of information explosion many micro subjects are being emerged with complexity. The classification schemes with almost enumerative in nature are fail to classify such subjects. Freely faceted classification scheme is the solution of this problem. W. C. Berwick Sayers was the first to emphasize the value of a faceted classification in 1955. E. I. Shammin of USSR stated that by passing faceted Classification would be
impossible in the future. Among various classification systems Colon Classification edition 7th is the freely faceted in nature and Universal Decimal Classification is slightly inclined towards the facetization. So it is almost faceted in nature. It would be better to study the synthesis in UDC, CC and DDC.

**Facetization in Universal Decimal Classification:**

As Universal Decimal Classification consists of enumerative and faceted characters of the scheme, it is called Almost Faceted Scheme of Classification. The first complete International edition of it was published in French language in 1905 under the title 'Manuel du Reperotoire Bibliographique Universal'. The second complete edition was published during the years 1927 and 1933. In 1952 the third full edition in German language was completed. The work on the fourth edition, in English language entitled the 'Universal Decimal Classification' began in 1940 under the British standard's Institution. The first schedules were published in 1943. The abridged edition in English language appeared in 1948, second in 1957 and the third in 1961. Initially, the UDC was based on the extension and the adaptation of the fifth edition of Dewey Decimal Classification.

Like in DDC, in UDC also the whole Universe of Knowledge is divided into ten main classes as follows

.. Generalities : Methodology, Documentation, Scripts; Recording collection and Dissemination of Information
1. Philosophy, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics, Psychology
2. Religion, Theology
4. Philology, Languages, Linguistics
5. Pure Sciences, Mathematical and natural
7. The Arts including Architecture, Photography, Entertainment and Sports
8. Literature
9. Geography, Biography, History

UDC is the oldest synthetic scheme of classification, which has already accepted and implemented the concept of faceting and synthesis in practice. In it, synthesis is achieved by using 1) Punctuation mark, 2) Auxiliary schedules. There are common auxiliaries and special auxiliaries. The common auxiliaries are again divided into following kinds.

Common auxiliaries of Language
Common auxiliaries of Form (of presentation)
Common auxiliaries of Place
Common auxiliaries of Race and Nationality
Common auxiliaries of Point of View
Auxiliaries of Addition
Auxiliaries of Extension
Auxiliaries of Relation
1) **Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Language**

The numbers enumerated under this common auxiliaries are used to connect with other numbers from the schedule by the symbol ‘ = ’ (equal to)

Example :- The number for Hindi language is = 914.3 and the number for the title ‘The Koran in Hindi’ will be 297.18 = 914.3

Here 297.18 represents the ‘Koran’ which is enumerated under the main class ‘Religion’ and the remaining number 914.3 is taken from common auxiliaries of language. Therefore these two numbers i.e. 297.18 and 914.3 are connected with sign ‘ = ’ (equal to)

2) **Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Form (of presentation)** :-

The symbol (0...) is used to connect the number from this common auxiliaries to the other numbers. The numbers listed under this auxiliaries indicate the physical arrangement of form of presentation or material.

Example :- Encyclopedia of library science

Here the Library Science is a main class for which the number 02 is allotted in the schedule and the term ‘encyclopedia’ is given under common auxiliaries of form. Therefore the ultimate class number for the given title will be 02(03).
3) **Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Place**:

For indicating geographic or topographic details DDC and CC are used the 'area table' and 'space isolate' respectively. Similarly UDC uses 'common auxiliaries of place' for this purpose. Arabic numbers in paranthesis i.e. (1/9) are used to indicate the place in UDC.

Example: - Elementary school libraries in India

The class number for this title will be 027.3 (540). Here '540' indicates the term 'India'. As it is taken from common auxiliaries of place, it is kept in the paranthesis.

4) **Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Race and Nationality**:

This auxiliary is the combination of common auxiliaries of place and the language. Therefore the symbol used for this auxiliary i.e. '(=..)' is also a combination of the symbols of place i.e. '()' and language i.e. '='. This auxiliary indicates the nationality or ethnic aspects of a subject.

Example: - German speaking peoples

The class number for this title will be (= 30)

5) **Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Time**:

The 'double quotation' mark is used to denote the common auxiliaries of time. Under this common auxiliary date, period, day, year, decade etc. are
enumerated. All these are considered the manifestation of the common auxiliaries of time. The year 1997 is represented by “1997” in UDC. Similarly the date 2, October 1997 is represented by “1997, 10 02” and 20th century as “19”.

6) Synthesis through common auxiliaries of Point of view:-

When the subjects are studied from the specific point of view like authors’ own point of view, research point of view, financial aspect, organization and management point of view etc. then in such cases this common auxiliary is used in UDC. The symbol ‘.00’ is used for this purpose. These common auxiliaries are never used alone but used with other class numbers.

Example: - Research in Agriculture

The class number of this title will be 631.001.5. Here .001 is taken from common auxiliary of point of view which indicates the ‘research’.

7) Synthesis through auxiliaries of Addition -

When in particular book two or more than two subjects are discussed simultaneously then addition sign is to be used to classify such a book. Thus ‘+’ is to be used to unite more than one subjects.

Example: - Astronomy and physics
In this book both the subjects Astronomy and Physics are discussed. The class number for Astronomy is 52 and for Physics is 53. Thus the ultimate class number of given title will be 52 + 53.

8) Synthesis through Extension:

The extension sign ‘/’ (stroke) is used to show that the number of the constituent subjects run consecutively. It is used either for two consecutive numbers or the series of numbers. In the series of numbers the UDC suggest to give the stroke sign in between first and the last number.

Example: - 624 / 628 means 624 + 625 + 626 + 627 + 628

The class number for the title ‘Science and Technology’ will be 5/6. Similarly the class number for ‘Communication and transport’ will be 383/388.

9) Synthesis through Relation:

The relation sign colon (:) is used to express relationship with other subjects.

Example: - Wages in the textile industries

The class number of this title will be either 667.331.2 or 331.2.667. Here 667 represents ‘Textile industry’ whereas 331.2 indicates ‘wages’. In UDC ‘square bracket’ ([ ]) is used to show the subordinate relations.

Example: - Mining statistics
The class number of this title will be 622 [31].

Apart from these, the synthesis in UDC is done through the auxiliaries of material, auxiliaries of persons and also through special auxiliaries. The various symbols are used for these auxiliaries. These symbols are listed below -

Common auxiliaries of materials - 03 (hyphen naught three)
Common auxiliaries of persons - 05 (hyphen naught five)
Special auxiliaries - (hyphen)

1.0 (point naught)
'(apostrophe)

Facetization in Colon Classification :-

Colon Classification is an analytico-synthetic and freely faceted scheme of classification. In this scheme, the facets are to be found out from the compound subjects. These facets are then arranged in an appropriate sequence with the help of postulates and principles of facet sequence. Once the facets are arranged in a sequence, the next step is to drop the kernel terms and replace the facet terms into facet numbers. Finally these facet numbers are synthesised by appropriate connecting symbols. In Colon Classification after every isolate number in the class number the synthetic principle can be observed. This scheme does not enumerate the readymade class numbers for the subjects. In Colon Classification, the synthesis is achieved by using punctuation marks.
Development in synthetical principle :-

Dr. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, Librarian of Madras University and Professor in Library Science at Delhi University has developed the Colon Classification in 1933. In this first edition of Colon Classification, under each main class the schedules were provided for different facets. It was adapted mixed based notations having Arabic numerals, Roman capitals, Roman smalls and also a colon (‘:’).

As colon was used for synthesis, it was named as ‘Colon Classification’. For constructing a class number for the titles the numbers were to be collected from different facets enumerated under a given basic class. Then these numbers were to be synthesised with the help of: (colon).

After six years in 1939 second edition was introduced. Apart from the indicator digit colon, hyphen (‘-’) was used to indicate components of compound subjects. Major change observed in this edition was, the introduction of five fundamental categories viz - Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time.

The third edition was published in 1950. The concepts of focus and facet was introduced in this edition. The facet formula for each basic class in terms of five fundamental categories has been introduced. First three editions of Colon Classification are categorised under the ‘fully but rigidly faceted’ scheme. Upto third edition it is the first version of Colon Classification.

Within very short time of two years, in 1952 the fourth edition was published. Though the five fundamental categories were introduced in second
edition, the provision for separate indicator digits were made in the fourth edition. Previously only the colon was used for all these categories.

Synthesis point of view, there was no any major development incorporated in fifth edition published in 1957. Only the subject device was used with the indicator digit, the paranthesis (‘( )’).

In sixth edition of Colon Classification in 1960 the changes were made in many schedules. But again synthesis point of view only the change can be observed in ‘Time’ facet. Upto this stage of the Colon Classification the indicator digit for ‘Time’ facet was dot (‘.’). It was replaced by inverted comma (‘‘’) in sixth Reprint edition of Colon Classification introduced in 1963. The second version of Colon Classification means edition four to edition six are come under the ‘almost freely faceted classification’ scheme. The rigidity in the number and the sequence of the facets in compound subjects which were observed in the previous edition is reduced here by using the various connecting symbols for different kinds of facets and the concept of rounds and levels.

The third version of Colon Classification i.e. edition seven published in 1987 comes under the ‘freely faceted classification’ scheme. The faceting and synthesis adapted in this edition is discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

1) **Synthesis through five fundamental categories:**

a) **Synthesis through Personality facet:**

If the isolate number enumerated under this category of any subject is
to be attached with the main class then it should be added with comma (,).

Example :- University Library

The class number of this title will be 2, J4. In main class ‘Library and Information Science’ the term ‘University library’ is given under ‘personality’ facet with isolate number J4. Therefore this isolate number should be attached to 2 which represents ‘Library science’, with connecting symbol comma (,).

b) Synthesis through Matter facet :-

In Colon Classification edition 7, ‘Matter’ facet is divided into ‘Matter-Property’, ‘Matter-Method’ and ‘Matter-Material’. The isolate numbers taken from these categories should be attached with semi colon (;) with any basic class (BC).

Example :- Library classification

The term ‘classification’ in this title is listed under the category ‘Matter-Property’ in ‘Library science’. Therefore the isolate number of this term should be attached to the main class Library science by connecting symbol ‘; ’. Thus the ultimate class number of the given title is 2;5.

c) Synthesis through Energy facet :-

Energy is generally manifestation of action, reaction, activity etc. Colon
ultimate class number of the given title will be 2^P

2) Synthesis through anteriorising common isolate:

Anteriorising common isolate (ACI) is one of the type of common isolate. The numbers enumerated under this, are to be added to the basic class by the indicator digit double inverted comma (""').

3) Synthesis through Phase relation:

In Colon Classification the synthesis is also achieved through the phase relation. To provide the class number to the complex subjects like ‘Psychology of man and woman’, ‘Educational psychology’ etc. the provision of phase relation is made in Colon Classification. There are six different types of phase relations. They are as follows.

- General relation
- Bias relation
- Comparison relation
- Difference relation

(25)
- Influence relation
- Tool relation

Along with there are three levels of phase relations viz - inter subject phase relation, intra facet phase relation and intra array phase relation. Ampersand (&) is used as an indicator digit for phase relation.

a) Synthesis through inter subject phase relation:

When two Basic subjects or any of their subdivisions found in an article and then such article comes under Inter subject phase relation.

Example: - Relation between Chemistry and Technology.

The class number of this title is C & aF. Here C, F indicate Basic Classes 'Chemistry' and 'Technology' respectively. '&a' indicates the general phase relation between these two Basic subjects.

b) Synthesis through Intra facet phase relation:

The title comprises of two isolates or more, within one and the same schedule of isolates, comes under Intra facet phase relation.

Example: - Difference between classification and cataloguing.

The class number of this title is 2;5 & n6. Here 5 and 6 indicate the terms 'classification' and 'cataloguing' respectively which are enumerated.

(26)
under Basic class Library and Information science. The difference between these two terms is shown by aspersand n ( &n ).

c) Synthesis through Intra array phase relation :-

Two isolates within the same facet of one basic class are found in one title, comes under this type of phase relation.

Example :- Comparison between Colon Classification and Dewey Decimal Classification.

Here 'Colon Classification' and 'Dewey Decimal Classification' these two isolates come under the same facet of Basic class 'Library and Information science'. Therefore the comparison between these two isolates can be shown by aspersand v ( &v ). Thus the ultimate class number of the given title will be 02;5 M7 & vN3.

Facetization in Dewey Decimal Classification :-

DDC is almost enumerative classification scheme, as it enumerate most of the subjects of past, present, future and also some common isolates. It includes the readymade class numbers for simple and compound subjects. These readymade class numbers are arranged by hierarchically from general to specific subject. In DDC the whole universe of knowledge is divided into ten main classes, which is again divided into ten sub divisions. Again each
subdivision is divided into ten sections. First division of knowledge is known as first summary, its subdivision is called second summary and lastly the section is known as third summary.

The first edition of Dewey Decimal Classification published in 1876 under the title 'A classification & subject index for cataloguing and arranging the books and pamphlets of a library'. However when second edition appeared in 1885, its title changed to 'Decimal Classification and Relative Index' and was continued till 14th edition published in 1942. Thereafter the scheme was published on the title 'Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index'. The 20th edition in 1989 and 21st edition in 1996 were published in four volumes. Earlier editions i.e. 18th and 19th were appeared in three volumes. The four volumes of the latest 21st edition break up as - Introduction - Tables, schedules 000 - 599, schedules 600 - 999 and Relative Index Manual.

In DDC the universe of knowledge is divided as follows

000 Generalities
100 Philosophy
200 Religion
300 Social Sciences
400 Languages
500 Pure Sciences
600 Applied Sciences
700 Arts
800 Literature
900 General geography and History

These main classes are further divided into ten subdivisions. '000'

Generalities is divided as follows

000 Generalities
010 Bibliography
020 Library and Information sciences
030 General encyclopedic works
040 [Unassigned]
050 General serials and their indexes
060 General organizations and museology
070 News media, journalism, publishing
080 General collections
090 Manuscripts and rare books

Again these subdivisions are divided into ten sections. '020' i.e. 'Library and Information Science' is divided as follows

020 Library and Information Science
021 Relationship of libraries, archives, information centers
022 Administration of physical plant
023 Personnel administration
024 [Unassigned]

(29)
Operations of libraries, archives, information centers
Libraries, archives, information centers devoted to specific disciplines and subjects
General libraries, archives, information centers
Reading and use of other information media
[ Unassigned ]

Further these sections are divided into ten parts and so on.

From above divisions, it is clear that each digit used in the class number has some standard meaning. For example, in the class 023, '0' is main class Generalities, '02' is subclass of Generalities i.e. 'Library and Information Science' and '023' is again subclass of 'Library and Information Science' i.e. 'Personal administration'. In this system, the class numbers of all the components of any particular subject are directly attached to each other without any connecting symbols. Only a point is used after first three digits which has no meaning. It is just for getting relief to eye and aid the memory.

In this way the class numbers can be provided to all the simple, compound and some complex subjects of the universe. While constructing the class numbers, the principle of synthesis is used at very few places. Therefore the classifier feels great difficulty to provide the class numbers to most of the complex subjects by using this classification scheme.

In DDC, the class numbers for the complex and compound subjects are to be constructed with the help of 'number building'. In the glossary of DDC 20th edition the phrase 'number building' is defined as
making a given schedule number appropriately specific by adding notation from the tables and the other parts of the schedules. The class number for the complex and compound subjects can be built up by four ways. In other words synthesis in DDC can be achieved by adding the numbers given in the following four sections to the appropriate class numbers as per the instructions given at the respective places in the schedules. These four ways or sections are as follows

1) Standard Subdivisions (Table - 1 )

2) Table - 2 to Table - 7
   2.1) Geographical areas, Historical periods, Persons ( Table - 2 )
   2.2) Subdivisions for individual literatures ( Table - 3 )
   2.3) Subdivisions of individual languages (Table - 4 )
   2.4) Racial, Ethnic, National Groups ( Table - 5 )
   2.5) Languages ( Table - 6 )
   2.6) Group of Persons ( Table - 7 )

3) Other parts of the schedules
   3.1) Add to the base number .......... notation 001 - 999.
   3.2) Add to the base number ..........the number following.....in....

4) The tables found in the schedules.

(31)
1) **Synthesis through standard subdivisions**:

While going through the documents to ascertain the specific subject, we find two characteristics of it viz - internal and external. Philosophy, research, theory etc are the examples of the internal characteristic while serial, journal, microfilm etc are the examples of external characteristic of the document. All these are enumerated under the Table - 1 i.e. standard subdivisions. The notations given before these terms can not be used alone. These should be attached to the class numbers given in the schedules.

Example :- Aparatus and equipment for descriptive cataloguing.

Class number :- 025.32028

Here 025.32 is the ‘descriptive cataloguing’ and 028 is ‘Auxiliary techniques and procedures; aparatus, equipment, materials’ which is taken from Table - 1 i.e. standard subdivision.

2) **Synthesis through Table - 2 to Table - 7**:

2.1) Geographical areas, Historical periods, Persons :-

This table was first introduced in 17th edition of DDC. Earlier subdivisions of main class History were made applicable throughout the scheme to represent geographical divisions. It is the largest table among the seven tables given in the volume 1 of DDC 20th Edition. The numbers listed under this table can be used according to the instructions given in the schedules at the respective places.
Example: - Indian Library Association
Class number: - 020.62254

When there is no instruction, given in the schedule then in such cases add '09' from standard subdivision (Table -1) after the base number and to this, add the appropriate number given under the Table - 2.
Example: - Child labour in India
Class number: - 331.310954

2.2) Synthesis through subdivisions for individual literatures (Table - 3):-

This Table was introduced first time in 18th edition of DDC. The numbers listed under this table can only be used with the numbers enumerated under the main class Literature (800) for constructing the appropriate class number. These numbers never used with the numbers which are not affixed with the * (asterisk).

Example: - Purush: A marathi drama
Class number: - 891.462

In the schedule before the number 891.46 i.e. Marathi Literature, the * is given and as the instruction given at the bottom of the same page the number 2 from Table 3 is directly attached to it to make the class number for the title.

2.3) Synthesis through subdivisions of individual languages (Table - 4): -

The notations listed under this Table can not be used alone. It should
be used with the numbers enumerated under the main class 400 i.e.
Language and affixed with *(asterisk).

Example: - Marathi Grammar
Class number: - 491.465

Here 491.46 is the Marathi language which is identified by *. Therefore
as per the instruction given under 420 - 490 ,5 is to be added to it which
indicates the ‘Grammar’.

2.4) Synthesis through Racial, Ethnic, National Groups (Table - 5):-

The numbers listed under this table are to be used whenever
instructions given in the schedules. For further extending this table the
instructions are also found at some places. These places are

(a) -089 Racial, Ethnic, National groups (standard subdivisions)
(b) Area table
(c) Using ‘0’ as facet indicator
(d) -8 Literature for and by racial, ethnic, national groups (Table - 3c)

2.5) Synthesis through Languages (Table - 6):-

This table enumerates the notations for specific languages. These
notations are to be used along with the numbers enumerated in the schedules
and Tables as per the instructions provided at the respective places.

Example: - Hindi language encyclopedia
Class number: - 039.91431

Here 039 is the 'General encyclopedia' and under it the instruction ‘Add to the base number 039 notation 7-9 from Table 6’ is provided. As per this instruction the number 91431 from Table 6 is to be added to 039 for ultimate class number.

2.6) Synthesis through Group of Persons (Table -7):

This table lists persons by their social, psychological or other individual characteristics, such as health, age, marital status and profession. These notations are to be used with the numbers enumerated in the schedules as well as under Tables, as per the given instructions like 'Add to the base number .... the number following .... the notation .... from Table 7' or Add to the base number .... notation from Table 7' etc. Apart from it, this table may be used with the Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3c.

Example: - Reading and use of other information media by young adults.

Class number: - 028.535

028.53 is 'Reading and use of other information media by specific age group'. Under it the instruction is given that 'Add to the base number 028.53 the number following -05 in notation 054-055 from Table 7'. Following this instruction, the ultimate class number can be prepared and so it will be 028.535.
3) Synthesis through other part of the schedules:

As DDC is basically an enumerative scheme of classification, the readymade class number for the specific subjects are enumerated in the schedules. To provide the class numbers to the multifaceted subjects, the provisions of 'Add...' instructions have been made in DDC at certain places.

3.1) Synthesis through "Add" instruction (Formerly "Divide Like" General)

At the certain places in the schedules the instruction 'Add to the base number... notation 001 - 999' is given. The meaning of this instruction is that the notations of other part of the schedules should be added to the required number or base number for preparing a class number.

Example:- Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System

Class number :- 025.0661

Here 025.06 is the 'Automated information storage and retrieval system devoted to the specific disciplines and subjects'. Under it the instruction 'Add to the base number 026.06 notation 001 - 999' is given. So to the base number 025.06 the number of Medical Science i.e. 61 is to be added to make ultimate class number for given title.

3.2) Synthesis through "Add" instruction (Formerly "Divide Like" Special)

The provision of such type of instruction is also made in DDC. The meaning of this instruction is that - for preparing the ultimate class
number of any given title, the part of the number is to be taken from the other parts of the schedules and then add it to the base number.

Example:- Collection development in college library

Class number:- 025.21877

Here 025.218 is the 'collection development in specific type of institutions'. Under it the instruction is given 'Add to the base number 025.218 the numbers following 02 in 026 - 027'.

According to this instruction we have to search the number for college library under 026 and 027. In the schedules the number for college library is given as 027.7. Again as per the instruction only 77 from this number is to be added to the base number i.e. 025.218. So the final number will be 025.21877.

4) Synthesis through the Tables found in the schedules:-

Like 'Add to ...' instructions, some tables are also provided in the DDC at few places for building the numbers. Again the notations given in these tables can not be used alone. The notations listed under these tables should be added to the specific numbers identified with * as per the instruction given at the bottom of the same page.

Example:- Renting and leasing of industrial land

Class number:- 333.3365

Here 333.336 is the 'industrial land' which is identified with *. On the same page the foot note is given that 'Add as instructed under 333.335.
- 333.339'. Under 333.335 - 333.339 the number for 'Renting and leasing is given as 5. So it should be added to the number 333.336 to make final number as 333.3365.

In addition to above principles of synthesis 'Time' and 'Alphabetical' devices are also employed in DDC at certain places in the schedules.

Table for 'Time' is not given separately in DDC as in Colon Classification scheme. But it is enumerated under Table 1 i.e. standard subdivisions as well as under few main classes like Literature (800), History (900) etc.

'Time'schedule enumerated under standard subdivision should be used as per the instructions given in the schedules.

Example:- History of public libraries in 19th century

Class number:- 027.409034

Here 027.4 is used for 'Public Libraries' under which the class number 027.409 is given for 'Historical, Geographical, Persons treatment'. In final class number 027.409034, the number 09034 is taken from the Table 1 i.e. standard subdivision, indicates the 19th century.

In DDC point of view the alphabetical devices at idea plane has been defined as a 'device for forming the focal ideas in an array for sharpening the subject in an enumerative classification, on the basis of the name characteristic, provided they have internationally accepted names and their alphabetical arrangement is as helpful as any other.

Similarly at notational plane it has been defined as a 'device of
implementing the alphabetical device of the idea plane by using the first or the first two or the first three etc. initial letters of the international name as the focal number in an array to sharpen a class number in an enumerative classification. In DDC this device is used at some places in the schedules for achieving the principle of synthesis.

Example: - Political parties of India

Class number: - 324.254

If the specific party of India is to be classified then this device can be used. For it, the option is given in DDC 20th edition on page number 286. That option is as ‘Arrange specific parties of a specific country alphabetically’.

Instruction about alphabetical device is also given under 005.133 (i.e. specific programming language), in the schedule.

In this way the principle of synthesis is being used in the DDC. It is not sufficient for classifying interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subjects. The inadequacy in DDC is discussed in the next chapter. The advancement in the various disciplines in the Universe of Knowledge has forced us to use the analytico-synthetic classification systems to encounter the challenge of the infinite evergrowing and turbulent universe of knowledge embodied in microdocuments.