PREFACE

SCOPE

The present doctoral dissertation is an endeavour to present an expansion and modification of Dewey Decimal Classification (18th ed.) for classifying books on Indian philosophy and Indian religions. The term 'modification' here implies the formation of phoenix schedules for these subjects, and as such, while modifying the schedules class numbers for the two main classes have been retained. Thus, in the modified schedules 181.1 and 29.1 stand for 'Indian philosophy' and 'Religions of Indic origin' respectively. The formation of such phoenix schedules is consistent with the scheme's policies, as in its eighteenth edition the editors have formulated such schedules for 510 : Mathematics and 340 : Law.

OBJECT

At the very outset it seems worthwhile to clarify that it is not the object of this thesis to study Indian philosophy and religions afresh and, therefore, it makes no attempt whatsoever to present these subjects from a new colign of
vantage: it undertakes the study of these subjects simply to ascertain and find out in idea and verbal planes the various accepted trends, schools, source books and scriptures of Indian philosophy and religions in order to provide their logical, systematic and adequate provision in notational plane. The thesis has for its object the preparation of phoenix schedules on the said topics for the aid of those librarians and bibliographers who are interested in classifying and tabulating Indological books in their respective libraries and bibliographical tools, and use or desire to use D.C. but find the scheme inadequate for Indological subjects.

BASIS AND MODE OF EXPANSION

while classifying these two subject-fields, I have taken for the substratum of my expansion the observations of noted authorities on these subjects and have based the present expansion on the classification of these two subjects including source books and scriptures in idea and verbal planes. The classes I have deduced from my study of the two subject-fields have been amply supported by citations and footnotes. The classes are not arbitrarily derived and those which do not have for their basis relevant characteristics are taken in their traditional form.
CIRCUMSCRIPTION

To realise the desired object a comprehensive study of Indian philosophical thought, religious sects, trends, source books and scriptures was essential. However, in the face of voluminosness of literature available on the vast ocean of Indian philosophy and religions, it was imperative to circumscribe the field of study. Therefore, at many places I have deliberately left out of account a detailed study of those aspects of religious and philosophical thought which do not require minute representation in the schedules. Though I have adhered for the most part to the authoritative classification of these subjects, I have at places composed the schedules freely so as to ensure a helpful sequence among various classes.

DOCUMENTATION STYLE

As for footnotes, references and bibliographical style this thesis follows the traditional style followed in the doctoral theses submitted to the Indian universities. This traditional style is generally in consonance with the provisions of the MLA Style Sheet (rev. ed., 1954), which is the approved style-manual of most of the American periodicals, with one major exception. This exception is the inclusion of the name of publisher in the first footnote-citations. Thus the following arrangement is observed for
The fact that I have preferred Decimal Classification of Melvil Dewey to Colon Classification of Shibli Ramazana Ranganathan is not in any way intended to disparage the latter and cast aspersions upon its devisors. Nor do I intend to show disregard, ever so little, to the venerable authorities who uphold and recommend C.C. for classifying Indological books. The rejection, in my part, of C.C. for classifying Indological books, rests on the scheme's impracticability, intricacies and, to some extent, inadequacies as these appeared to me and which others may also recognise. My preference, in short, has to do with the relative merits and demerits of the two schemes as a practical and popular tool. D.C. has established its sway in India and abroad. The scheme owes its success to its inherent merits, such as simplicity, ease of application, practicability, regular revision while avoiding drastic changes etc. All these merits have earned the scheme
international acceptance and application and at the same time emphasize the need to adopt and expand it in India's own interest. Its expansion for classifying Indological books will help not only Indian and foreign libraries but will also be of immeasurable utility to various national and trade bibliographies and book selection tools.

**Previous Attempts**

Indian librarians have often realized the need of expanding D.C. for Indological books and have evinced a keen interest in this subject. As a result, three expansions —

(i) expansion of S.K. Hookerjee (Dean, Faculty of Library Science, Calcutta University, India); (ii) expansion of P. K. Banerjee (University Librarian, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, India); and (iii) expansion of Bal Krishan (Librarian, Museum Library, New Delhi) are available in printed form. Hookerjee's expansion, which appears (pp. 474-503) in his book entitled, *Development of Libraries and Library Science in India* (Calcutta, World Press, 1969), deals with almost all the subjects coming under the preview of Indology. The thirty paged expansion won him the American 'Watmull Prize' for 1961 (his book, p. 472). He began his work on the expansion of schedules in 1936 (his letter to me : Appendix B).
F. K. Banerjea is another librarian who deserves commendation for his attempts in this direction. He has been so keen in expanding D.C. for Indological topics that in one of his letters he wrote to me: "It was my dream to complete this work myself which I started long ago, namely in year 1942 when I began my career in the Agra University Library" (his letter to me: Appendix A). His expansion appears in number 2, volume 27 (June, 1972) of the *Indian Librarian* (pp. 16-18). Credit is due to him for writing thought-provoking articles, published in reputed library journals on the necessity of expanding D.C.

Besides these two librarians, Balkrishan has also expanded D.C.'s schedules on Indian philosophy, and this appears in volume 17(1963) of the *Indian Librarian* (pp. 202-09). His seven-paged expansion is quite scientific and logical; however, it is too brief to accommodate abundant literature on these two subjects.

**ORIGINALITY**

One may quite reasonably ask why I have undertaken this project when some Indian librarians have already worked on it. In reply to it I venture to claim that my work has an individuality of its own and to justify which I would
like to draw attention towards the following factors:

(i) In the first place, the present expansion has been worked out on the basis of the latest (18th) edition of D.C. whereas the previous expansions are based on its earlier editions. For instance, Mookerjee's expansion is based on the fourteenth edition of the scheme. Though Banerjee got his expansion published in 1972 when the eighteenth edition of D.C. was readily available, his expansion seems to be based on the sixteenth edition. This can be inferred from the fact that Banerjee has used 01 - 09 for standard subdivision whereas in the seventeenth and the eighteenth editions the editors of the scheme have used 01 - 09 for religious philosophy. Keeping in view the detailed expanded schedules on Indological subjects in the seventeenth edition of D.C., these expansions have become redundant. Moreover, they do not follow the instructions of the eighteenth edition of the scheme.

(ii) I have based my expansion (in notational plane) on a systematic study of the subjects and their classification in idea and verbal planes for which I have studied a large number of authoritative books dealing with the various aspects of Indian philosophy and religions. The classification in idea and verbal planes itself is based on relevant characteristics. The lack of scientific analysis
of the subjects in previous attempts is obvious enough.
None of these expansions is based on a classification of
the subjects in idea and vertical planes and as such they
fail to deliver the goods.

(iii) Indian Classics and source books have given rise to
chains of commentaries on many of them. It will be more
helpful to a reader if all the commentaries, commentaries
on commentaries, and so on are placed together with their
parent works (i.e., on which they are commentaries). None
of the previous expansions attempts to classify Indian
source books and scriptures and commentaries thereupon. In
the present expansion provisions have been made for almost
all important scriptures and source books along with
commentaries thereupon (more than one thousand five hundred)
pertaining to the fields of Indian philosophy, Indian
religions and at the same time ample space have been left
to accommodate many other source books, scriptures, and
commentaries, if any.

(iv) All the previous expansions are amateurish in nature
and, therefore, are not in complete agreement with each
other's provisions. As a matter of fact an important
project, such as the expansion of D.C. for classifying
Indological books, can be worked out successfully by a
collective effort undertaken by some association, or the
government, or by a research work such as the present one.
Above all, I have had the honour of working under the expert guidance of Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma, who is an eminent Indologist (his recent Indological publications are *Sources of Indian Civilization*, and *Encyclopaedia Indica*) and at the same time and enlightened Professor of Library Science. Combines as he does erudition with practical acumen, he has inspired me to have an insight into the crux of classification.

A TRIBUTE TO MELVIL DEWEY

Dewey himself had expressed his desire to make D.C. suitable for 'Asian topics' and had written to Ranganathan for suggesting the line of expansion (Ranganathan has made a mention of Dewey's letter in *Prolegomena*, 3d ed., p. 131). The editorial board of D.C. also seems to take a keen interest in this direction, and this is quite evident from Dr. Sarah K. Vann's visit to India in 1964 in the capacity of the Director of 'Field Survey of D.C. Use Abroad'. This humble work is a tribute on my part from India to the memory of late Dr. Melvil Dewey on the occasion of the centenary of his scheme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would never have ventured to work on and complete this long-felt project but for the afflatus I have received from
Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma, M.A., Dip.Lib.Sc. (Delhi); M.A. Lib.Sc., Ph.D. Lib.Sc. (Michigan, Ann Arbor), University Librarian-cum-Professor and Head, Department of Library Science, Panjab University, Chandigarh (India), who has painstakingly supervised this thesis. I also owe him a debt of gratitude for providing me a research fellowship for completing this thesis. Whatever merit the thesis has in due solely to the immaculate guidance of my venerable mentor. Shortcomings, if any, may be attributed to my want of perspicacity. And hence, following Hemachandra's saying I urge:

FRAMANA SIDDHANTA-VIRUDDHA ATRE
YAT KINCID UKTEM MATI MANDYA DOSAT
MATSAYAMA UTSARYE TAD ARYACITTHA
FRASADAM ADHAYA VISPDAHAYANTU

-Sabdamusasana

"May the noble-minded scholars, instead of condemning, kindly correct any error committed here through dulness of my intellect in the way of wrong statements and interpretations"

-tr. by S. Radhakrishnan
Formerly President of India

(PANDEY SURAJ KANT SHARMA)