A subject is an organized and systematised body of ideas. Knowledge is the totality of ideas conserved by human civilisation. An idea is generated when a knower knows an entity, that is, knowee. Thus there are three correlated universes - universe of entities or knowees, universe of ideas and knowledge and universe of subjects. The universe of entities or knowees consists of all known entities and of all knowable entities. The universe of ideas consist of ideas preserved by human civilisation at a particular point of time. The universe of ideas is equivalent to the universe of knowledge. For each idea in the universe of ideas, there is an entity correlate in the universe of entities. As the totality of all the sets of systematised body of ideas constitute the subjects, the totality of set of subjects constitute the universe of subjects. For each subject in the universe of subjects, there is a set of idea correlates in the universe of ideas.

Social knowledge is of different kinds. The best way to distinguish between different kinds of social knowledge is by referring to the concept of 'subject'. Applying the concept of subject, we can distinguish three kinds of subject, that
is, Basic subject, Compound subject and Complex subject. The concept of subject is basic to library and information services. A study and understanding of the attributes of 'subject' and 'universe of subjects' is pre-requisite to the proper design of any system for information retrieval. The attributes of 'subject' and of the universe of subjects usually considered relevant in such a study are:

1. Development of the universe of subjects; and
2. Structure of subject.

Development refers to the pattern of development of the universe of subjects and the subjects constituting it. Structure implies network of relationships among the elements or units constituting subjects and the universe of subjects. Developmental studies lead to the recognition of structures at different stages in the growth. Structural studies provide an insight into the patterns of relationship and ultimately help in finding out the modes of formation of subjects. The concept of modes of formation of subjects is actually a search for the pattern of relationship among the ideas forming constituents of subjects.

Ranganathan started search for a conceptual model of typology of relations around mid 1940s. He was able to
Identify three modes in 1940s as: Denudation, Lamination and Loose Assemblage. Two more modes - Dissection and superimposition were added between 1940 and 1967. By the time Ranganathan started work on the Seventh Edition of colon classification, he had been able to recognise twelve modes of formation of subjects in his article on colon classification Edition 7: A preview. They are:

1. Lamination 1;
2. Lamination 2;
3. Loose Assemblage 1;
4. Loose Assemblage 2;
5. Loose Assemblage 3;
6. Fission;
7. Dissection;
8. Denudation;
9. Fusion;
10. Distillation;
11. Partial Comprehension; and
12. Subject Bundle.

This paved the way for new approach to the study of universe of subjects as base to the classification and indexing.
The subject - structure and function have influences on the design of classification. Ranganathan analysed these impacts. The classification and indexing are to be flexible. Capable for providing shapes as the subject gets into a five set for an information seeker. For these purposes, the current trends has been stated as follows:

1. To know the developments in the universe of subjects and its users. This is done on the whole, in following directions.
   1.1 Identifying methods of knowing the overall structure and development of universe of subjects as a whole and the individual subjects.
   1.2 Identifying the views of specialists in different fields on the overall growth of subjects.
   1.3 Recognition of the emergence of a new discipline or an idea and the various stages of development it has gone through.
   1.4 Recognition of new modes of formation and developments of subjects form time to time.
   1.5 Assessing the rate of growth of subjects - macro as well as micro - in a particular subject field as a base for prediction of events that are likely to happen in the near future.
II. The contributions to the theory of classification in consonance with the above is as follows:

1. Evolution and development of a dynamic theory of library classification based on explicitly stated hierarchy of normative principles.

2. Conducting a priori and pragmatic observations on various aspects of classification harmoniously blending the two approaches of suitable intervals of time.

3. Demarcation of the work involved in the design and development of schemes for classification and the work of classifying into three planes of work, namely idea plane, verbal plane and notational plane.

4. Development of a scale of priority of consideration and solutions among different problems that may come up simultaneously.

5. Tackling the problems at the seminal level without getting involved in the facts presented at the phenomenal level.
6. Progressively making the work of classificationist and that of a classifier more productive and for that purpose;

e) Progressively making the design and development work more and more amenable to scientific method.

b) Progressively minimise the number of situations wherein the incidence of flair and subjectivity of classificationists and classifiers occur.

c) Reducing the strain on the memory of the classificationist, classifier and even the user with the aid of mnemonics of several kinds.

0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The current study confines itself the emergence of subjects in Social Sciences. It analyses the patterns of development of subjects in India and abroad during the last 25 years. The research proposal aims to analyse the structure of subjects such as Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Geography. The basic focus of study can be taken as Labour relations or Labour problems studies. This is an empirical research of identifying subjects occurred currently published
documents by leading publishers in the world. These subjects are analysed in the framework of Analytico Synthetic approach of Ranganathan. This involves a kind of developmental analysis of different subject fields in social sciences. There are several types of problems in the identification of the roles of facts in the subject. For example, the subject imposes a contextual role for each concept, say the term 'delegation' in 'international relations' means a team of people going on a mission, whereas in the context of 'management' the same term means giving some work to be done by others. In particular the terminology in social science field although appear to be the same but have different meanings which could be understand only by the specialists in the fields.

According to Ranganathan's concept of PMEST there are problems in differentiating between Property and Action isolates. Sometimes they appear to be inter-changeable. For example the word 'control' in the field of economics of inflation means limiting the tendency for the inflation, whereas in the field of management the same word means span of control. The latter is a manifestation of property, whereas the former is a manifestation of action. In this an
Attempt has taken to use subject indexing such as chain indexing, PRECIS and POPSI, and representation pattern of new subjects in the field of social sciences, particularly Labour and International Relations. The dissertation of this research is development of a pattern of relations applicable to the development of vocabulary control devices such as classification schemes, thesauri with pragmatic examples. These will ultimately help in the development of information retrieval models.

1 METHODS AND MATERIALS:

The thesis adopts pragmatic methodology of facet analysis specific subjects of more than 2,000 documents in the interdisciplinary subject Labour Relations. Identifies patterns of development and formation of subjects in this field and compares the same in the field of International Relations. And attempts to establish a set of pattern of formation of subjects in these two fields. Based on the data collected for the purpose, it is to assess the impact of the general classification schemes such as DDC edition 19, UDC edition 4 (Medium edition) and CC edition 7. Chain indexing, PRECIS and POPSI are used to analyse the entries. For this purpose 6,096 entries are collected from Sociology,
International Relations, Labour Relations and Geography from the annual volumes of BNB covering the period 1975, 1980 and 1983 to find out the empirical analysis of different modes of formation of subjects. Along with literature survey opinion survey was also made. Mathematical and Quantitative techniques are adequately used. Appropriate authorities were consulted so as to assess the problems and articles assessed in the primary periodicals are also noted.

2 CHAPTERISATION:

This research study is presented in five chapters. The First Chapter analyses - the emergence of social sciences. It identifies the meaning and the variations of the term social sciences, then it picks up the distinctive characteristics and presents structural subdivisions of social science disciplines. It also develops an organic model for structuring social science subjects.

Chapter 2 identifies the subjects that are prevalent among the researches in social sciences. It presents the panorama of disciplinewise analysis covering the subject fields such as Anthropology, Economics, Sociology, Geography, History, Law, Psychology, Social Work etc. It also gives an idea of
methodological approach of Social Sciences. It then discusses the institutional organisation for research in the course of study, identifies the pattern of research, change in the course of research, collaborative aspect of research and then the current trends in research. This chapter also delineates on the information support services available for dissemination of research, training facilities etc.

Chapter 3 presents the various premises which are prevalent in the field of facet analysis particularly Analytic Synthetic approach of Ranganathan. This chapter presents case studies of the analysis of specific subjects incidence in the field International Relations and Labour Relations. Identifies the variety of relations in each of these fields and provides annotations, observations and problems faced in facet analysis.

Chapter 4 discusses the various issues that go with the problems of classification and indexing in Social Sciences in particular. It analyses the unorganised problems of terminology of Social Sciences and the development of general and special classification schemes, indexing systems, and search formulations for information retrieval in social sciences.
In the Fifth chapter an attempt is made to develop a model for classification and indexing devices for Labour problem studies. It presents a total approach to the chronological development as well as semantic development of subjects in Labour problem studies. Its main approach is how a syntax of subject expression keeps the reliability and prediction of the semantics of the subjects. The presentation primarily concentrate the derivation of class numbers of various subjects along with the terminological chain for the subject expression.

The last chapter provides the inference drawn on the basis of study, discusses the problem developing a common frame for classification and indexing in social sciences.

3 CONCLUSION:

To conclude, this study has tried to investigate the problems involved in assessing the structure and development of subject fields in social sciences and their implications to classification and indexing.