CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

9.1 Preamble

This thesis has attempted to study the problems that arise in the recognition of manifestations of the fundamental categories, Personality, Matter and Energy, in the interdisciplinary specific subjects. The study is further intensified to identify the different types of problems that are likely to cause difficulties in this recognition. It also assessed the frequency of incidence of the four different types of problems, namely qualification, multiconnotation, heterogeneity and AULP in a sample of 60 specific subjects. These are associated with four different varieties of interdisciplinary subjects, namely General Systems Theory, Sociology, Solar Energy Studies and International Relations. They represent four different modes of formation of interdisciplinary subjects, namely Distillation, Fusion, Entity-cluster and Problem-cluster. The same sample also represents a theoretical subject, life-oriented subject, applied natural sciences, and applied social sciences. The study has also presented a set of problems to overcome some of the problems identified. A common schedule and other aids are provided for the recognition of manifestations of the fundamental categories, Personality, Matter and Energy.

9.2 Types of Problems Identified

The generalisation of causes for problems in the recognition of the fundamental categories, Personality, Matter and Energy, has led to a categorisation of four different types of problems, namely,
connotation, heterogeneity and AULP. The qualification problems primarily affect the precombined descriptors. The problem essentially lies in recognising the principal focus on the primary idea of the isolate facet. The rest of the idea could be easily recognised to be qualifying ideas. If there are more than one qualifier, the problems are likely to be complex. The solution can be found primarily in class intensive contexts, namely, in the context of basic subjects and specific subjects. The interdisciplinary nature of the subject generally adds to the complexity of recognition of problems. This is illustrated in Chapter 6 of the thesis. The multiconnotation by its very nature creates problems of polysemic roles. The roles then have to be recognised in their individualising contexts - the context of specific subjects and basic subjects. The multiconnotation is pre-dominant in interdisciplinary subjects. These are illustrated in Chapters 6 and 7. The heterogeneity primarily is a structure-oriented concept. It refers to non-cohesive combination of ideas. It is incident in several specific subjects of interdisciplinary nature. Chapter 6 illustrates this point. Examples are given in Chapter 10 also. The AULP is a combination of causes, namely Age of the basic subject, its Utilization aspect in the current day work, the Literary warrant of the subject, and the Professional aspects of the subject. All the characteristics of a subject are combined into one causal factor because they are highly mutually influential and inseparable. The age actually indicates the developmental stage, the utilitarian aspect indicates the investment of resources, the output is represented by literary warrant and the prevalence in the elitest nature of profession. The incidence of these is indicated in Chapters 6, 7 and 10.
3.3 Incidence of Causal Factors

The incidence of causal factors as delineated in the previous sections in 360 different interdisciplinary subjects, is gathered. These subjects were selected as an assortment from a large number of subjects. The incidences were tabulated in the form of contingency tables. The non-parametric chi square statistical tests at the significant level .01 with nine degrees of freedom indicates that there is a significant relation between the types of problems and the mode of formation of subjects. The significance of relation is high at the Personality facet level. It is significantly low in the case of Matter and Energy facets. The latter two facets are generally common facets. Even their incidence in the specific subjects is relatively small. The variety of Matter and Energy facets is also few. The Personality dominance in the formation of interdisciplinary subjects is visible in the analysis.

The incidence of the four varieties of problems in the recognition of the manifestations of the fundamental category Personality is high in all the four types of interdisciplinary subjects. The incidence of the same in the recognition of fundamental category Energy comes next followed by Matter. The problem incident in respect of Personality is highest in Fused Basic Subject, with the Distillation mode coming next, followed by the Problem cluster, the least being the Entity-cluster. This indicates that the recognition of manifestations of Personality in the subjects going with the fused basic subjects is a complicated one. Their recognition is problematic, whereas the subjects going with distilled basic subjects pose relatively a few problems. Between clustered subjects, the problem-cluster poses more
complications than the Entity-cluster. Looked from another point of view, the life-oriented basic subject has an incidence of more complications in the recognition of the manifestations of the Personality. This is true in the case of subjects going with a theoretical basic subject. There is relatively less problem in respect of applied basic subjects. But it is more in social sciences than natural sciences. This tendency may be extrapolated to say that life-oriented subjects may have less clarity in respect of connotation of the roles than the applied natural sciences. These two represent two ends of a spectrum. Theoretical basic subject and applied social sciences fall in between. The incidence of problems in relation to the recognition of manifestations of Matter indicates that it is highest in Entity-cluster and least in Problem-cluster. The distillation and fusion fall between these two. The properties in particular seem to give rise to more problems in Entity-clustered subject. It also refers to applied natural sciences. The entities and their properties are studied with reference to their applications. Hence the problems. Whereas the problem-cluster shows that the properties are less problematical. They appear to have a fewer studies to focus on the property of problems. The distillation mode has slightly more incidences of problems in recognition of manifestations of (FC) Matter than the fusion mode. It also indicates that the theoretical subjects and the life-oriented subjects do have problems in properties and that they are indicative of the interest in attributive studies. The incidence of problems in the recognition of the manifestation of Energy is highest in Entity-cluster and lowest in Problem-cluster. The distillation and fusion modes are in between. The clusters have more types
of investigations and other operations than the other two modes. The theoretical subject also has a good number of incidences of problems. The applied social science does indicate relatively less action-oriented concepts. The life-oriented subjects do have a fair number of incidences of problems (about 21.6%) in recognition of the manifestation of Energy. In general, the problems in the recognition of manifestations of the fundamental categories are more in theoretical basic subjects than in applied basic subjects.

9.4 Principles for Recognition

The thesis presents a set of 21 principles helpful in the recognition of manifestations of (PC) Personality, Matter and Energy. These principles are arrived on the basis of the empirical analysis of 360 interdisciplinary specific subjects. They are presented in the actual fashion of S R Ranganathan's Prolegomena to library classification (Ed 3; 1967). The principles provide guidelines for overcoming the problems presented in this thesis. They give positive directions on the concepts eligible to be deemed to be manifestations of any one of the manifestations of the (PC). The principles may have to be further extended while applying to many subjects other than the interdisciplinary subjects. A major share of the problems in the recognition of the manifestations could be solved with appropriate guides to the recognition of the qualifiers. A typology of the qualifiers (see Chapter 11) is a helpful one in this.

9.5 Summary

The studies presented in this dissertation have a goal in view. That
is the minimization of the incidence of individual classificationist's and classifier's flair in the recognition of the manifestation of the (FC) Personality, Matter and Energy. Further, this recognition is done in the newly emerging interdisciplinary basic subjects. The study has also tried to analyse the types of problems that a classificationist and classifier would face in the recognition of the manifestations. The empirical analysis of these problems in a sample of 360 newly emerging interdisciplinary specific subjects (listed in Chapter 10) showed that they can be categorized into four causal factors, namely, qualification, multiconnectation, heterogeneity, and AULP. These four causal factors represent the problems due to facet-formations in the universe of interdisciplinary subjects, the multiple role of an idea (as well as term) in different interdisciplinary subjects, the heterogeneity (seemingly incongruous in nature) in the formation of specific subjects, the development indicators of basic subject like age, utilitarian profile, literacy warrant and professional status of the subject. The incidence of these causes has been recognised and data is presented in the contingency table. A non-parametric chi-square statistical test indicated that there is a significant relation between the causes of problems in the recognition of manifestations of the fundamental categories and the nodes of formation of subjects. The variations in the incidence of problems in respect of recognition of Personality, Matter and Energy are analysed. A set of principles is formulated to help overcome these problems. The thesis also presents a methodology followed in the design of schemes for depth classification of subjects as per Ranganathan's Colon Classification and a set of common schedules helpful in problem-solving.
This dissertation is an attempt in the direction of recognition of problems that arise due to the postulate of the five fundamental categories. It aims to minimise the incident of individual flair in the classification of subjects. It is my hope that this thesis would generate further studies in the direction chalked out by me. May the Sanskrit adage, Siddam Sadhyavan kalpate (what is achieved is only a step towards further achievement) sustain this thesis.