

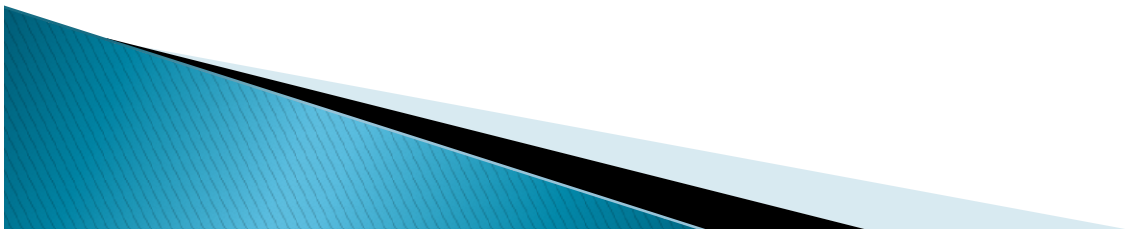
Knowledge Organization

Unit 1 Modes of formation of subjects

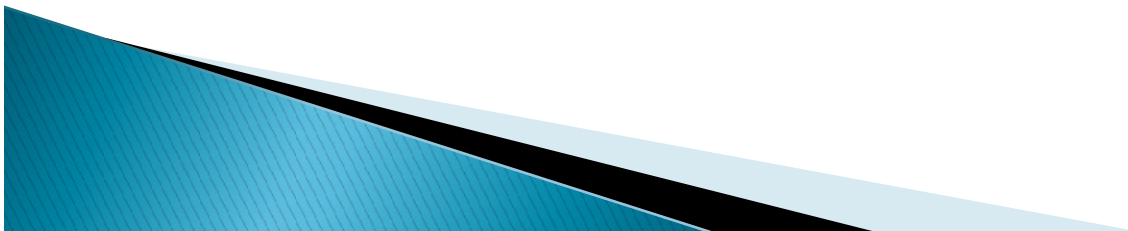
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▶ MODES OF FORMATION OF SUBJECTS

- ▶ In 1950's Ranganathan put forward that subject in the universe of knowledge can be formed by means of 4 modes of formation–
 - ▶ Loose Assemblage
 - ▶ Lamination
 - ▶ Dissection
 - ▶ Denudation



- ▶ The modes of formation of subject and isolates or relations between the components of subject are–
- ▶ Loose Assemblage
- ▶ Lamination
- ▶ Fission
- ▶ Fusion
- ▶ Distillation
- ▶ Agglomeration
- ▶ Cluster



- ▶ **Loose assemblage**– Basically concerned with mutual relations.
 - ▶ 3 levels of phase relations–
 - ▶ Loose assemblage 1 (Inter–subject phase relation)
 - ▶ Loose assemblage 2 (Intra–facet phase relation)
 - ▶ Loose assemblage 3 (Intra– array phase relation)
 - ▶ **Lamination** – when the basic layer is a basic subject and the other layers are isolate ideas.
 - ▶ 2 types of lamination
 - ▶ Lamination1 – one or more isolate facets are combined with the basic subject
 - ▶ Ex– Anatomy of human body.
 - ▶ Lamination2– two or more species of basic subject are compound over one another, giving rise to a compound basic subject.
 - ▶ Ex– Homeopathic system of medicine.
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- ▶ **Fission**
- ▶ Basic subject or an isolate is split into subdivision.
- ▶ Ex– philosophy may be fission into logic, ethics, aesthetics.
- ▶ **Dissection**
- ▶ Array of division of an isolate or a basic subject resulting from fission.
- ▶ **Denudation**
- ▶ One and only one subdivision of an isolate or a basic subject resulting from fission.
- ▶ Ex– World– Asia–India–Rajasthan–Jaipur
- ▶ **Fusion**
- ▶ Two or more primary basic subjects are fused together in such a way that each of them loses its individuality to form the compound subject.
- ▶ Ex– Biochemistry



- ▶ **Distillation**

- ▶ A pure discipline evolved as a 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.

- ▶ **Agglomeration**

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

- ▶ **Cluster**

- ▶ Several specialized studies on a particular entity are gathered into the field of study.



THANK YOU

