Implications of Five Laws of Library Science on Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's Colon Classification: An Explorative Study[*]

Dr. S. K. Asok Kumar[**]
Prof. B. Ramesh Babu[***]
Dr. P. Nageswara Rao[****]

Contents

ABSTRACT

There have been several milestones in the history of library classification but most of the schemes failed to meet the new challenges in the organisation of information. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan tried to revolutionise the whole thinking on classificatory approach, when he devised the Colon Classification (CC) in 1933. He developed the Colon Classification scheme with a sound theoretical background based on normative principles, Five laws of Library science, canons, etc. One important feature of CC is that, its use is not confined to information storage and retrieval alone. This paper presents an over view of different editions of the CC highlighting the salient features of the editions. Further the implication of Five Laws of Library Science has been described. The authors stressed that the features of such as greater hospitality, specificity and mixed notation has paved the way to design and develop the depth schedules on various micro level subjects and so far about 130 micro schedules have been published. The impressions by the leading LIS professionals during and after Ranganathan's time have been highlighted. The authors expressed the fear that when the library world would see the complete version of the seventh edition of CC? It may be due to lack of institutional support engaging in the research or financial constraints. The authors are of the opinion that any scheme to flourish needs a sound research body to bring out the revised editions as done in the case of Dewey Decimal Classification. The relevance of the CC in the contemporary world of Librarianship is discussed. Finally concludes that CC needs to be resuscitated as it is a precious national heritage; and still a force for the management of libraries.

Keywords: Colon Classification, Five Laws of Library Science, S. R. Ranganathan, Relevance of CC; Depth Schedules, Analytico-Synthetic scheme

1. Introduction

There have been several milestones in the history of library classification. The serious attempts to organise reading materials in the library can be traced back to 1876 when Melvil Dewey published the first ever edition of Dewey Decimal Classification. Since then about seven major schemes of classification have been published. Most of the schemes failed to meet the new challenges in the organisation of information (Ramesh Babu and Ramasamy 2002). The existing schemes, "*did not yield co extensive class numbers in many cases*" (Ranganathan 1931). It was at this juncture, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan tried to revolutionise the whole thinking on classificatory approach, when he devised the Colon Classification (CC) in 1933. It was received both with wonder and contempt. It was different and in many ways superior to the then existing schemes to meet the challenges of the onslaught of the flood of knowledge since the early 20th century. Ranganathan's theory of library classification has been presented in several publications and in particular in the Prolegomena. The practical applications of this theory are shown by the developments in Colon Classification Schedules. Ranganathan's theory is an analytico-synthetic one. One version of analytico synthetic approach is the structuring of a compound subject into Basic Facet and Isolate Facets. The Isolate facets are manifestations of Personality or Matter or Energy, or Space or Time. A set of postulates and principles were developed to implement these two major postulates for design of schemes for classification and for classifying. Ranganathan developed the Colon Classification scheme with a sound theoretical background based on normative principles, Five laws of Library science, canons, etc. They are all described in detail in his books Prolegomena to Library Classification, 'Descriptive Account of Colon Classification', Elements of Library Classification' and in the periodical 'Library Science with a slant to Documentation'. The idea behind the Colon Classification took its roots in 1924. Ranganathan used the principle of meccano set and applied in his classifcation scheme, where the standard units resembled the strips of a meccano set and the connecting symbols were like the screws and bolts. The standards units constituted the schedules and colon was used initially as the connecting symbol for constructing class numbers. "*One important feature of CC is that, its use is not confined to information storage and retrieval alone*" (Ranganathan 1963).

2. Overview of Different Editions of Colon Classification (CC)

The first edition of the scheme was brought out in 1933. So far, seven editions of the schme have been published. The seven editions of CC can be broadly grouped according to 3 stages of versions. Version 1 covers editions 1 to 3, version 2 covers editions 4 to 6 (Reprint with amendments) and version 3 covers the 7th edition which is incomplete. CC has taken seven births and seventh birth is in premature one. The first edition came into being in 1933. It was only a faceted classification and not free from rigidity. However it was less rigid than a non-faceted enumerative classification (Ranganathan 1967).

2.1 Edition 1

The research undertaken by S. R. Ranganathan during 1924 to 1932 in the University of Madras led to the publication of the first edition of CC. The much dissatisfaction with the existing schemes of classification and with the profound influence of his teacher Mr. Berwick Sayers in London also contributed to the publication of the scheme. It contained 127 pages of rules, 155 pages of schedules and an index of 106 pages.

The following are the salient features (Raju 1984; Kaula 1965), of the first edition of CC:

- It listed 26 main classes represented by 26 Roman capital letters;
- Each Basic Class or Main Class was divided with unit schedule for different facets derived on the basis of single train of characteristics.
- Mixed notation was provided with matrix;
- Special schedule for common subdivisions, geographical divisions, chronological divisions and language divisions were provided;
- Schedules for different facets in each Basic Class were appended. The Colon (:) was used as a notation device for synthesis. Hence the scheme was named as Colon Classification
- It used octave notation and decimal fraction notation to achieve the hospitality in array;
- A new procedure for the construction of book numbers was introduced;
- Appended eight types of devices namely, Colon Device, Geographical Devise, Chronological Devise, Favoured Category Device, Classic Device, Subject Device, Alphabetical Device and Bias Number Device;
- The concept of phase or relation was used; and

• Provided rules for the construction of class numbers.

The first edition of CC was named by S. R. Ranganathan as 'Colon Classification Version1' (Ranganathan 1971).

2.2 Edition 2

The publication of the 'Prolegomena to Library Classification' in 1937 is a vital in the development of CC which enumerated 28 canons and several devices of classification and principles of classification. With its impact, the first edition of CC was slightly modified at several places. Accordingly the second edition was released in 1937, which incorporated a number of improvements over the first edition.

This edition has 4 parts comprising of Rules of Classification; Schedules of Classification; Index to the schedules and Examples of call numbers. This edition consists of 154 pages of rules, 180 pages of Schedules and 149 pages of Index (Satija 1993).

2.3 Edition 3

The publication of the third edition in 1950 was influenced by two factors namely the publication of 'Library Classification: fundamentals and procedures' in 1944; and the publication of 'Elements of library classification' in 1945. Both these works were brought out by S. R. Ranganathan. The third edition adopted the theory developed in the above two works. The salient features (Kaula 1965) of the third edition are as follows:

• New terminology consisting of foci, facet and phase were introduced;
• Different types of phase relations such as Bias, Tool, Aspect, Comparison, Influencing and Relation phase, each with specific connecting symbols were incorporated;
• The part IV in the second edition was abolished and replaced by a separate schedule on Indology with ready made numbers according to Classic Device;
• Introduced the concept of Amplified Main Class in Physics and Education;
• The ' - ' (hyphen) symbol for the favoured language in 'Literature' was prescribed;
• Rules Part was recast to suit the latest terminology

It consisted of 4 parts with 113 pages for Rules for classification, 128 pages for Schedule of classification, 80 pages for the Index to the schedules and 112 pages for example of call numbers.

2.3.1 Version 1 of Colon Classification

The first, second and third editions of CC have been termed as Version 1 of CC, worked fairly satisfactorily for about one generation, that is till about 1950 (Ranganathan 1971). In this version, the design of CC was not based on any objectively framed theory of classification; of course, some sort of theory might have influenced the design of the scheme from the subconscious level. In the notational plane of the Version1, the colon (:) digit was used as an indicator digit for every kind of isolate facet. The Version 1 of CC has been designated as 'severely rigid, though fully faceted' (Ranganathan 1971). As early as in 1930's the scheme was termed by Bliss (Bliss 1939) as 'composite classification'.

2.4 Edition 4

The publication of 'Philosophy of Library Classification' by S. R. Ranganathan brought notation for depth classification within two years of the issue of third edition. The fourth edition was radically different from the previous three editions. By and large this edition introduced new concepts, that is, new form with new terminology and ideas.

2.5 Edition 5

The research conducted on Library Classification on the lines of theory of classification led to the publication of 'Classification and Communication' by S. R. Ranganathan. In addition to this, a number of special schedules and various research articles on classification published in the 'Annals of Library Science' contributed to the publication of fifth edition of CC in 1957. As a matter of fact, the fifth edition was proposed to brought in two stages. '*The version of stage 1 was intended for classifying macro documents and version of stage 2 was intended for classifying micro documents. But version at stage 2 was not published* ' (Raju 1984). This edition introduced substantial changes in the rules and schedules.

2.6 Edition 6

The sixth edition of CC was published in 1960 and subsequently reprinted in 1963, with a few amendments.

■ Part − 1 Rules

This section contains explanations of the scheme and instructions. Each main class of the scheme has an individual chapter devoted to it in Part-1. These chapters explain the use of the class number to be constructed.

■ Part − 2 Schedules of Classification

This part constitutes the main body of the classification scheme and to therefore the part which one will most frequently be using during practice. It contains the schedules of classification and an alphabetical index.

■ Part − 3 Schedules of Classic and Sacred Books with special names

This part provides detailed schedules mainly for use in the classification of Indian classics and sacred books. It also includes a separate alphabetical index for these schedules.

After the publication of sixth edition, a number of changes have taken place in the field of classification. In normal circumstances the logical steps would have been to bring out the subsequent edition that incorporates the changes in amendments. But for various reasons the much desired and long waited 7th edition did not materialise. Under these circumstances, Annexure incorporating the changes and corrections was inserted at the end of the preliminary pages in the subsequent reprint of 6th edition from 1969.

2.6.1 Version 2 of CC

It is an improved one over version 1. The editions 4 to 6 of CC were termed as version 2 of CC. 'One essential new feature of this version is that it implemented the postulates of Five Fundamental Categories of Rounds and of Levels, formulated in the idea of plane' (Ranganathan 1971).

2.7 Edition 7

These was almost lull in the activity relating to the revision of the CC for nearly half -a-decade, since the sixth edition was brought out in 1960. A preview (Ranganathan 1971) appeared in 1969 indicating the publication of the seventh the edition in full by 1971. It took a decade and half to release a part of the seventh edition in 1987. Going by the editors' introduction of the seventh edition, the scheme was to appear in three volumes - the first one devoted to schedules, having been published the second and the third one devoted to Index and Worked examples respectively. But to the disappointment of many library professionals the two volumes are yet to see the light of the day. Even the first one deserved as a mine of mistakes and misprints. It represents another stage in the development of CC, but sadly, even after 20 years of the publication of the schedules of the seventh edition, the index volume has not appeared. There are also several misprints in the schedules making its use difficult. The various schedule are also uneven and do not reflect the same degree of treatment for different basic subjects. Many people also complain that the notation has become even more complex (Raghavan 1998). The general reaction to the first volume of the seventh edition is that, it is not an improvement over the sixth edition. On the contrary, it is below the expectations what Ranganathan are would have foreseen. However substantial literature on seventh edition has been published in a number of journals and in edited volumes (Satija 1993). It clearly indicates that the seventh edition of CC is incomplete and uncomplete.

3. Implication of Five Laws of Library Science on Colon Classification

3.1 Second Law : Every reader his/her book

Read as ... Every information need its resource

■ Second Law: Implications
Implication 1 – All Books on one subject
• All the books on a given subject should be found together to satisfy the subject approach of the reader.
• Books on same subject at same place help the reader to find his/her book easier.

Implication 2 − Sequence of subjects

- Few readers are able to name exactly the specific subjects of their interest at the moment of searching they usually think of a broader or narrower one.
- So it is not sufficient if all the books on this subject are kept together.
- The second law would require that the subjects themselves should be arranged according to the degree of filiations.
- Means the shelf arrangement of library should display the full field of a reader's interest, unexpressed as well as expressed.
- This will facilitate browsing and help the reader discover his/her book, even if it belongs to a vague subject area.
- This represents a deeper function to be performed by the arrangement of books in a library, as demanded by Law 2.

3.2 Third Law : Every Book its Reader

Implication on classification⋯

Subject Analytical

- To increase the chance of finding a multidisciplinary or a multifocal book, the third law would ask for each of the different subjects treated in a book to be classified and catalogued.
- So proper subject analytical entries should be provided to books treating more than one subject.

Technical Processing

- Third Law : Calls for Proper Technical processing
  - Choice of Classification system
  - Choice of Cataloguing system
  - Analytical entries for complex subjects

3.3 Fourth law − "Save the time of the reader"

- The focus is on READER or PATRONS
  - Expeditious service

- Library Automation: Adoption of tools and technology
- Brevity in processes and procedures
- Behavioural Studies - Information seeking behaviour
- Distributed systems

Corollary:
Save the Time of the Library Staff
  - Staff Training
  - Computerization
  - Adoption of Standard processes

Implication on colon classification
- 4th law supports the conclusion of the other laws with regard to classification In fact first four laws turn our thought to the specific subjects of books and to the need for a reasonably filiatory or helpful arrangement of them.
- A further need is that the books should on a given subject should be arranged within the subject
  - first by the languages in which they are written,
  - and then by the dates published
- 4th law also supports the demand of the 3rd law for Subject Analytical Entries.
- All the four laws warn us against the alphabetical scattering of subjects.

3.4 Fifth Law : "Library is a growing organism"

Fifth law- implication on classification
- Implies that Library are having 'life' and are organisms not simply 'buildings'
- Implications
  - All three nodes in trinity should have balanced and related growth
  - Automation: size of database, number of records, search efficiency
  - Physical: building, reading room
  - Weeding policy
  - Staff development

- The implication of the fifth law is that the arrangement of the books should facilitate the service of the books needed by a reader at a moment *pin-pointedly, exhaustively, and expeditiously*, whatever be the size of the library or the rate of its growth.
- The fifth law cautions us about the rate of emergence of new subjects, which should be dealt by the classification schemes(especially the notational system of the schemes)
- Hospitality
- Flexibility
- Adaptability
- Revision and editions

4. Design of Depth Schedules based on Colon Classification 6th edition

When Dr. S. R. Ranganathan published Colon Classification in 1933, he was hailed as the new trend setter in the area of classification. He incorporated several features such as greater hospitality, specificity and mixed notation. In the 6th edition of CC Ranganathan emphasises the need for the design and development of micro / depth schedules. Accordingly the developing of depth schedules was undertaken in DRTC as a part of Associateship programme. Of course, a few schedules have been developed by other library professionals. It is observed that a majority of depth schedules were confined to Engineering, Medicine, Library Science and Technology. About 130 micro schedules have been published. However there was substantial decline in the number of schedules designed and developed after 1973. This perceptible charge can be attributed to death of S. R. Ranganathan (Ramesh Babu and Ramasamy 2002).

5. Impressions on Colon Classification from the LIS Professionals

Colon Classification is an analytico-synthetic scheme. The tendency towards analytico - synthetic nature increases in each of its editions. The seventh edition is much more analytic - synthetic. The developments of Colon Classification since 1950's are more and more tending towards scientific method. The theory generated from blending a priori and pragmatic research have been applied

to the revision of Colon Classification schedules. Eric de Grolier (1962) once remarked that S. R. Ranganathan has played a pioneering role because his Colon Classification is the first basically 'Multidimensional' bibliographic classification which has ever been conceived (Vora 1986). CC is undoubtedly the most outstanding contribution of S. R. Ranganathan. From the first edition onwards it has paved the way for an extensive research in the field of library classification.

CC really is a radical departure from Dewey Decimal or Library of Congress Classification schemes and it is universal in its scope and imposes no restriction on the subject field. More particularly this scheme is more fulfil in the context of classifying Indian Literature and Indian Philosophy. According to M.F. Tauber, he made his greatest impression upon Western librarians through his Colon Classification.

Ranganathan always promoted team research (Satija 1993). In spite of the contributions of close group of disciples in the form of Library Research Circle (Delhi), DRTC School men and Ranganathan's spirited students, the CC has always been considered as one man's show. Many of the colleagues and students were slavish to him mostly because of his towering personality and peerless intellect. For most of the Indians, he was a despot or a hoary father not to be argued with. Some critics were even considered as enemies (Satija 1993).

Mr. M.F. Jones of England had raised his concern in May 1966 in a letter to the editor of the Library Association Record. Emphasizing the scientific value of the CC and need for its perpetuation he wrote: "*Would it not, therefore, be a good idea if in full consultation with Dr. Ranganathan, a Permanent International Committee were established consisting of men and women well versed in either practical or theoretical classification (and preferably in both) with the purpose of revising and republishing the colon scheme, whenever the committee considered this desirable*" (Jones 1966).

It is difficult to say what made Ranganathan to leave CC a virtual orphan without any heir to take over and to bring out new editions after his death. Dr. Ranganathan left CC to its fate. Even now his professional heir and the then Secretary of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment Professor M.A. Gopinath is along in this colossal task in the seventh edition of the CC, the first after Ranganathan's death, there is no sign of any collective work or outside help. Professor M.A. Gopinath is without the benefit of the cooperation and expertise of the individuals and organizations which are sincerely eager to see the CC alive and kicking (Satija 1993).

The CC has a very sound theoretical foundation based upon canons, postulates and principles and on the modes of growth of knowledge. Ranganathan is credited to have made classification an objective science. But sound theory along is not sufficient. Melvil Dewey knew it very well

when in 1931 he wrote that the existence of the DDC "*depends on constant sales of new editions and we will ruin this scheme when we ignore the practical needs of the great body of users*" (Curwen 1978). The extent to which the CC serves the library and information needs is controversial. For some it is too theoretical, for others it is very practical. In the West many consider it a classification designed for Indian subjects - especially the Indology classics; while many Indian librarians consider it as a theoretical and experimental classification (Satija 2002).

J. Mills in early 1950's wrote that "*once the basic rules and disciplines of colon are grasped (not a difficult matter), the scheme becomes extremely easy to apply - easier than Bliss (BC - 1), because (being) more purely logical and leaving few decisions top the classifier*" (Mills 1951). Ranganathan, who is without question, one of the luminaries of library science and library classification (Garfield 1984). He also had a revolutionary impact on international classification theory. He was the first to fully explicate facet theory, and his work has had a major impact on modern classification schemes (Wellisch 1980).

6. Colon Classification during Post – Ranganathan Period

Revisions are also necessary to incorporate new relations among subjects and their combinations. Revisions can also incorporate new researches in designing of classification schedules. In this regard the comments of Dr. I.C. McIlwaine are very apt and interesting:

> "*Whatever we do, we will get criticism. If you do not revise outdated parts of a classification it is immediately decried as being out of touch with modern developments. If you do revise it, you immediately receive a welter of complaints from long established users who do not wish to change their classification practices*" (McIlwaine 1995).

"*If the estimate of the potentiality and the versatility of the Colon Classification System is true, its future cannot be left to a singly private individual. It should be taken up by a national or an international body.*" (Ranganathan 1965). Subsequently, Prof. Kaula also mentioned that a Committee to explore the possibility of revision of the CC. But again nothing came out of this endeavor (Kaula 1976). In a "*Seminar on Classification and knowledge organization*" organized by the Indian ISKO Chapter in January, 1994, Professor Kaula again voiced his concern for revision of the CC and sought some institutional backing for it (Singh 1994).

There has not been any institution to provide it organizational support the way the LC and OCLC do to the DDC; FID had been to UDC (FID has now been replaced by the UDC Consortium); or as even British Standards Institution has been doing to the English UDC. In the constitution of the Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) there is nothing to support and promote the CC. As long as Ranganathan was alive, DRTC faculty worked as a research team on the CC. The results were published in the proceedings of the DRTC Annual Seminars and in the journal "*Library Science with a Slant to Documentation*" (1964+). This work also continued to some extent after Ranganathan's death. But DRTC ha no legal concern or even moral concern to back the CC (Satija 2002). In the recent months it is learnt that some members of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science are attempting to revise the CC and work is in progress. It is hoped that in due course, the CC may be universally acclaimed to be the best scheme known so far and may be adopted all over the world for the work of documentation and bibliography.

As a matter of fact, CC was one man's creation and unfortunately after his death no one has kept it up to date, although Ranganathan gave the blue print for the 7th edition as early as in 1971. But it took nearly two decades to bring the 7th edition in part. We do not know when the library world would see the complete version of the seventh edition. It may be due to lack of institutional support engaging in the research or financial constraints. Any scheme to flourish needs a sound research body to bring out the revised editions as done in the case of Dewey Decimal Classification.

The CC is being taught in all the Indian library schools at every level. Abroad, specially in the U.K, its theoretical principles have been taught as a model of a faceted classification (Williamson 1994). CC is a national scheme for India and should have an organization to examine it and develop the same from time to time (Ramesh Babu 1996).

7. Relevance of Colon Classification in the contemporary world of Librarianship

The CC is relatively new scheme in atleast with two respects, namely with regard to the period of origin and its methods. Its first edition appeared in 1933 and hence it is comparatively younger scheme than DDC, UDC and Bibliographic Classification. However, the scheme has influenced on the improvement of the other schemes (Dahlberg 1977). As a matter of fact CC has not received

whole hearted reception from every Indian library. It can be seen that the use of CC in the libraries is slowly decreasing and in some school of northern India, it is not at all taught, which is a sad thing to note. "*The main reason for dropping it was that DRTC Bangalore had not kept up with revisions of the Colon Classification*" (Sharma 1986). There are different and conflicting claims about its use by libraries in India and else where (Mills 1960; Krishan Kumar 1979; Satija 1986). However the scheme is being used and continues to be used in a number of libraries in India. To quote Foskett "*Although few libraries have adopted the scheme, yet it has been one of the most influential classifications, ever published, and the ideas incorporated in it have effected the whole classification theory*" (Foskett 1982).

The CC has been projected as India's de facto national classification system, yet nothing substantial has been done to promote its honour. There is no forum for the CC users; and nobody to whom one can turn to in case of difficulties. Books explaining the colon's practical examples are no better than student guides to help them pass examinations ignoring the practical difficulties of the librarians. Though no serious and wide ranging study of the use of CC in computerized information retrieval system has been made; yet by all accounts a faceted classification is eminently suitable for it. No exact and authentic figures are available on the extent of use of the CC in libraries (Satija 2002).

CC has a great deal of potential for specificity, and some of the more recent articles on the development of depth schedules have shown just how specific the class numbers can become. However, they show equally clearly that such class numbers are totally unsuitable for shelf arrangement, for which a much simpler and shorter notation is essential. Ranganathan started by using the colon as the only facet indicator; he latter introduced other symbols, but in recent years the trend has been towards the simplification of the facet indicators, so that the only one now used is the hyphen (Neelameghan 1973). It would appear that for most English speaking countries others than Indian, CC can no longer be reckoned as a significant force in library classification (Foskett 1982).

"*Whether or not the solutions offered in the Colon Classification are suitable for a machine system, Ranganathan's methodology is a model for all who work in this complex field. It is this - the scientific approach to classification which is his most enduring contribution to Librarianship*" (Vickery 1965). The right way of acknowledging the profound debt and gratitude that the library profession in India owes to Ranganathan is to adopt CC in almost all the libraries to fulfil the dreams of the departed soul. "*No matter what our opinion of Colon may be, its influence cannot*

be ignored. Indeed, if one is not positively hostile towards the scheme, it could be regarded as the greatest step forward with regard to the principles of bibliographical classification in the twentieth century" (Maltby 1976).

8. Concluding Remarks

Today Ranganathan is no more with us, but the great traditions he has left shall remain as Beacon light for us. His contributions are so dynamic and incalculable and relevance of his works today becomes all the more imperative and important for the library world (Ramesh Babu 1996). "*We the Indian Librarians to absolve our conscience of the feeling of guilty arising due to our failure to carry forwards any task left behind by him now and then.*" (Sethi 1983). The Government of India has to be congratulated for having issued a postal stamp on Ranganathan on the eve of his Birth Centenary in August 1992. It is the first of its kind in the World that a librarian is rewarded with such a highly esteemed honour and it should certainly be considered as a recognition and honour to the entire library profession (Ramesh Babu 1996).

As the situation goes on now the future of the CC is predictably bleak. It is a foreboding to all of us to rise to the occasion. The CC needs to be resuscitated as it is a precious national heritage; and still a force for the management of libraries. Some of the suggestions are:

- A Colon Classification association is to be formed.
- Some institutional support be sought for the system.
- National library organization must own concern for upkeep and spread of the CC.
- A new revised edition be brought out updating and correcting the errors of the CC - 7 (1987). The CC 6th ed and CC 7th edition be merged.
- A CC bulletin to be started to keep in touch with the CC users and researchers.
- A directory of CC users be complied.
- The use of CC in online systems be studied, and CC be brought out in a CD - ROM version.
- Periodical conferences and refresher courses be organized on the CC and other faceted classifications (Jain 1964).

To conclude, "*Growth is slow when roots are deep. But those who light a candle in the darkness will help to make the whole sky flame*" (Radhakrishnan 1941). This is very apt statement on

Ranganathan's life and works. He had done his duty and served the profession though he may feel with all the great souls who have worked and suffered; this not enough, so much more remains to be done. Let us resolve at this juncture to fulfil the unrealized ideas of Ranganathan and strive to uplift the profession as a shining star (Ramesh Babu 1996).

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